The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. 50. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1892—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WILD DAY IN WHEAT.

Unusual Excitement on the Chicago Board of Trade.

IT JUMPS TO 95 CENTS.

Ed Pardridge One of the Men Who Was "Short."

HOW HE PUT UP MARGINS.

The Widespread Effect of the Reported "Corner."

TRADERS DISCUSS THE SUBJECT.

Yesterday was a wild day in wheat on the Board of Trade. The unusual excitement was manifest on the curb long before the regular opening hour, and speculators and brokers gathered in groups and anxiously discussed the probabilities of the day. For this feeling of nervousness and apprehension the article in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning was in a large measure responsible. At the same time all foreign advices relative to the market indicated higher prices, and circumstances seemed to favor a strong bullish trend of speculation.

In the wheat pit when the opening bell started the babel of bidding the brokers and speculators were apparently thoroughly demoralized, and there was a repetition of all the wild scenes witnessed there last August and in the spring a year ago. The traders were frantic. Sales were made at the same time in different parts of the pit at fully a cent apart. One part of the crowd paid no attention to what the other part was doing.

Wheat closed Wednesday night at 92½ cents. But during the first few minutes on 'Change yesterday morning prices ran up to 94 cents. As is usual on such occasions many scalpers "coppered" the reported combination of capital and sold freely on the theory that the information would prove to be inexact and that the market would break. The sales of these people and the realizing by holders of wheat was sufficient to materially depress the market. But as the news of the day came in stronger prices began to improve, and those traders who had sold freely early in the morning were only too glad to buy back their wheat at from 1 to 2 cents advance over what they sold it for.

During the last half hour of the session many buying orders came in from New York, and as the private cables, which had indicated a weaker market abroad, proved without foundation a strong tone was developed. At the close prices had risen to 95 cents, which was the top mark of the day.

Ed Pardridge "Short."

The natural inquiry on occasions of a rapid advance like this is, Who are short? The one man whom every trader knew to be in this condition was Ed Pardridge. It would not be an exaggeration to say that his short line approximated 5,000,000 bushels. At the first indication of a stronger tone before the opening hour those who had open trades with him began to call for margins. These demands came thick and fast, and his clerks and brokers were kept busy putting up money. It should be said to Mr. Pardridge's credit that, in the parlance of the board, "he came to the front like a little man." In many instances he margined up to $1. It is probable that seven cents a bushel would represent the margin money deposited. This on Mr. Pardridge's line of 5,000,000 bushels would mean $350,000. Every cent advance netted him a loss of $50,000.

The crowd, of course, was naturally curious to know what he would do when trading began. For the first hour he did nothing, and though he evidently hoped for a decline he refrained from selling as he usually does on a bulge. After the market broke off to 93 cents he attempted to cover part of his line. The moment, however, that this became apparent and that his brokers were out with buying orders the price advanced. It was on this bulge that the price rose to 95 cents.

There was not enough wheat for sale to materially lessen his line, and traders anticipate a lively time this morning if the market opens strong enough to force him to buy to make further attempts to cover.

For some time there has been a strong suspicion among members of the board that this market has been "milked" by an Eastern combination, but no one has dreamed that the combination included men of such vast financial resources. Chicago brokers who have been noticeably active of late and who are supposed to have been acting for Eastern speculators are Lester, Gifford, and Cottrell. For the last two weeks the business of these brokers has been unusually large. The wires have been kept hot with orders and instructions from New York and with reports and inquiries from this end of the line. The majority of the traders are willing to admit that some one in New York has had a strong hold on this market, but they are not willing to admit that the combination is so gigantic or is composed of such prominent figures as were suggested in THE TRIBUNE article yesterday.

What Brokers Say.

Although some members of leading houses in the Board of Trade did not fall in with the idea that wheat was cornered, they were compelled to admit that the situation looked suspicious. The fact that wheat opened higher than it had for several months and continued to crawl up a few points during the day was accounted for in various ways, but everybody on the board admitted that there was a big short interest in the country liable to cut a tremendous figure. George T. Smith of Trego & Montgomery said:

"Of course I have no means of knowing whether Rockefeller, Mackay, and North are manipulating the market, but I can say that the action of the market today was decidedly influenced by the conditions detailed in THE TRIBUNE this morning. I believe that wheat is a good property, and any one who is long is safe. For the last six months wheat has been gradually declining, and this in the face of a big foreign demand looming up. And now the foreigners are beginning to take our wheat at the rate of 20,000,000 bushels a month.

"In addition to this things look precarious for winter wheat. I do not believe the coming crop will be one-third what it was last year, and surely not one-half. I am not speaking at random. My assertion is based on reports from the farmers. This kind of weather is specially hard on wheat. One day it rains, the next it freezes. Wheat suffers enormously as a result. In this case farmers are holding onto what wheat they have and they will continue to do so. The Anti-Option bill may affect the market in case it passes. But wheat is bound to go up anyhow. The market closed yesterday at 92½ cents and closed today at 95 cents. It has gone up half a cent since the close. How does that look?"

"Fact in Every Line."

Henry Raymond of Kennett & Hopkins said:

"When I first saw the story of the alleged 'corner' in THE TRIBUNE this morning I set it down as a piece of sensationalism. But the developments of the day have led me to believe that there was a large amount of fact in every line. I cannot say whether the three men mentioned are engineering a corner, but such a proceeding would not be at all strange. The conditions for it are certainly favorable.

"However, I think that the rise in today's market was due to natural causes. The market is decidedly bullish and has had tendencies that way for several days. The market last night was strong. The story in THE TRIBUNE this morning exactly filled the situation, and we sent out to all our customers a statement of what THE TRIBUNE had said. It has caused a large amount of talk on 'Change. This has been a heavy day anyhow. We know that there is a tremendous shortage in the market. The crop outlook is decidedly bad and the result is hard to predict. However, if the deal described in this morning's paper is really on I do not see how it was suffered to get out. I must confess that it looks as if a corner might be among the possibilities."

Lorenzo J. Lawson of Lawson Brothers & Co. said: "I do not believe there is any corner. There may be a shortage and many unsettled contracts tending to make heavy trading, but I doubt if there is anything except natural causes back of it all. Pardridge, I understand, was heavily short, and he has been covering today."

A member of one of the heaviest firms on the board, who wished his name kept secret, said: "You can set it down as certain that there is a corner. The only mistake in THE TRIBUNE's account of it this morning was in the name of Mackay. L. P. Dexter, the Californian, is the man. It is not Mackay. Dexter is millions 'long' on wheat. Wheat has been steadily declining, having fallen 37 cents. All of a sudden, and fully in accord with what THE TRIBUNE said this morning, wheat jumps up two cents. It looks to me as if there was a strong influence at work."

Phil Armour said: "You can say emphatically that so far as I am concerned the story of a wheat corner has absolutely nothing in it."

THE MARKET IN NEW YORK.

Foreign Cables Corroborate the Story of a Corner—Bulls on Top.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The leading topic of interest in the grain market today was the story published this morning by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE concerning a wheat syndicate. Brokers generally profess to disbelieve it. The *Herald* will say tomorrow on this point:

English cables report that a powerful bull clique had been organized in Chicago, with Mr. Rockefeller, Col. North, and others in it. Some foreign buying and a sharp demand to cover drove prices up amid considerable excitement. Later there was a good deal of realizing.

Some pronounced the syndicate story a humbug. The *Evening Telegram* grain article has this:

"THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has a three-column article today," said a veteran broker, "giving some of the people who believe in wheat, and, in addition to some of the big Injuns there, it mentions that some of the Standard Oil people favor an advance. Then, you know, the Board of Crop Killers is being organized. They are just whistling the gang together, and it will continue in session until April 15. The foreigners have a good deal and they are going to send us bull news, and for a time it will be three ups to one down. Some who are poor will stay in the wagon till the tailboard rattles, but they will sooner or later come in. The stocks at the seaboard are getting pretty low. Big men in this country as well as the foreigners want an advance, and they will have it."

The *Commercial-Advertiser* says:

A sensational story came from Chicago this morning. It was published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and was to the effect that the world's wheat markets were controlled by three men—Rockefeller, Mackay, and Col. North—and that they had already purchased 75,000,000 bushels of wheat in this country. The Armours were said to be their brokers. Although the story had the effect of causing an excited and higher market here at the opening, the level-headed business-men on 'Change were much inclined to doubt the truth of the statement. Nevertheless, the announcement of such a tale just at this time is unfortunate for the fate of the Washburn Anti-Option bill, and this fact caused the bulls to lose their grip after the first flurry was over and prices settled back half a cent, and had it not been for the very strong cables at hand the market would probably have reacted more rapidly. The foreign people were content to let the local crowd do the trading this morning, and scarcely entered the pit. Their sympathies, however, were on the bull side in view of the strength of their private advices.

The *Mail and Express* says:

There was great excitement on the floor of the Produce Exchange this morning over a sharp rise in wheat. The market closed last night at $1.03⅜ and opened this morning at $1.05, with very active business, falling off later. The exciting story of the morning was a four-column article in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE to the effect that Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Mackay, and Col. North had formed a syndicate to corner the wheat markets of the world. It was stated that they had 75,000,000 bushels bought in American markets and that the Armours were the principal brokers.

The *Evening Post* says:

A genuine old-time bull market opening was the first scene in the wheat arena this morning; a culmination of yesterday's strong closing and the still further advance in prices established on the afternoon curb of May wheat at $1.04⅛ bid, and calls at $1.05½. The main causes of the excitement and sharp advance in values were the cable advices of very strong and higher foreign markets, enforced by less encouraging reports regarding the growing winter wheat, coupled with the sensational article of two and a half columns in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of the formation of a powerful clique at Chicago, freely using the names of Mackay, Rockefeller, North, and others, to control the wheat market, and that this syndicate already controlled 75,000,000 bushels of wheat. These reports thrown on a market just in that sensitive condition to quickly respond to them was like adding fuel to a blaze. The result was an outburst of excitement at the opening this morning that carried up prices with a bound 1½ and over 2 cents (May at $1.04⅜) at Chicago.

WHEAT GOES UP IN ST. LOUIS.

Local Dealers Feel the Effect of a Corner and Are Nervous Accordingly.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The local market went up from 93⅛ to 96⅜ today on THE TRIBUNE wheat corner article. A condensation of the article was sent by Chicago dealers to the St. Louis correspondents, some with the comment that it was true. The dealers here feel a shortage and sellers were scarce in the pit today. A report was circulated that Henry Haarstick holds over 1,000,000 and that he bought it for Mackay. Haarstick bought all his wheat within the last few days and has not sold any.

"It's a fake," said "Jumbo" Moore, when he read the article. "There is no shortage in Chicago nor in St. Louis."

"He is short himself," whispered a bystander, "and has been trying to buy all day."

"I think there is truth in the report," said Charles Albright. "There is a big corner somewhere, but no one knows who is holding the wheat."

It is the opinion on 'Change that the short interest, which about two weeks ago was of considerable proportions, has been pretty well wiped out, and that the few speculators who were still out were successfully run in on the bulge today. Kauffman, the most daring plunger in this market, who was credited with being short several million a few weeks ago, is supposed to have covered most of his short interest previous to this bulge and the little shortage outstanding was covered today; the pace set by Chicago being too fast even for this nervy speculator.

TWO CENT JUMP IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Dealers Deny That There Is a Corner, but Act as If There Was.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Minneapolis grain and Board of Trade men today made haste to discredit THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE's story of a wheat corner. Whether from interested motives or from conviction, they denounce it as untrue.

The Minneapolis market nevertheless opened

[Continued on sixth page.]

BOURBONS IN REVOLT.

LOCAL DEMOCRATS REBEL AGAINST THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

They Inform That Body That It Will Either Give Them the Seats They Want or the Local Members of the Party Will Contribute Nothing to the Convention's Expenses—Arrangements at a Standstill—A Proposed Conference That Has Not Taken Place—Bitter Wrath Engendered.

Is it the intention of the Democratic National committee to pack the Chicago convention for the purpose of forcing the nomination of some man put up by the Himalayan trio known as the Brice-Hill-Gorman combination? This is a matter that is giving the local Democratic leaders much annoyance and has practically brought all the preparations for entertaining the party in June to a standstill.

Local interest in the great event is apparently dead, and so far as a place for holding the convention is concerned no one seems to care. When the National committee located the convention in Chicago the action created much activity among local Democrats and for a week or more there was a constant running about by certain persons. Meetings were held at the Iroquois club almost daily; committees were organized, and steps taken to entertain the people coming to the convention in royal style. The Auditorium, it was argued, would be a splendid place for holding the convention, but Chairman Brice telegraphed that under no circumstances would the Auditorium do. The committee wanted a hall that would seat at least 15,000 persons. Then the local people talked about the Exposition Building, but finally found a site for a wigwam and began preparations to let the contract for the structure.

What Happened at a Committee Meeting.

Among other committees created at the Iroquois club gatherings was one to confer with the members of the National subcommittee. This was composed of Washington Hesing, Potter Palmer, F. H. Winston, Joseph Donnersberger, and John P. Hopkins. Some of the members of the committee, it is intimated, are not in a position to do much dictating to the National committee, for the reason that one or two expect to be delegates to the convention. There are reasons why others on the committee should not want to incur the displeasure of the national celebrities.

When Secretary Sheerin of the National committee arrived a conference was held at the Palmer House, and by consent Mr. Hesing, occupying an independent position, acted as spokesman. This conference took place shortly after Mr. Sheerin's return from Washington, where he had been wined and dined by the representatives of cities competing for the convention.

The first thing he did was to state to the Chicago people that the National committee would hold them to the strict letter of Mr. Palmer's agreement.

A word of explanation in reference to this agreement is necessary. While the National committee was in session in Washington considering the question of locating the convention, Chairman Brice sent this telegram to Potter Palmer:

What will Chicago do if the convention is located there?

Mr. Palmer, knowing that the committee was in session and that an answer was wanted immediately, did not have an opportunity to consult with any one and sent this reply:

We will do as well as we did in 1884.

As soon as Mr. Brice got this reply the location of the convention was quickly settled.

Irritated the Chicago Democrats.

Secretary Sheerin's reference to Mr. Palmer's reply irritated the Chicago Democrats not a little, but it was passed and the local representatives unfolded their plans and stated what they proposed to do. It was proposed to build a wigwam holding 16,000 persons, turn 5,000 seats over to the National committee, and give the balance in exchange for subscriptions to the fund to defray the expenses of the convention. "But," said Mr. Sheerin, "Mr. Palmer agreed to do as well as in 1884. At that convention Chicago only had 1,500 seats." This made Mr. Hesing and his associates boil with rage. There have always been unpleasant recollections in reference to that matter. Mr. Hesing informed the representative of the National committee that Chicago did not propose to be treated as it was in 1884; that Chicago had not asked for the convention and did not propose to foot the bill unless treated equitably. He also called Mr. Sheerin's attention to the expense of the last convention that was held here, and at that time the Exposition Building was available. The Indiana man was informed that the expenses of the 1884 convention footed up $75,000; that wine bills, hack bills, expenses for theater tickets, and bills that would make one blush to mention were run in upon the Chicago Democrats and were paid without murmur. Yet there was a feeling on the part of the members of the local committee that they were being imposed upon.

An Argument Over Seats.

Mr. Hesing said: "Mr. Sheerin, in 1884 the National committee had 10,500 seats at its disposal. Now, suppose we build a wigwam with 20,000 seats; would we not be entitled to 9,500?"

Mr. Sheerin thought not. He said Chicago would only be entitled to an increase in proportion to the increase in the number of seats.

Mr. Hesing then said: "You will have 900 delegates. It is customary to give each three tickets. That would make 2,700 seats. Allow 900 for the alternates, 500 for the committee, 500 for the press, and 500 to be distributed to public men. That would make 5,100. Now, is not Chicago entitled to the remainder?"

Mr. Sheerin said no, and Mr. Hesing said that if the National committee intended to pack the convention in the interest of some candidate he would have nothing to do with the affair. It was the purpose of the local committee to retain all the seats over 5,000 and give them in exchange for subscriptions, every man giving $25 being entitled to one seat. Mr. Sheerin was notified the Chicago people would stand no such opposition and told that it was ridiculous to expect the people here to put up $75,000 or $100,000 for a convention when they had not asked for it. He was also told that under the circumstances the money could not be raised, and if it could the Chicago Democrats would not sit quietly by and see their convention packed in the interest of a slate made by the National committee.

The situation was telegraphed Chairman Brice the next day. Mr. Sheerin reported that Mr. Brice had replied to the effect that he had appointed the Secretary, Treasurer Canda of New York, and Sergeant-at-Arms Bright of Indiana to confer with the Chicago committee. He also told Mr. Sheerin to say the ticket question would be amicably settled. Neither Canda or Bright is a member of the committee, and the Chicago Democrats were aroused again. Nothing has been done since, and from all that can be learned nothing will be done until the National committee comes to the terms of the Chicago Democrats. Mr. Brice, it is said, will have to do this or his committee build the convention hall and pay its own expenses. The local committee, it is thought, can stand being frozen out the longest. While Mr. Palmer, it is said, has made the statement he will keep his word, it is believed his associates will not allow him to do so.

Working in Cleveland's Interest.

Maj. E. E. Anderson of New York was in the city yesterday and he put in the day informing himself as to the feeling here in reference to David Bennett Hill. Maj. Anderson is a Cleveland man and is a participant in the movement to create sympathy for the ex-President outside of New York by making a cry against the kodak convention at Albany Monday.

He was taken around the city yesterday by Dr. Wendell A. Anderson, Secretary of the Wisconsin Democratic State Central committee. The latter is the man who drafted the apportionment law for Wisconsin gerrymandering the State. Maj. Anderson called on the Secretaries of the State and local committees and looked up Cleveland sentiment generally. Wherever he went he preached against Hillism and presented the virtues of Cleveland.

TO PADDLE ACROSS LAKE MICHIGAN.

Details of a Novel Wager Made by Members of a Fox Lake Club.

Lake Michigan is to be conquered. Its wild roaring billows have no terror for two citizens of Chicago.

Henry Smith and C. S. Burton are members of a club at Fox Lake, and during the summer months are wont to disport in the lake's waters clad in Capt. Paul Boyton's rubber suits. A few nights since they were discussing their ability to handle themselves in Capt. Boyton's suits, and the argument waxed warmer and warmer. It was finally agreed that they should attempt to cross Lake Michigan together, and the one first crying quits should lose. A champagne supper for twenty persons was to be the stake.

Burton has rheumatism, and after sleeping a night awakened to a realization of the fact that Lake Michigan water in February was not good for rheumatism. Yesterday afternoon was the time appointed to draw up the articles, but Burton "ducked," and Smith was left uncrowned king of Lake Michigan, but not for long.

T. W. McFarland is also a member of the Fox Lake club, and hearing of the wager he threw himself into the breach and offered to take Burton's place. He was taken at his word and the following articles of agreement were drawn up and signed with Capt. Boyton and Sam Freeman as witnesses:

CHICAGO, Feb. 18, 1892.—Articles of agreement entered into this day between Henry Smith of No. 183 South Clark street and T. W. McFarland of No. 79 South Clark street.

T. W. McFarland accepts a challenge from Henry Smith to go out into Lake Michigan, at a point to be agreed upon, dressed in one of Capt. Paul Boyton's rubber suits. Both agree to enter the water at a point to be selected by Capt. Boyton, who is hereby appointed as referee, and will accompany the contestants in the trip, and the contestant that shall first desire to return to land shall be deemed the loser. The wager shall be a champagne dinner to the friends that each contestant shall invite, limited to twenty persons.

Owing to the shifting of the ice-floes in the lake it is mutually agreed that it shall be left to Capt. Boyton when wind and ice are favorable and safe for the contest, which must occur within ten days from date. The expense for supplies necessary for the voyage shall be borne equally by each contestant.

Should either contestant withdraw or refuse to start when Capt. Boyton decides, he shall lose the wager.

A start will probably be made next Wednesday from the foot of Van Buren street, provided, of course, the conditions are favorable. The contestants will walk across the ice to clear water and then make a start. Sunday morning next, just to show that there is no danger, Capt. Boyton will start from Lincoln Park and paddle out to the crib. It is about sixty miles across the lake and the best time the contestants can expect to make is four miles an hour.

The following list of supplies has been made up by the contestants:

1 gallon Robinson County whisky.
1 dozen budweiser beer.
14 pounds cold beef.
10 pounds crackers.
1 box cigars.
2 boxes matches.
½ gallon brandy.
2 cans deviled ham.
1 bottle liniment.
Fishing tackle.
1 bottle Jamaica ginger.
2 shotguns and ammunition.
10 signal rockets and blue lights.
1 coil line.
1 lantern.
2 bushels charcoal.
4 bundles kindling.
1 tent.

Stanley could have penetrated Darkest Africa with less. The guns are to be used in hunting a duck known as the "Herald of Ice," or the White Squaw, with which the far lake is now alive. They can be seen by thousands on the ice floes with a strong glass. The contest will attract a deal of attention from its novelty.

AT WAR WITH ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN.

The Polish Congregation of St. Trinity Church Highly Dissatisfied.

The Polish congregation of St. Trinity Church at Noble street is at loggerheads with Archbishop Feehan. When the board of directors turned over the church property to the Archbishop it was with the understanding that the congregation would have a secular priest to administer for it. It is claimed, however, that the Archbishop insists on retaining there a priest of the order of Resurrectionists, who wants to dispose of the receipts of the church as he considers best.

The trustees have appealed to Rome for what they believe are the rights of the congregation, but they were referred back to the Archbishop. Now they propose to bring the matter into the courts, and, to prove their legal rights to the satisfaction of the public, they have asked their lawyers to make public the following petition which they make to the Archbishop:

The St. Trinity Parish, through its Board of Directors, desires to have the following agreement with its Polish Roman Catholic pastor:

1. The parish priest shall be furnished with a suitable residence and receive as wages for services the sum of $800 a year. He shall also have income for mass, etc. When the parish increases and the pastor needs an assistant the assistant shall receive $50 per month and a suitable residence. The Board of Directors shall be notified of every particular change. All business will be transacted with their pastor.

2. The priests, organist, teachers, and church helpers are to be paid from the treasury of the parish through the cashier. To the parish treasury belongs all the money—funds from all collections in the church and parish, from the rent of the pews, and all money paid in by the school children.

3. The cashier shall take and save all the money from the income of the parish, and the Board of Directors shall institute with the majority of the votes.

4. The parishional secretary shall have one book and the parish priest another. These books shall correspond with each other the funds of the treasury "income and outgo."

5. The books and treasury shall be examined twice a year by the Financial committee, including three members and the parish priest.

6. The Financial Board of Directors shall be elected every year in Advent. To the Financial Board of Directors belong seven members—President, Financial Secretary, cashier, three trustees, and marshal. This the parishioners and Financial Board of Directors desire to have.

P. BINKOWSKI, President.
D. BARTUSREWIEZ, Financial Secretary.
JAKUB NOWAK, Treasurer.
J. SZRAMKOWSKI, }
JOS. GRACRIK, } Trustees.
J. SZATKOWSKI. }
JAKOB KORZENIEWSKI, Marshal.

A Fog Comes to Chicago.

An old-fashioned London fog visited Chicago last night. Down-town the fog was intensified to a rich brown by the heavy pall of smoke which descended from the numerous smoky chimneys. In the residence districts removed from the smoke nuisance the fog was like a snowy cloud, which whisked through the streets and among the houses as if it had fallen down from the skies and lost its way.

P. Jones Monaghan Has Returned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 18.—P. Jones Monaghan, who mysteriously disappeared from Westchester, Pa., four months ago, arrived here today on the steamer Mariposa from Australia. He says he left home because he was half-crazed with overwork and insomnia.

IN AID OF GAMBLERS.

PROTECTION OFFERED IN RETURN FOR A CONSIDERATION.

Three Saloonkeepers Guarantee Immunity to All Who Wish to Start Pool Rooms, Etc.—Many Places Opened on the Strength of the Promise—Forbidden Sports Flourishing Near the City Hall—What Police Officials and the Mayor Say—An Inexplicable Mystery.

A trinity of saloonkeepers that goes around guaranteeing protection for a consideration to all who wish to start pool-rooms on races, or any other sporting device, is an industry that the police appeared to be ignorant of up to yesterday afternoon. But the industry has flourished, and if not exactly under the shadow within a stone's throw of the City Hall.

The gamblers' trust under Cregier was a solid one financially as well as politically. But how the present picayune gambling trust has secured immunity from arrest and its alleged power of protection to violators of law is a prize conundrum.

That pool-rooms flourish and that books are daily made on the Eastern and Southern races right in the heart of the city is known to everybody interested in such information.

"Why, there are fifty places in the city where pools on races are sold, but what can you do with them?" said Inspector-in-Chief and Head Detective Marsh yesterday. "We arrest them whenever we find them, but we can do little with them, for they carry their books in their pockets or make them on their cuffs."

"Haven't you heard that there are regularly established pool-rooms doing a big and open business daily right in the heart of the city?"

"O, I don't think there is anything like that."

"Have you heard the common rumor that McInerney, Dwyer, and Dunn, who keep a saloon and pool-room under the Glenarm Hotel, No. 167 Madison Street, are going around offering protection to any one who wants to open a pool-room or any other gambling institution, on payment to them of from $100 to $300?"

Location of Pool-Rooms.

"O, I don't think there is anything in that! A man would be a knave to guarantee protection that he could not give, and any one would be a fool to pay for it on any such a promise."

The statement, however, is positively made that such protection is offered, and more than one have started places on the strength of the guarantee. It is also a fact that pool-rooms have been daily flourishing in the rear of McInerney, Dwyer & Dunn's saloon at No. 2 Theater court, managed by Maxey Blumenthal; and by Burke Brothers at No. 145 Monroe street. There are no barred doors or "open sesame" to these places. Any one can enter, and neither do the proprietors make all their books on their shirt cuffs. There are "tickers" in use and unobtrusive blackboards.

"You can find from 200 to 300 persons in each of them every day, and you bet they are making lots of stuff, too," said a man yesterday who keeps tab on all kinds of forbidden sports, although not directly interested in any of them himself.

That protection is offered by this trio of saloonkeepers seems certain, but they have sometimes failed to give it, for Capt. Shea has pulled some places that started under the guarantee. The mystery among sports is where they got the immunity not only for themselves but for others. Some say it comes from the neighborhood of the Town of Lake, and the names of persons are guessed at who would never be suspected of exercising any influence in that direction. But the pool-rooms flourish, be the influence behind them what it may. Not only that, but it is stated that persons from abroad have been told that if they wished to come here and engage in the business they could do so for a consideration.

Forbidden Sports Flourishing.

Probably much that is talked of is little better than mere rumor, but it is no mere rumor to state that pool-rooms flourish and are in daily operation in the immediate neighborhood of the City Hall and not a great many steps from the headquarters of the detective force.

Mayor Washburne was asked yesterday afternoon if he knew anything about the gambling going on, and he was surprised to hear of it. He took down the numbers of several places, and said the matter would have to be thoroughly looked into. The supposition that any one should dare to offer protection to violators of the law angered him, and, turning to a clerk, he said:

"Notify the Chief of Police that I want to see him in my office at 5 o'clock."

Chief McClaughry, when spoken to on the matter, said he had heard of it, and had been looking it up a little during the afternoon.

"I can't believe that any one is daring to offer protection to gamblers," he said, "but you can say that if pool-selling is going on it will be stopped. Whenever we find such places they will be pulled. That has always been the order and it must be enforced, and I will see that it is myself. I cannot believe that things are run as openly as reported, but I will investigate. Gambling will be stopped whenever it is detected."

PECULIAR DEATH OF AN ELDERLY MAN.

Mystery Surrounding the Demise of H. G. Stebbins, Supposed to Be Wealthy.

H. G. Stebbins, an elderly man boarding at No. 85 South Morgan street, died suddenly at 10 o'clock last night. The circumstances of his death are mysterious. Leonard C. Stebbins, a capitalist with offices at No. 164 La Salle street and residing at the Union League club, is a brother of the dead man but could not be found last night.

Stebbins' death will be investigated by the Coroner today. No doctor was called before or after his death and the landlady at his boarding house refused to allow the police to remove the effects of the dead man or answer any questions concerning the manner of his death. For three years Stebbins had been boarding with Mrs. Nickolas Hunt. He was 53 years of age and gave his occupation as a commercial traveler, but according to the accounts of his fellow-boarders spent most of his time in his room and seemed at all times to have plenty of money.

Nickolas Hunt, husband of the landlady, said that Stebbins when found was lying face forward on the floor in his bedroom. Chairs were upset and there were marks of a struggle. No one in the house noted any strange noises and the body showed no bruises whatever.

Stebbins, it is said, had received a large sum of money lately and had been drinking heavily. One theory advanced by a boarder in the house was that Stebbins had been drugged and robbed in a saloon and sent home to die. The boarder saw a cab drive up to Madison and Morgan streets and Stebbins was helped out by two men.

Salvation Army Men Quarrel.

Trouble broke out in the ranks of the Salvation Army again last night, and a private was locked up at the Desplaines Street Station on a charge of making threats. Jacob Smith was, until recently, a boarder at Mrs. Orr's house, No. 638 Carroll avenue. Mrs. Smith owed him $100 and he agreed to apply his board bill on the debt. He left her place before the account was closed, however, and demanded the balance of his money. Mrs. Orr was not able to pay cash, and they had some words, it is said, that led to a quarrel. At Mrs. Orr's house is a boarder named George Zittner, who belongs to the same squad of the army of which Smith and Mrs. Orr are members. He met Smith recently and referred to the trouble. Smith said that he would thrash Zittner, so the latter alleges, if he referred to the matter again, and Smith was locked up.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEB. 19, 1892.

Weather for this vicinity:
Cloudy, with light rain or snow.

1 Effect of the Alleged "Corner" in Wheat.
Protection Offered Forbidden Sports.
Big Row Over the Democratic Convention.
Congregationalists at the Auditorium.
2 Artists at Odds Over World's Fair Matters.
Charged with Holding the Outlet's Line.
Fair Visitors Will Fill Four Trains.
3 Burglars Raid a South Side Residence Block.
Paderewski Plays at a Reception.
5 Fall of De Freycinet's Ministry.
Irish Local Government Bill.
Sensational Manslaughter at Cannes.
6 Contest in the Chicago Convention.
Real-Estate Congress Sessions.
Sons of the American Revolution Banquet.
7 Row in the National Butter Convention.
Favorites Win at Winter Tracks.
Smoke Fighters May Ask for the Law's Aid.
8 Citizens to Act Against the Gas Trust.
Music for the Columbian Exposition.
What Tests of Drinking Water Show.
9 Drainage Board Atty. Goodrich to Resign.
Chicago's Marvels Discussed.
Chairman Finley Acquits the Kansas City.
Palmer's Maiden Speech in the Senate.
10 Want Midland Company Affairs Examined.

MORTON PARK WOMEN FIGHT FIRE.

They Turn Out with Pails and Pans to Save John Walters' House.

Fire started yesterday in the only brick house in the Village of Morton Park—a fine, two-story structure belonging to John Walters, a contractor with an office at La Salle and Adams streets. It was first discovered by Mrs. Walters. Realizing the danger, for Morton Park has not only no fire protection but also a dearth of water, she rushed to the basement to try and extinguish the flames, which started from the furnace, by the use of a small hose connected with a tank in the garret. The women of the neighborhood soon discovered the fire, the flames having broken through one of the lower windows. They hurried into the house, found that Mrs. Walters had fainted, and carried her to a house near by.

There was not a man in the town, all the male residents having work in the city. But the women of Morton Park did not run about distracted and wring their hands. They went bravely to work and with pails, and pans, and other household utensils that would hold water tried to extinguish the flames, which had sufficient start to alarm a veteran fire company. Finally some railroad men and sewer laborers turned up. They went to work with the women.

It was already too late to save anything in the Walters house and all efforts were directed toward the house of J. F. Johnson, which was also threatened with destruction, when engines from Oak Park, Millard avenue, and Western avenue arrived. The firemen threw their suction pipes into a deep ditch across the road and soon large streams of muddy water were distributing themselves over Mr. Johnson's furniture. The house was saved but the furniture ruined.

The Walters house, of which only the bare walls are now standing, stood at Fyffe avenue and Fifty-first street. Mr. Walters and his family moved into it last summer. In addition to his larger losses Mr. Walters lost a pocketbook containing $300 in money and, it is said, the insurance papers covering his house. The total loss is $8,000.

Morton Park citizens a week ago presented a petition, signed by every householder of the village, to the Town Board requesting that fire protection be provided.

DR. HAMILTON GOING TO ENGLAND.

Asked to Accompany Secretary of the Treasury Foster as Medical Adviser.

Dr. John B. Hamilton, ex-Surgeon-General of the United States army, received a dispatch yesterday from Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster requesting him to be at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, next Monday. Dr. Hamilton was instructed to be ready to sail for England the following day, accompanying Secretary Foster as his medical adviser. The health of the Secretary is, he says, steadily improving, but the ocean voyage will be taken as a final tonic. One week will be spent somewhere in England, probably at Bournemouth, in the south, and a return steamer will be taken March 16.

Before leaving to join Secretary Foster Dr. Hamilton will receive from a local jeweler the diamond badge which was presented to him by the citizens of Jacksonville for his labors in directing the medical work of the government during the fever epidemic of 1888. Through a curious error the memento has never been completed until the present time.

SOMETHING FAULTY ABOUT HIS CHECKS.

D. D. Doggett Arrested on Complaint of the Fort Dearborn National Bank Cashier.

D. D. Doggett of the firm of D. D. Doggett & Co. was locked up at the armory last night on a charge of forgery preferred by Peter Dudley, cashier of the Fort Dearborn National Bank. The amount of money involved is said to be small. Mr. Doggett is in the tailoring business with his father in the Fort Dearborn Bank Building and has an account at the bank. He has had four checks cashed in the last month over which there has been trouble. Just what this trouble was none of the persons involved would say last night.

"There was something wrong with the checks," Mr. Doggett said, "but they were not forgeries. No one will be out a cent, and the trouble was all smoothed over before the bank took up the matter. The checks were not forgeries, and I can prove my innocence."

ANOTHER TILT WITH ITALY IS PROBABLE

A Naturalized American Citizen Compelled to Serve in Humbert's Army.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The State Department at Washington will probably be appealed to in a few days to take some action in regard to the detention in Italy, for military services, of Genario Schavio, a naturalized American citizen, whose wife and children, father, and two brothers reside at No. 803 South Ninth street in this city. He was naturalized here in 1888. Recently he went to Italy for his health and was seized and compelled to serve in the Italian army.

STILL HONORS THE MEMORY OF DAVIS.

The Lower House of the Mississippi Legislature Names a County After Him.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Mississippians still cling to the memory of Jefferson Davis, as was shown today by the Lower House of the Legislature in passing a bill creating a new county to be called "Jeff Davis." The bill has been defeated at two previous sessions of the Legislature and may yet be turned down in the Senate. The county is formed by cutting off slices of Bolivar and Sunflower Counties in the rich Delta region.

Will Give Aldermen a Reception.

The West and South Towns Street railway company will give a reception to the Aldermen of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards next Tuesday evening, at Hoerber's Hall, Blue Island avenue and Hinman street, to celebrate the passage of the ordinance for the construction of the Twenty-second street car line. Many invitations have been sent out and an enjoyable time is anticipated.

LAST EDITION.

IN FAITH AND HOPE.

Congregationalism, Its Past, Present, and Future.

A BIG AUDIENCE PRESENT

The Auditorium Filled by People from Far and Near.

REMARKS BY ELOQUENT MEN

Dr. Gunsaulus, President Gates, and Dr. Baker Speak.

PURPOSE OF THE GATHERING.

The Congregational mass-meeting, which was held at the Auditorium last evening under the auspices of the Chicago Congregational club, was undoubtedly one of the greatest single religious meetings ever held in Chicago, both in point of numbers and enthusiasm. The great audience room was packed with people gathered from the eighty-five Congregational churches in and about the city. Each of these churches sent its choir to assist in the meeting, and as a result a grand chorus of 700 voices led the singing, in which the entire meeting joined.

The mass-meeting was held for the purpose of removing the hub of Congregationalism from Boston and the New England States and transplanting it to Chicago and the West. It brought the various Congregational churches in and about Chicago in contact with each other for the purpose of strengthening the sect as a whole. A large number of the most prominent divines in the country were invited to be present and many of them occupied seats on the stage. Among the prominent men who were present on the stage were:

President Merrill Edwards Gates, LL. D., L. H. D., of Amherst College, Mass.; President E. P. Eaton, Beloit College; President Henry Wade Rogers, Northwestern University; President W. R. Harper, Chicago University; President Charles Blanchard, Wheaton College; President Northrup, the Baptist Seminary at Morgan Park; the Rev. Justin A. Smith, D. D.; O. G. Lane, the Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D.; President Roberts, Lake Forest University; the Rev. L. H. Withrow, D. D.; the Rev. S. J. McPherson, D. D.; Bishop Charles Cheney, Bishop Samuel Fallows, the Rev. W. M. Lawrence, D. D.; the Rev. F. M. Bristol, D. D.; Dr. W. F. Poole, the Rev. Arthur Edwards, D. D.; Superintendent of Police McClaughry, the Rev. Floyd Tompkins, the Rev. Smith Baker, D. D., of Minneapolis, Minn.; the Rev. C. A. Bjork, D. K. Pearsons, the Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, D. D.; Dr. G. A. Zimmerman, E. W. Blatchford, the Rev. H. W. Ridgaway, the Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson.

Congregationalism in Chicago.

The Congregationalists of Chicago, under whose auspices the meeting was held, established their first church in 1851. In 1860 the city contained eight Congregational churches; in 1870, thirteen; in 1880, sixteen; in 1890, forty-four Congregational churches and sixty-two Sunday-schools; in 1892, fifty-one churches and sixty-two Sunday-schools. In the Chicago Association, comprising Chicago and suburbs, there are now eighty-five Congregational churches with 13,000 members, and 118 Sunday-schools with 26,000 members. All these were represented in the great audience that filled the Auditorium last night.

James H. Moore, the President of the Congregational club, presided over the meeting, which was opened with an organ prelude, "Marche Religieuse," by Louis Falk. Following came the hymn "Come thou, Almighty King, help us thy name to sing," sung by the entire congregation. The Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D., offered the invocation.

The opening address, "What Congregationalism Has Done in the Past," was delivered by the Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, D. D. After it came the following hymn written for the occasion by President Edward D. Eaton, D. D., of Beloit College:

President Eaton's Hymn.

Star of the Pilgrims, light our way!
Bright was their hope though dark their day.
We, too, would move without dismay
Onward, a Pilgrim band.

Faith of the Pilgrims, be our guide!
God is o'erhead and Christ at side;
The world of truth is open wide;
As Pilgrims, trust, obey.

Heart of the Pilgrims, beat again
In all our toil for sinful men.
Sons of one Father—brothers then;
Reach forth the Pilgrim hand!

Christ of the Pilgrims, thee we own.
All the good past is thine alone;
The future brightens from thy throne;
Fill thou our Pilgrim day!

"Our Central Principle and Our Country's Needs Today" was the subject of an address by President Merrill Edwards Gates, LL. D., L. H. D., of Amherst College, Mass. The "Coronation," sung by the congregation, followed.

The closing address was delivered by the Rev. Smith Baker, D. D., of Minneapolis, Minn., on "What Congregationalism Should Do in the Future." Then came "America." The meeting was closed with the benediction offered by the Rev. F. A. Mable, D. D.

CONGREGATIONALISM IN THE PAST.

The Subject Discussed by the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus.

In the course of his address on "What Congregationalism Has Done in the Past," Dr. Gunsaulus spoke as follows:

It is one of the cardinal convictions of Congregationalism of the most thorough-going sort that Christ's words were less spoken because they were church-builders and more because they were spirit and life as he said. It is no doubt our present defect that we have overestimated the church and its mechanism and underestimated God and humanity and the possibilities of their mutual life. Christ came not to build a church but to redeem humanity and to make it the temple of God; least of all did he come to found an ism, even ours; most of all did he live and die to breathe into a world overburdened with institutionalism a spirit at once transforming and revolutionary, creative and recreative, which should bring forth and enrich an unseen kingdom. That spirit is not ours alone. No church owns the most thrilling heart-throb of Christianity, but it is to that spirit that Congregationalism has paid untiring devotion in the past. True, Congregationalism has no more pedigree than the dawn sired by the luxuriant sun and born in the lap of the east, or the spring, musical with singing birds and radiant with countless flowers. Each of these is stronger than any institution. Before the one the black barriers of the night remove; before the other the ice fields tremble into limpid streams. I have no interest in the Congregational institution, therefore, comparable to my proud joy in the Congregational spirit.

Of the beginning of the history of that spirit what shall I say? To speak of it would be to remind you of the excited author of his own pedigree who inscribed the names of many thousands of his progenitors upon long rolls of yellow parchment. When the reader reached the twenty-sixth roll he was struck with a remark written in blue ink at the right of the shining column. It was only half way up the twenty-sixth roll, and there were twenty-six other rolls to be read. This was the observation: "About this time the world was created." [Laughter.] Congregationaltion would willingly adopt a date at this point. [Laughter.] Our critics insist that the Congregational polity had its inauspicious beginning in the Garden of Eden at the time of the fall, when Eve was allowed a voice in affairs and permitted to disport herself like an authoritative deaconess of modern times, and Adam unwisely refused to exercise a man's Episcopal prerogatives. [Laughter.] Critics—the lower not the higher critics—add that another scene in our early history was that of Babel, where everybody was as good as anybody and each one was the peer of every one else in what has been called the "fatal facility" for extemporaneous utterance, and where the whole affair degenerated into aimless anarchy. From all this we appeal, leaving the Congregationalism of the past for the Congregational spirit; and we behold the Congregational spirit in that holy atmosphere quivering with the future in that upper room, where, indeed, there were many and diverse tongues, where also each separate speech was eloquent with a meaning easily comprehended, because over it all and through it all the Holy Spirit had come.

Babels of Confusion.

Fellow-Christians of all faiths! Your ism, your institution and mine—all of them—are babels of confusion, man-made achievements sure to fall to earth, until the Christ has come. Until the Holy Spirit makes every tongue a tongue of fire, the world itself will remain a cemetery of misbegotten ecclesiasticism.

But it would be strange if the pastor of Plymouth Church did not mention Plymouth Rock. Well, Plymouth is only a convenient, perhaps the most fascinating, waymark in our history. At its best it is only one bright portal—an iridescent crystal-throb of the sea cast on the beach of time, found in the depths by this spirit of which I speak; and it is at Plymouth Rock, when we see what fiery impulse of truth trembled in it and what crystal-clear principles riding over majestic seas carried it, that we joyfully adopt the more radical, inspiring, and victorious name, and think not of the Congregational spirit, but rejoice in the pilgrim spirit. Out of an intellectual and spiritual pilgrimage came Congregationalism, full-armed, and Athenae from the brain of Jove; and it is greater to be a sure-footed and open-eyed pilgrim in the immeasurable universe of God than to be an illustrious Congregationalist with one's face turned toward the past. I had rather be going somewhere and gradually and safely getting there than staying somewhere without the slightest peril or hope while my spot of earth is growing less significant and more lonely with every dawn. Indeed, any spot in the universe has lost its supremest value when it ceases to be a dream yet to be realized, a bright glory to lead and command men to follow on. Congregationalism has always winged when she has been prouder of anything else than the pilgrim spirit. None of her institutions, not even her past, is as great as the soul which brought her into existence and has animated her history.

The ideal is as much healthier and safer in human life as it is nobler and farther off than the actual. Institution building is inferior to color-bearing because it is dependent upon it. The ideal is the only guaranty of the real, the spirit which worships and pursues it, believing that everywhere it will tunnel its own Alp, bridge its own chasms, pay its own expenses, bury its own dead, and raise prophets on sepulchres—that is the soul and life of all Congregationalism—and to that we say "All Hail!" But that is the pilgrim spirit.

Puritanism and Congregationalism Wedded.

The Puritan spirit is the father of the Pilgrim spirit, and the Pilgrim spirit would not have been a Pilgrim spirit at all if it had not been better than the Puritan spirit. The glory of the father glows in the eye and character of the son. That Pilgrim spirit I pause to remember with you tonight, for to that virgin Congregationalism is wedded. I yield to none in my profound admiration of the spirit of Puritanism. The iron in the blood of the Pilgrims was Puritan iron, but it requires something else besides iron to make blood warm enough to thrill the heart and pervade the brain of humanity. Ideas and impulses of eternal creative and progressive majesty were needed to combine with the solid greatness of Puritanism. These ideas and impulses, disdaining a mere triumph of Protestantism, took the iron which made every drop of the Puritan's blood a sword or a battle ax of revolution and, magnetizing it, gave us the Pilgrim.

Standing in this hall, behind us a most unique celebration of the birth of Abraham Lincoln and before us a celebration soon to come of the birth of George Washington, I may be pardoned if the Congregational ideal and the Puritan spirit shall be treated with most of reference to the politics of the past. It is enough to say in further excuse that no Christian can have a conviction of the coming down to earth of the seat of God from above without realizing that the vitality of every great ecclesiastical idea must manifest itself in practical politics. The Puritan and Pilgrim were both understood to be anxious for one thing—an absolute concession upon the part of the current authorities in England as to the fact that institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, possess no final jurisdiction from which the soul of man may not appeal, that institutions exist for humanity and not humanity for institutions.

The Congregationalism of the past has meant liberty and righteousness—liberty founded upon righteousness. The Congregationalism of the future must mean the largest liberty and the holiest law. [Applause.] Congregationalism has not been afraid of the progress of ideas. It has builded colleges like Harvard and Yale, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Amherst and Williams, and stretched a long line of their children from the rock of Plymouth to the Golden Gate. [Applause.] It has permitted conservatism and radicalism in education. It blazed the solemn traditionalism of the east when Phinney was holding a perpetual revival at Oberlin and hiding runaway slaves until he could educate them in her class-rooms. Today it glories in the mossy antiquity of Harvard and the flower-flecked verdancy of Andover—glad that the emerald-like green in either case is not a flame in the eye of jealousy. [Applause.] We need them both to keep the equilibrium. "Awake, O north wind, and come, O south. Blow upon my garden that the spices thereof may flow out."

Healthful indeed is that spirit which knows that the radicalism of today is the conservatism of tomorrow, and, standing at the doorway of the soul, says: "Speed the parting, welcome the coming guest." When either of our great religious papers falters before the advance of newly-discovered truth or quails before the results of honest scholarship let us take the name *Congregationalist* from our paper in Boston and let us call the *Advance* of Chicago the *Retreat*.

We are more proud of Calvin's spirit than we are of Calvin's theology. The spirit will keep all that is vital in his system of dogmatics. Congregationalism is never so proud of Calvin as when she remembers that he was the inventor of the public school system. [Applause.] And Congregationalism is never so sublime as when she says: "Perish the hand that dares for an instant from any Vatican whatsoever to touch for a moment the hope and possibilities in the American common school." [Cheers.] We have been told that Plymouth Rock is a piece of granite broken off at Geneva by John Calvin. Plymouth Rock had better be given back to the cold air of the vanished iceberg that bore her from Calvin's Geneva to the shores of Massachusetts than that it should be used as a gravestone making memorial of a fragmentary and so departed ideal. The Puritan ideal was fragmentary, hard, lofty, negative, protesting rather than creative. With it alone the rock at Plymouth would be but a tombstone. The pilgrim ideal was and is full, rounded, broad, enterprising, tolerant, creative of republicanism and democracy in Church and State. With that ideal the rock at Plymouth once touched by pilgrim feet is the loftiest spiritual and intellectual observatory on the planet. [Applause.] Let us dare to invite our Congregationalism to look upon the problem of labor, temperance, and the Romish threat against the common school from that unique moral eminence. The greatest Puritan of the middle ages, Savonarola, cried out in a crisis of his life: "Let God arise and his enemies be scattered." David had spoken those words centuries before in the presence of the usurper. Oliver Cromwell marched up the heights of Dunbar shouting: "Let the Lord arise and his enemies be scattered." Abraham Lincoln, a child of Plymouth parentage, the latest of the Pilgrims, to a bosom friend, in the hour when Richmond was to be taken, whispered these words of thunder: "Let the Lord arise and his enemies be scattered." The demand of the hour is for this Pilgrim spirit.

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT GATES.

"Our Central Principle and Our Country's Need Today."

President Gates of Amherst, in discussing "Our Central Principle and Our Country's Need Today," said, among other things:

No man can be truly wise until he has learned the supreme significance of that ever vanishing instant which we call "now." As certainly as your present has been influenced by your past, just so certainly your present is of value chiefly for your future. All turns upon our understanding, the value of that eternal ever present *now* in which we must always live, for no one of us will ever know any future, no one of us will ever know an hour of the future, save as it comes to us moment by moment as the present, as that omnipresent, mysteriously potent *now* in which moment by moment we shape our life, that *now* which must hold for us moment by moment all we think and know and feel and do and hope, that *now* which perpetually rules us while we ignore it.

While we have listened to our family history as Congregationalists tonight, if our hearts have answered to the strenuous challenge from the men of mighty purpose who gave impulse to the church life and the national life which now blesses us, we have felt that the seventeenth century was mighty—potent in its latent power, full of a germinal life which is still flowering and bearing fruit. But why should we know or care for the past if we are not to concern ourselves with the effort to make better the future through clear, strong thinking, noble living, strenuous effort in the present? In his "Inferno" Dante tells us that a characteristic of lost souls is this: they know well of past events and they have marvelous power of foretelling future events, but they are blankly ignorant of the present. Too many men of our century, yes, too many of us, seem under a like spell, fond of the glorious stories of the past, filling our fancies with richly colored hopes for the future, but entirely ignoring the present with its imperious demands for service at our hands—service which, unless we give it now, we can never give. If we are loyal men and true, as we recall the past we shall use it with God's help to shape the future by our faithful use of the omnipotent present.

All true shaping of life and of living institutions is done from within, not from without. If the life of our denomination is to be vigorous, pure, and strong it must be from the heed which its members give to true principles of life. A principle cherished in the heart is the mightiest shaping force in social life.

The richest of the many benefits which your city is to receive from that international celebration, for which preparation is now going forward on so large a scale, will be that in the hearts of all your fellow-countrymen the events of the next few years must so closely and happily connect the name of Chicago with national interests and a strong development of patriotism. May not Congregationalists affirm that without exception communities where Congregational ideas and institutions have prevailed in the history of our country have been communities of intense patriotism? We believe in government, and we believe that it is true of good government, as of other precious things, that if we would foster and cherish it we must love it. As men and women who love our national life, who believe in our government, who cherish at home and in the church the spirit of true patriotism, let us look at the duties of the present in the light of our inheritance of free government and free institutions and of Congregational principles.

The Time Needs Manly Men.

The need of our beloved country today, its one supreme need—what is it? Above all things else we need men of high purpose and strong will to do the work of our day—men of will and a church for the time. But no social organization can have a strong influence for morality and for justice except as the individuals whose efforts it unites have high moral convictions, clear conceptions of duty, and strong will in the execution of their purposes. This truth holds for all social organizations and for the Christian church so far as it is a body of men and women in social relations with each other and with the world about them. If a strong influence for intelligence, for righteousness of life, for uplifting helpfulness toward the weaker and the sinful, is to proceed from the Christian church in any community, there must be in the individuals who make up the membership of that church clear thinking, high standards of morality, and a mighty and unceasing flow of the deep life current of love for their fellow-men. We know the source of the light, the life and the love which are everywhere and always the power of the true Christian church. To apply the unchanging principles of Christian truth to the changing circumstances of human life, is the life work of the Christian. In a society and under a government like our own is there a central principle which, clearly discerned, will throw light upon all the problems of our day? I believe that there is such a primordial truth and that it is an axiom of social life and of political science. For us, who are in the church which was founded by the Pilgrims—which has always preserved and, we trust, always will preserve much of that moral tonic which came to America with the Puritans—this central principle should be a precious heirloom as well as a guiding maxim in our social and political life.

Does not our church by its polity and its history lay especial emphasis upon the value of the individual man? In our polity as the unit stands the individual church member. He stands with the open Bible in his hand, responsible directly to God, in close relation with his fellow church members, in open-eyed, open-handed, and warm-hearted relations to the world about him to whom it is the mission of Christ's church to do good. The local church, the body of believers, intelligently relying upon the indwelling holy spirit and the teaching of the Bible, in relations of spiritual unity with the whole invisible church of Christ, in special relations of counsel and conference with other sister churches of like faith and polity, but not dominated by any external ecclesiastical authority—still strongly emphasizes the value of the individual man. Congregationalism magnifies the worth of a strong personality in each member of the church. It is a type of Christian life which seems in fullest harmony with the ideals of our land and our form of government. It serves to develop precisely that type of citizen without whom "government of the people, by the people, for the people" must perish from the earth. It calls for conscience in the individual. It demands self-guidance. It builds up self-reliance. It develops a splendid power of will, for it is true, as Trendelenburg has said, that "it is conscience that preserves the power of will."

The Pilgrims Were Men of Will.

Our forefathers, the Puritans and the Pilgrims, were men to whom their own personality was intensely real. They were men of mighty will. Earnestness, energy, lofty purpose, resolute perseverance, all these historic virtues illustrate the lives of the Puritans and Pilgrims. In days of street brawls and sudden fights of factions, they had learned to live in the light of that fine truth which was expressed by the greatest of our Puritan poets, Milton, "Happy is the man who walks with that strong-siding champion, conscience." And they held so firmly to their ideals, they lived them out with so much intensity of purpose and energy of will, that they vitalized an entire continent.

To us as sons of the Pilgrims the challenge comes. Is the worth of the individual man as supreme in our eyes as it was in theirs? The charge I bring against the men of our day is that we undervalue the force of the individual will. We forget the power of one strong man's influence. If a clear appreciation of the value of the individual man has seemed to mark the history of our church, if the development of the social life of our time lays renewed emphasis upon the high value of a strong personality in the individual man, let us look for a clear expression of the principle which, in our social and political relations with our fellow-men, will lead us toward such action as shall promote in us and in all whom we touch that strength of character which is the highest treasure.

Nothing but the clear appreciation of the value of the individual man, of the infinite worth of each human life, can keep the Christian church alive to the duty of city evangelization. Nothing but loving regard for human souls, for souls of the poor and ignorant as well as of the rich and cultivated, can save our rich city churches from the curse of social Pharisaism, utter barrenness of all spiritual fruitage, and the selfish isolation of religious clubs with esthetic surroundings, artistic music, the rhetorically ornate critique in place of the living gospel, and all the accursed attendants of hollow pretense which mark the churches where the spirit of worldly luxury has driven out the spirit of Christ. When the members of our city churches are willing, in the spirit of the Master, to give a neighborly interest to poorer neighbors among whom they are willing to live; when the Christian men of wealth come to recognize the profound import of those warnings of the gospels and the epistles which clearly indicate the awful danger that perpetually confront the Christian who has not wholly consecrated his wealth to the service of God in the service of his fellow-men; when the building up of the essential manhood in a fallen man shall be an object as eagerly pursued by our business-men as is now the breaking down of a rival and competitor in business, then will city evangelization make such progress as it has never yet known.

To seek for political influence in upright and noble ways, through convincing the reason and awakening and satisfying right desires, is an honorable ambition. But, since every man is to be regarded as an intelligent agent, under obligation to order his life for intelligible ends, how disgraceful becomes the work of the politician who is known as a clever "manipulator of men." He does not appeal to reason. He handles men as tools. He debases manhood in himself and in others. Respect for the intelligent manhood of every man, and this alone, can give us patience to wait while we labor for the full triumph of those twin reforms, making sure progress, though less rapid progress than we could wish—honest ballot laws and a non-partisan civil service.

FUTURE OF CONGREGATIONALISM.

The Remarks of the Rev. Smith Baker of Minneapolis.

The Rev. Smith Baker of Minneapolis, speaking of "What Congregationalism Should Do in the Future," said in substance:

The great power of Congregationalism in the past has been in its subtle influence in the Nation and in the church. This mighty power, born, as we believe, on the day of Pentecost, making us really the apostolic church, inaugurated in its visible form by St. Paul, laboring under the oppression of priesthood and ecclesiastical rule during the ages, but everywhere living, where the spirit of Christian liberty was bursting out in Cromwell and the Puritans and Pilgrims, has done all that has been so eloquently told you. In the future it has still more to do. It is honeycombing today with its leavening influence the kingdoms of the world. Congregationalism never had a King. It does not believe in Kings. It would have crowned Cromwell, but England would not, and God has crowned him. Some of us did think a few weeks ago that possibly we might have a Congregational President, but that is gone, and now there is nothing left to us but to work on with this leavening influence. It shall increase, and in the twenty-first century not only France, but Germany, Austria, Italy, England, and Japan shall all be republics, for Congregationalism is lifting up humanity from pole to pole until thrones shall be no more.

But, my friends, I am a High Church Congregationalist, and I believe in more than the leavening influence of its spirit working in the kingdoms and in the churches, for you know it is working in the denominations. Why, you cannot even take Romanism back into the seventeenth century. The nineteenth century, the twentieth century Romanism is one-third Congregationalism, and the Pope by-and-by is to be only the President of the great International Council. You know that our Episcopal and semi-Episcopal denominations are being leavened by this spirit of Congregationalism, so that now an Episcopal Bishop is not much more than a Congregationalist superintendent, and a great deal of the time not half so autocratic. But I repeat, we are High Church Congregationalists, and we believe that the spirit will more and more take organic form and represent a positive idea which shall organize itself into aggressive methods. Now, for instance, in our own land Congregationalism was here almost first. It had the precedence in point of time. It also had precedence in point of culture, for our fathers were cultured men. It had the precedence in point of wealth, for our fathers were men who controlled and have controlled much of the wealth of the land. It had the precedence in political influence. It had the precedence, as we all believe, in its policy, the best adapted for the people. It had the precedence, as we all believe, in a common-sense theology, uniting New England Calvinism with Arminianism. It had the precedence in the piety of its manhood and its womanhood. But what is the matter?

Congregationalism is in the future to make more of its polity and to be a distinctive organization as never before, and Congregationalism is as never before to be the people's ism. That is the new life into which it is coming. It is true that in the past it has neglected the masses, but in the future it is to reach down to the masses and lift them up, for its very spirit, permeating the political and religious life of the world for these centuries, has now brought about a time when the nations rest not upon the thrones of Kings but upon the masses; and when the church's power rests not upon the educated few but upon the masses it will be indeed a power, for it is the masses that in the future the church is more and more to reach down to and lift up and care for.

ARTISTS ARE AT ODDS.

RESULTS FROM THE SELECTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

Many New York Men Say Other Cities Have a Sufficient Number of Artists to Entitle Them to Have Representatives—Edison's Supremacy in Electrical Affairs Is Endangered—Grant Monument Association Elects Officers—School Superintendents' Meeting Is Over.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The *Herald* will publish the following tomorrow:

There is the prettiest sort of a row in prospect over the native art representation at the Columbian Exhibition. Nearly all the New York artists except those who are blind followers of the more narrow members of the Society of American Artists are up in arms, as are their co-brothers in Boston. They agree that it is not right that a jury to sit in Chicago and composed entirely of New York men should judge of the works of artists from Boston, Philadelphia, and other large cities which have an art existence of their own.

Art Director H. C. Ives has put his foot in it, and, as he has been for some time abroad, largely through the aid of Assistant Art Director Charles M. Kurtz. Their intentions were honorable, but their judgment was bad. It is absurd for the apparently well-balanced jury which is to finally accept or reject the American contributions to be composed entirely of New Yorkers, four of whom are members of the Society of American Artists first and members of the Academy afterward, and all but one member of both bodies. There is not a man on the committee that Mr. Ives or Kurtz has "appointed"—just think of it!—that is not a good man, but seven is too small a number. The jury should be about as large as those of the Society of American Artists or the Academy, the former consisting of thirty and the latter of twenty-four men.

Now as to the Society of American Artists' part of the discussion. With all due respect for the most artistic organization in the country I am of the opinion that a gathering of works selected by its jury would be no more thoroughly representative of American art than one of its own exhibitions is. The American Artists, though its time is coming fast, and it now elects men, and capable men, it would have turned its nose up at six or seven years ago, has not passed out yet of the big art club stage.

The jury of selection was at first composed of only five members—namely: William M. Chase, President of the Society of American Artists; F. D. Millet, Vice-President of the Academy of Design; Augustus Saint Gaudens, H. Bolton Jones, and R. S. Wain Gifford. To these were added J. Q. A. Ward and Eastman Johnson, the former declaring he could not go in without the latter. I have lots of confidence in the artistic judgment of these gentlemen individually, and the addition of the two last indicated fairness, but the tail cannot be relied upon to wag the dog.

President T. Wood of the National Academy said: "I think the election of Art Director of the Columbian Fair, in assuming to dictate to the artists of the country in the appointment of a jury of selection instead of allowing the artists to select a jury themselves through their recognized organizations, is offensive to the artists and the art intelligence of the country. As to Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities of importance their artists should also select their home juries. There has, of course, to be a jury of final decision in Chicago, but there could not be a jury of New York artists alone. New York, is, however, the art center of the country they should have the larger proportion of members. At the recent joint meeting at the Academy of the governing bodies of the Academy the Society of American Artists and the water colors the jury, as appointed, was to be sure, accepted, but then we found we had no option in the matter. We were simply there to advise, and we advised that the jury, when acting as a jury of selection in New York, be enlarged. The result of the dictation of the art director in regard to the committee will be that there will not be a thoroughly representative exhibition of American art."

William M. Chase, the President of the Society of American Artists, and a member of the jury, naturally had little to say about the matter. He said that he did not care to express an opinion, and that he knew very little about the protest made by the Boston artists against their works being submitted finally to a New York jury.

J. G. Brown, the President of the Water-Color Society, said: "I believe in a larger jury, and advocated that at the meeting, and I believe in a jury selected by the art associations of the different cities and not by the Art Director of the Exhibition. At the meeting at the Academy, at which Mr. Kurtz was present, we were practically told that the committee was appointed and that was all there was to it. I cannot see why artists from Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities should not be on the committee. No wonder the Boston men are indignant. It is a one-sided committee, though all are good men, and does not adequately represent American art. The committee should certainly include the Presidents of the principal associations of artists in this and other cities and delegates from each, chosen by votes of the members."

EDISON'S SUPREMACY ENDANGERED.

Prof. Elihu Thomson May Be General Director of the Consolidated Companies.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The opinion is general with electrical men that in the recently effected consolidation of the Edison and Thomson-Houston companies the Edison company has been worsted. It is said that the officials of the Edison company, and even Mr. Edison himself, feel somewhat aggrieved at the turn affairs have taken. There is no complaint on the part of the Edison people on account of the financial arrangements of the consolidation, but their soreness arises from the fact that in the reorganization of the company, which is to take place some time in May, it is possible and even probable that Mr. Edison will be supplanted as general director of the policy and conduct of affairs by Prof. Elihu Thomson, who, by reason of his great scientific attainments and inventive genius, has often been denominated "Electrical Wizard No. 2."

Moreover, the indications point to the election of Charles A. Coffin, the Vice-President of the Thomson-Houston company, as President or General Manager of the new company.

The rumor is current that there is a decided difference between Mr. Edison and Mr. Henry Villard, the President of the Edison company, the friends of Mr. Edison claiming that Mr. Villard in engineering the consolidation of the two companies was not sufficiently zealous in the protection of the "Wizard's" interests. It has even been frequently stated that Mr. Edison would possibly withdraw from the new consolidation altogether and establish a rival electrical establishment.

Mr. Edison was visited at his laboratory in Orange yesterday, but he refused to give for publication any information bearing upon the advantages or disadvantages which have fallen to his portion in the consolidation. All of the officials of the Edison company on Broad street professed ignorance of any intention on the part of Mr. Edison to form a new company.

Lake Street "L" Deal Not Completed.

M. C. McDonald said this evening that the Lake Street "L" road deal had not been closed. Concerning the progress of the negotiations he would say nothing.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS CLOSE.

The Questions of Health of Children and Library Relations Considered.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The school Superintendents got through with their convention in Brooklyn today, and tonight, gripsack and grammar in hand, they were scurrying for the trains which were to bear them back to their bailiwicks, full of wise ideas in regard to kindergartens, new-fangled copybooks, manual training, and all the other frills with which modern civilization has adorned the old-fashioned system of education.

In the morning the Superintendents talked about the health of school children as affected by school buildings, and passed resolutions calling for the coördination of the kindergarten with the common school work of the country; commending the policy of the General Government concerning the education of the Indians and urging upon Congress an increase of appropriations for that purpose; and deprecating "most strongly the tendency in this country to make the political opinions of school officers a condition of their retention in office," and asking "the sympathy and support of intelligent public opinion in wholly divorcing school administration from party politics."

In the afternoon they discussed the relations of the public library to schools and workingmen, and in the evening there were exercises in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the birth of John Amos Comenius. The following officers were elected for one year:

President—Edward Brooks of Philadelphia.
First Vice-President—John E. Bradley of Minneapolis.
Secretary—J. H. Phillips, Birmingham, Ala.

SHOULD FINISH IT AT ONCE.

Sentiment Expressed at the Meeting of the Grant Monument Association.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—"The tomb in its entirety should be completed before the opening of the World's Fair. If Chicago can erect buildings at a cost of $5,000,000 New York should have little difficulty in raising one-half of that amount for Gen. Grant's tomb." This is the refrain of the annual report of the Executive committee of the Grant Monument Association, which came to life today and held an annual meeting.

Gen. Horace Porter was elected President, Sidney Dillon and Albert Gallup First and Second Vice-Presidents, respectively, Horace L. Hotchkiss Treasurer, and James L. Reed Secretary. This Executive committee was also elected: Elliott F. Shepard, Alexander E. Orr, Gen. Wager Swayne, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, A. B. Cornell, and Cornelius Oreilly. To fill vacancies in the association Gen. Wager Swayne, Granville M. Dodge, Alexander E. Orr, and Frank Tilford were elected. Gen. Collis read a letter from Gov. Roswell P. Flower, who tendered his resignation, upon request, as it was thought best to replace him by an active working member. Other retiring members were Hamilton Fish Sr., William R. Grace, and Seth Low. The total receipts for the year were only $14,272, and of this sum but $4,903 was in subscriptions. The Executive committee says:

"Your committee are of opinion that a body of public-spirited men and women could be selected in this community who would take it upon themselves to organize a financial bureau, which would, with the aid of the press, be able to raise all the money required. We believe there are thousands of citizens of New York who would gladly contribute if personally approached and whose only reason for not having done so already is that such application has never been made."

The report says that the State Legislature may be looked to for one-half the amount required if the people contributed the rest.

EMANS NOT GUILTY OF CONTEMPT.

His Failure to File the Returns Was in Obedience to a Later Court Order.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Justice Cullen in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, today dismissed the contempt proceedings against Storm Emans, Clerk of Dutchess County, brought by Col. George Bliss, counsel for the Republicans. The opinion of Justice Cullen is long and covers every point raised in the memorable case. After dealing with the technicalities urged by both sides as to the service of papers, etc., the opinion goes to the merits of the case thus:

The duties of the County Clerk in reference to the transmission of election returns to the Governor, Controller, and Secretary of State are declared to end when he has, in compliance with the law, inclosed the returns in a properly addressed envelope and deposited them, postpaid, in the nearest postoffice. This, it was proven by the evidence, was done by Emans in accordance with the order of a Justice of the Supreme Court. Regaining possession of these returns while in transit by his own act would have rendered Emans liable to criminal prosecution.

But the evidence shows that the inclosures were delivered by the postoffice authorities at Albany. Emans had meantime been served with an order from another Justice of the Supreme Court staying the transmission of the returns. Emans went to Albany and found that the returns had reached their destination, but the inclosures had not been opened not the returns filed. The Secretary of State voluntarily returned to Emans the packet addressed to him. Gov. Hill referred Emans to Deputy Attorney-General Maynard for advice, and upon the advice and by the act of the Deputy Attorney-General the copies of the returns addressed to the Governor and Controller were returned to the County Clerk.

Thus, by the act and consent of the officers named, the returns were again in custody of Clerk Emans, he having committed no offense as an official in the recovery. Once again in his hands the latest order from a Justice of the Supreme Court staying the transmission of the returns to Albany for filing became operative and Emans was not guilty of contempt in failing to file them as directed by the first court order, of which the second was a stay.

NEWS NOTES OF GOTHAM.

Many Sufferers Seek Father Adams for Cures Through the Sacred Relic.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The busiest door bell in Brooklyn today was that in the comfortable three-story brick dwelling, No. 144 South Fourth street. It jingled from morning till night, and it was an interesting crowd that pulled it and asked: "Is the Rev. Father Adams at home?" The crowd was made up of the lame, the halt, and the blind, and of men and women who, although in good health themselves, bore on their faces the wrinkles of care and anxiety that told of loved ones suffering at home. All were bent on having Father Adams cure them or theirs as Michael B. McCarthy had been cured. Father Adams has a little altar in his back parlor, and there he receives and treats his visitors. He keeps the eleven precious relics in an elaborately decorated box on the altar, and after he prays with the patient he touches him on the affected part with the alleged holy articles. He claims to have been uniformly successful and points to a long list of cures equally as remarkable as Mr. McCarthy's.

Death of George Pellew.

George Pellew, an editorial writer on the *Sun* and author of a life of John Jay in the American Statesmen series, was found dead this morning in the area of No. 70 West Thirty-fifth street. Steps lead from the sidewalk to the stone floor of the area. Mr. Pellew occupied rooms in the Alpine at Broadway and Thirty-third street, and it is supposed that coming from his work early in the morning he stumbled and fell into the area. He had been suffering from inflammation of the eyes and was partially blind. His head struck against the stone at the foot of the steps and the concussion killed him. His watch and other valuables were found in his clothes, and there were no marks of violence. George Pellew was 31 years old. He was born in the Isle of Wight, the son of Henry E. Pellew of Washington, formerly of this city, where he was prominent as an organizer of charities. His paternal grandfather was George Pellew, Dean of Norwich, England. His mother was a granddaughter of John Jay, first Chief Justice of the United States.

As Successor to John A. McCall.

Thomas D. Jordan, who has been in the employ of the Equitable Life Assurance Society for many years, has been appointed Controller of that company in place of John A. McCall, the President of the New York Life. Mr. Jordan is now 47 years of age. His first business position was that of errand boy in the Equitable Life Assurance Society on its organization in 1859, when he was paid $100 a year. He has therefore been thirty-three years in the employ of the society and has never been in any other business whatever. He has been gradually promoted through all the successive grades. During the time that Mr. Jordan has had charge of the money department of the Equitable more than $1,000,000,000 has passed through his hands. Mr. Jordan has since the incumbency of Mr. McCall in the Controllership of the Equitable, during the last six years, been his coadjutor and assistant.

Chicagoans at New York Hotels.

The following Chicagoans are registered here:

N. C. Billings, Holland House; C. H. Chandler, Astor House; C. Counselman, Holland House; G. H. Crawford, Astor House; L. Ernst, Holland House; H. J. Gillen, Metropolitan; D. B. Hays, Holland House; E. M. Izard, Hotel Bartholdi; G. T. Johroy, Continental; D. E. Kenyon, Hoffman House; G. O. Knapp, Holland House; W. M. Koblens, Astor House; C. H. Lawrence, Imperial; Mrs. C. P. Libbs, Holland House; B. J. Loper, Earles Hotel; C. MacRitchie, Gilsey House; J. H. Moore, Holland House; W. A. Olmstead, Murray Hill; C. E. Pope, Holland House; A. Redman, Westminster; W. C. Reynolds, Grand Union; D. R. Robinson, Holland House; J. K. Robinson, Hoffman; J. Rubel, Belvidere House; D. Schinnrowitz, Continental; E. S. Shepherd, Fifth Avenue; Miss L. S. Shepard, Holland; F. K. Stone, Hotel Metropole; R. E. Taintane, Continental.

Plate Glass Manufacturers' Meeting.

A meeting of the Plate Glass Manufacturers' Association is being held here to fix prices of plate glass and to arrange, if possible, a rebate system which will give the largest jobbers an advantage in price which they do not now possess. The duty on imported plate glass being 149 per cent, the jobbers are now utterly at the mercy of the manufacturers. Several matters in which manufacturers as well as jobbers are interested are being considered. The meeting promises to be extended, as the manufacturers cannot come to an understanding.

Conlin Contests Florence's Will.

The will of Actor William J. Florence will be contested by his brother, Edward B. Conlin. Conlin was not mentioned in the will, and today, through his counsel, August Reymert, filed with Probate Clerk Tinney objections to the probate of the will of the actor. The objections are brief, and set forth that the will offered for probate, executed on May 5, 1876, is not the last will of the actor and that it was not subscribed according to statute. He also claims that it is invalid as a will and illegal and void.

Will Build into Spokane.

SPOKANE, Wash., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—After a week of rustling $500,000 was secured today and six miles right of way through the city guaranteed to the Great Northern. The track is expected to be completed to the city by May 15.

THEY HOLD THE ROAD.

OWNERSHIP OF A SHORT LINE IS CALLED IN QUESTION.

Secretary Elkins, Senator Gorman, Henry G. Davis, and Others Charged with Building an Outlet as Directors and Keeping It—The New York Senate Will Investigate the Reading Combination—To Secure a Contemplated Short Line to Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The trouble between Maj. John K. Shaw and the West Virginia Central railroad directors has finally reached the courts, and today Maj. Shaw filed in the Circuit Court a bill of complaint against the Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, the Hon. Arthur P. Gorman, Henry G. Davis, John A. Hambleton, T. Edward Hambleton, the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg railway company, the Pennsylvania railroad, and the Piedmont and Cumberland railway company. The bill is for an injunction against the gentlemen and the corporations named. Mr. Shaw is the owner of 2,000 shares of stock in the West Virginia Central railway.

The Piedmont and Cumberland road is but thirty-two miles long. At Piedmont it connects with the West Virginia Central. Mr. Shaw claims that before the Piedmont and Cumberland road was built the West Virginia Central depended entirely for an outlet for its traffic from Piedmont eastwardly or westwardly on the Baltimore and Ohio, but since the Piedmont and Cumberland was built the trains run to Cumberland, where they have the advantage of three competing lines, over which they can make contracts to carry the freight to the seaboard. These roads are the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company.

Mr. Shaw charges that Davis and Elkins, by their control of the West Virginia Central, were enabled to throw its valuable traffic to any road they pleased, and they accordingly made a contract with the Pennsylvania, by which the latter was to give value to a certain amount of the bonds of the new road. The consideration received by the Pennsylvania comprised a general traffic arrangement and the contract that at least half of the shipments eastward should always go by their road. The bill then claims that, as the Piedmont and Cumberland railroad has no traffic of its own, there was no consideration given by the Piedmont and Cumberland road for the contract at all. Davis and Elkins, the bill asserts, divided the stock of the new road between themselves and a few favored associates. The bill prays that this stock, which they now hold, may be declared to be held in trust by them for the West Virginia Central.

The road cost $800,000. The bonds which it is claimed were floated on the faith of the West Virginia Central's traffic realized about $650,000. The difference of $150,000 was, it is alleged, made up of an assessment amounting to 20 per cent on the capital stock, this being the only payment made by the stockholders. The plaintiff asks that the entire stock of the Piedmont and Cumberland railroad be declared the property of the West Virginia Central railroad, subject to a repayment to the stockholders of the company of the amount of the assessment. Judge Phelps signed an order requiring the defendants to show cause before April 2 why the injunction should not issue.

NEW YORK SENATE INVESTIGATION.

There Will Be a Special Committee to Inquire Into the Combination.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18.—In the Senate today Senator McMahon offered a resolution which was adopted, citing the fact that it has been currently reported in the public prints that a combination has been formed by certain coal mining companies with certain railroad companies doing business in this State to advance the price of coal, and providing that the President of the Senate appoint a committee of seven to employ counsel and examine witnesses and examine into the manner and report on or before March 17 as to what legislation may be advisable to suppress such a combination among the corporations amenable to the laws of this State.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 18.—Gov. Abbett has had a conference with Attorney-General Stockton on the subject of the Reading railroad deal, and the conclusion was that before any further steps should be taken the Attorney-General had better write to the Reading railroad officials for a copy of the contract between the merged companies. It is not entirely certain that the contract violates any law of the State. It may have been drawn in such a way as not to be open to attack; neither is it certain the Reading will supply a copy of the contract, but the Attorney-General thinks a refusal is unlikely, as that would place the combination in an attitude of hostility to the State Government.

ARGUED FOR AN INJUNCTION.

Judge Ingraham Hears Arguments as to the M., K. and T. Reorganization.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.—Judge Ingraham in the Supreme Court Chambers today heard arguments and reserved his decision on motion on behalf of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad company for an injunction to restrain the carrying out of the proposed reorganization, as agreed to by Jay Gould and the mortgage bondholders of the International and Great Northern railroad company. The stock of the International until about five years ago was held by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. In December, 1889, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas entered into a traffic arrangement with Jay Gould by which it was agreed that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Missouri Pacific roads should each have a fair share of the business of the International. It was also agreed that one-half of a judgment of $500,000 against the International, held by Mr. Gould, should be assigned to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and that one-half the stock of the International should be transferred to Mr. Gould.

Affairs were in this condition when the reorganization was proposed. Mr. Gould suggested one scheme and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas directors another. Mr. Gould's scheme was for an assessment of 10 per cent on the stock to raise about $1,000,000, with which to partly pay the interest on the defaulted coupons of the first mortgage bonds. The mortgage bondholders agreed to make certain concessions. It was agreed that if the holders of any of the stock not held by Mr. Gould did not wish to come into the reorganization scheme Mr. Gould might pay the amount of the assessment and take their stock in the new company. Mr. Gould went ahead to carry out his scheme, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas directors secured an order to show cause, which carried a temporary injunction with it, from Judge Beach of the Supreme Court.

At the argument before Judge Ingraham Joseph H. Choate and Simon Sterne appeared for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; Winslow Pierce for Jay Gould; Herbert Turner, Everett P. Wheeler, and Thomas P. Sherman for the bondholders, and Adrian H. Joline for the Central Trust company. The interest on the bonds is $3,000 a day. Judge Ingraham said he would hand down a decision by Tuesday.

ALL AFTER THE WESTERN MARYLAND

The Pennsylvania and West Virginia Central Will Probably Secure the Line.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The West Virginia Central railroad company has at last shown its hand in the negotiations for the Western Maryland railroad, and it has also developed that the Pennsylvania company is in the deal. President Davis of the West Virginia Central held conferences yesterday and today with the Mayor and other city officials. An ordinance will be offered in the City Council next week for the sale of the road to the West Virginia Central. The Baltimore and Ohio and the Reading will likely bid against the West Virginia Central. It is said that the terms of President Davis' offer are upon a basis of $5,000,000, to include a cash payment of $500,000 and the payment of the floating debt of the road. Western Maryland officials say the Pennsylvania road is behind the West Virginia Central, and as soon as the sale is consummated the lateral branches, which are large feeders of the Western Maryland, will be cut off and traffic diverted to the Pennsylvania system. This deal would also break the connection between the Reading and the Baltimore and Ohio across the Cumberland Valley, as it was intended to use the Cumberland Valley branch of the Western Maryland. The Pennsylvania through the West Virginia Central would get control of all the lines in the valley and completely block the Reading's scheme for a short outlet to the West.

The Baltimore and Ohio Not Leased.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—There is nothing in the story that the Baltimore and Ohio has been leased by the Reading. The Reading has a line to the West by way of the Lehigh Valley to Buffalo, and thence by the New York Central tracks. The Vanderbilts are back of the Reading deal and of course they claim all the advantage to the West they can and make the most of it themselves. The Baltimore and Ohio has a traffic agreement for 999 years with the Reading and Jersey Central to give it facilities for reaching New York.

DENIED BY ASSOCIATION'S OFFICERS.

Travelers' Protective Officials Say Malice Instigated the Statements.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—At the headquarters of the Travelers' Protective Association in the Oriole Building, corner Sixth and Locust streets, today were President George S. McGrew of the National Association, Messrs. John C. Wilkinson, Murray Carleton, and Richard Trenor, members of the National Board of Directors, and Mr. Nat J. Rice, General Agent of the National Tobacco Works of St. Louis in consultation. The subject they had up for consideration was an article which appeared in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Wednesday, in which members of the Northwestern Traveling-Men's Association made serious charges against the Travelers' Protective Association. J. C. Wilkinson said:

"The article is inspired by malice and envy. D. K. Clink, who inspired the attack, was once a member of the Travelers' Protective Association before it was reorganized at Denver two years ago. He did not resign but was let out because he had not proved satisfactory and useful as Chairman of the Committee on Railroads. He has been disgruntled ever since. The fact is the Northwestern Association is trying to steal our thunder, for the Travelers' Protective Association has put the Quay-O'Neill bills before the Senate. We deny having asked one cent from Chicago. The whole article is a tissue of falsehood woven into a cloth in which there is not a word of truth."

"How about the Central Board and the collections of $19,000 never accounted for?"

"It is a malicious statement," said all the gentlemen present in chorus, "when it is said the Travelers' Protective Association ever indorsed the Central Board."

"That," said Mr. Wilkinson, "was a scheme gotten up by W. H. Kouperman, who published a paper in Louisville, Ky., called the *National Commercial Traveller*. What money he collected he secured on his own responsibility, and the money was collected and used by him before the Travelers' Protective Association as now organized and conducted came into existence."

DANCED AT A CHURCH ENTERTAINMENT.

Detroit Is Excited at a Novel Method Taken to Raise Money for Charity.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Detroiters are raising their hands and rolling their eyes in holy horror and righteous indignation over the depravity of the entertainment managers of the Episcopal Church of the Messiah in this city. Think of a skirt dance at a church entertainment, and the dancer a lithe beauty who in physical attractiveness was not one whit less a drawing card than her most formidable secular rival!

The ladies of the Church of the Messiah wanted money, and the seductive skirt dance was the drawing card at their entertainment. The danseuse was Miss Blanche Kern, whom 16 years had blessed with the grace and agility requisite for a proper spread of many fleecy skirts. Long usage has given the bald-heads front seats, and they occupied them on this occasion, but much to their chagrin Miss Kern did her highest and most taking kicking while her back was turned toward them. Contrary to custom the young dancer accompanied herself on the tambourine, and so manifest was the delight of the audience that she received an enthusiastic recall. Her performance was the emphatic "hit" of the evening.

Miss Kern has an exceedingly pretty face, framed in a profusion of black curls, and with a trim figure, finished skill as a dancer, and the supple agility that has to go with a skirt dancer, her performance was one which would really have been a credit to a professional entertainment.

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS SHANGHAIED.

Story Told by One of the Men Brutally Treated by an Oyster Captain.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—A shocking story of the brutality of an oyster pungy Captain towards his crew was related in the office of United States Commissioner Rogers today by the six Russian immigrants who tramped from Washington to Baltimore. Victor Skirmont, the most intelligent of the party, was selected as spokesman.

He told the following story: "Nov. 16 I landed in company with many others in New York on the steamship Servia. We all came direct from Russia and paid our own traveling expenses. As soon as we left the big building in which we were detained a man came up and asked us if we were looking for work. We said we were and could do anything to earn a living, and he took us to a sort of an office in a dark street." Here he exhibited a card of the "New York Labor Exchange, No 10 Washington street."

"After we went inside we met another man, who said he would send us to Baltimore to go on a ship in the bay. The man offered us $13 a month and board. We arrived here at dusk and were taken in a wagon to the wharf and put on a steamboat and then transferred to a sailing vessel. We worked on the boat a month and eighteen days, and during the entire time we were beaten. Not only did the Captain, negro mate, and white cook beat us with clubs, belaying pins, and cowhides, but often grabbed the culling hammers and knocked us senseless to the deck. At times I have seen the men with deep gashes on their heads and the deck covered with blood. The negro thought nothing of knocking one of us down if he felt like doing so. I was working at the dredge crank one day and was struck across the back with a club in the hands of the Captain. When we got in the big river (Potomac) near Washington we were told we must go another trip if we wanted to get our pay. We refused to do so and the Captain anchored the vessel, took the only boat and went ashore. We were left four days without a crumb of bread. When he finally came aboard he ordered us to be put on the boat and set ashore in the woods. We rowed to shallow water and were then pushed overboard in order to save the cook the trouble of rowing further."

THE ONTARIO SHIP RAILWAY COMPANY.

Huron and Ontario Railway Company Petitions to Have Its Powers Enlarged.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—An important petition has been presented to the Ontario Legislature by David Blain, H. H. Cook, and E. L. Corthell of the City of Chicago, engineers, and others asking for permission to change the name of the Huron and Ontario railway company to the Ontario Ship railway company; also to enable the company to build double lines of railway so as to transport freight and passengers between the upper lakes and Lake Ontario, operated by steam or electricity; to establish telephone and telegraph lines and to build or construct steam and sailing vessels; to build and maintain wharves, docks, warehouses, and elevators, and also to possess all the usual powers and privileges appertaining to the working of railways and shipping.

[The charter for the Huron and Ontario railway company was granted many years ago, and as it is on the eve of expiring the petition above mentioned asks for an extension of the charter as well as for a change in the name.

The question of an enlarged waterway between the upper lakes and the ocean is one to which Mr. Corthell has given much thought and study, and the practicability of which he argued in an exhaustive paper read before the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers in Montreal. Between Chicago, Duluth, and Liverpool there are over 4,000 miles of water navigation, seventy-one of which only are restricted by obstacles in the channels. These obstacles he would remove by deepening the Canadian canals and other water courses so as to permit vessels of 3,000 tons capacity to pass through to the ocean and return the same way with unbroken cargoes from Europe to ports of original departure. Artificial boundary lines running athwart a national waterway should not, he says, be permitted longer to restrict, hamper, and delay commerce and divert it into unnatural and artificial channels. Direct trade with Europe, he thinks, should be the demand of the Northwest and of the country tributary to the great lakes.]

TO FILL FOUR TRAINS.

LIST OF THE CONGRESSMEN WHO WILL MAKE THE TRIP.

Adjournment of the House Over Until Tuesday Has Enabled Many to Come—Each Party Will Be in Charge of an Illinois Representative—Every Arrangement for Comfort That Experience Could Suggest—To Be Divided as to the Hotels They Will Visit.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Four train loads of Congressmen and other invited guests of citizens of Chicago will leave the Baltimore and Ohio depot tomorrow afternoon for Chicago. Each train will be made up of eight coaches, one baggage, one smoker, one dining car and five sleepers. Illinois Representatives will look after the welfare of the travelers until Chicago is reached. Representative Durborow will be in charge of the first train, which will be known as "The Auditorium," from the fact that the passengers will stop at that hotel; the Palmer House contingent will be in the second train, under the guidance of Representative McGann; Gen. Newberry will have charge of the third train, booked for the Grand Pacific, and Representative Abner Taylor will be in charge of the fourth train, whose passengers will be equally distributed among the three hotels mentioned. Half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon is fixed as the time for the first train to pull out of the station, and the remainder will leave at intervals of a quarter or half an hour afterwards.

All the arrangements for the trip have been perfected under the personal supervision of Chairman A. T. Ewing, George M. Pullman, who came to Washington for this purpose; General Superintendent Wicks of the Pullman service, Supt. Merrill of the Eastern department, Manager Main, who is in charge of the local branch of the Pullman car service, and George A. Goldsmith of the commissary department. Everything has been done that experience could suggest for the comfort of the visitors en route, and none of them is likely to regret the long railroad journey which must be made before Chicago can claim them as guests within its borders.

The action of Congress in adjourning over till Tuesday left a number of the Congressmen who would not otherwise have been able to go free to accept the invitation. All are looking forward to the stay in Chicago with the keenest anticipation.

Following is the list completed at midnight:

AUDITORIUM HOTEL:

Amerman and wife,
Carminette and wife,
Caruth and wife,
Daniel and wife,
Doan,
Durborow,
Edbrook,
Everett,
Ferris,
Geary,
Hayes,
Hamilton and wife,
H. R. Heaton,
Hooker of New York,
Isaac Hill and wife,
Houk of Ohio and wife,
Houk and wife, Tenn.,
Hamill,
Kolsaat,
McClellan and wife,
Owens, wife, and child,
Page and wife,
Paston and wife,
Pepper and wife,
Pierce and wife,
Pierce,
Miss Reilly,
Rife and wife,
Robinson and wife,
Stone, sister, daughter,
Scott, Owen,
Scott,
Taylor of Illinois,
Twohig,
Turner and wife,
Warwick and wife,
Wheeler, Miss,
Wheeler, Miss,
J. R. Wilson,
Walker.

PALMER HOUSE.

Atkinson and wife,
Allen and wife,
Atkins and wife,
Albert Barwig and wife,
Beeman,
Beltzhoover,
Briggs (Miss.),
Buchanan and wife,
Burrows and wife,
Black,
Bland and wife,
Mrs. Bennett,
Cox and wife,
Carlisle and wife,
Cullom,
Mrs. Conley,
Carlton,
Dickson and wife,
Dunn,
Gilson and son,
Goodell,
Holman and wife,
Halford and wife,
Hollingen and wife,
Hinsen,
Hamilton,
Howland,
W. H. Harrice,
Hull,
Kerr and wife,
Kirby,
Lockwood, Miss,
Lampton,
Leupp,
Moffett,
Matthews,
McGuirk, Miss,
Neerseney and wife,
Pettigrew,
Palmer and wife,
Rose and wife,
Shonk and wife,
C. T. Thompson and wife,
Vilas and wife,
Woverton and wife,
Yoder.

GRAND PACIFIC.

M. Cudahy,
Desprez,
Daniels and wife,
Garthe,
Henderson of Illinois,
Johnson and wife,
Kribbs and wife,
Little and wife,
McGann,
McKeighan and wife,
Miller,
O'Neil and family,
Rose,
Rockwell, wife, and child,
Reynolds,
Steward and wife,
Stone and wife,
Snow and wife,
Shaw and son,
Smith and wife,
Tarsney and wife,
Taylor (Tenn.),
Thompson,
Worden,
Annin and wife,
Bowman,
Boeufre,
Busey,
Miss Babbitt,
Coakley and wife,
Curtis,
Clark,
Cadmus,
Dubois and wife,
Gallinger and wife,
Hitt,
J. P. Hopkins,
Kaufman and wife,
Low and wife,
Larner, Miss,
Newberry,
Nash, William,
O'Neil and wife,
Peffer,
Rice, Miss,
Stump and sister,
Spofford and wife,
Schriver, G. W.,
Townsend,
Wilber,
Wyckersham,
West and wife,
Weadock,
Wike,
Wilson of Mo.,
Wynn,
Young, Mrs.,
Dalton and wife,
W. J. Dwyer,
Enloa and wife,
Hopkins,
A. J. Jones,
Kennedy,
Lane,
Livingstone,
Long,
Col. Moses,
Miss McKeighan,
Murphy and wife,
Peet,
Robertson,
Buck and wife,
E. B. Smith and sister,
Stuart,
Speer and daughter,
Scott,
Simpson,
Sawter and wife,
Terry,
Whiting,
Allerton,
Blodgett, son, and wife,
Breckinridge (Ky.),
Butler and wife,
Babbitt,
Miss Bushnell,
Closter,
Cable and wife,
Miss Curtis,
Coolidge,
Mrs. Coolidge,
Ewing,
Gardner,
Heaton,
Senator Irby,
A. H. Lewis,
Macfarland and wife,
Newberry, the Misses,
Oates and wife,
Pressey and wife,
Pepper and wife,
Shoup,
Springer,
Seerley and wife,
Seaver,
Thompson and wife,
Wise,
Willman and wife,
Washington,
White,
Wilcox,
Wilson of Wash.,
Youman.

WHAT CHICAGOANS ARE DOING.

Final Preparations Being Made—An Invitation Extended by Women.

Chicago citizens are determined to make the Congressmen welcome to the Queen's taste. The Executive committee met yesterday at the Union League club. A communication was read from the Mary Washington Monument Association asking for the privilege of extending an invitation to the visitors to attend its "colonial tea" at the Art Institute Monday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock. Though this is the time of the Union League club Washington celebration in the Auditorium the committeemen gallantly consented, and deputed Lyman J. Trumbull to invite the women of the association to distribute their invitations through the committees of fifty to be stationed at the Auditorium, Palmer, and Grand Pacific Hotels.

The Chairman of the committees of fifty assigned to the three chosen hotels request the members of the committee whose names were published in yesterday's TRIBUNE to meet them at the Palmer House at noon today. At this meeting, which will be for the purpose of deciding upon a plan of action, each Chairman will select a committee of six, whose duty it will be to expedite all matters of local transportation.

John J. Janes, Chairman of the Commercial Club Banquet committee, said yesterday that it had been decided to ask four of the visiting Congressmen to make set speeches. The speakers and their subjects, he said, would be selected on the train.

Supt. Burke of the Street Department yesterday assured John M. Clark and Attorney Hill, a subcommittee of the Citizens' Reception committee, that he would put on a force of 200 men today to clean the down-town streets.

Congressmen McGann and Taylor have made arrangements with Postmaster Sexton to receive a number of Congressmen at the postoffice Monday. These two representatives have already secured the consent of a number of the visitors to go through the Federal ruin and have pointed out to them the many evidences that Chicago should have a new postoffice. The Postmaster is prepared to press upon the attention of the lawmakers the proposition to establish a postoffice on the Lake-Front, the cost of which, Col. Sexton says, will not necessitate the appropriation of one penny, as the present building and site can be sold for at least $5,000,000, which will be sufficient to build a new structure.

R TRAINS.

RESSMEN WHO HE TRIP.

use Over Until
Many to Come—
in Charge of an
—Every Arrange-
That Experience
Divided as to the

. 18.—[Special.]—
ressmen and other
Chicago will leave
ot tomorrow after-
rain will be made
ne baggage, one
and five sleepers.
ill look after the
until Chicago is
Durborow will be in
ich will be known as
the fact that the
hotel; the Palmer
the second train,
Representative Mc-
have charge of the
Grand Pacific, and
or will be in charge
passengers will be
the three hotels
o'clock in the after-
r the first train to
the remainder will
ter or half an hour

the trip have been
nal supervision of
eorge M. Pullman,
for this purpose;
icks of the Pullman
e Eastern depart-
is in charge of the
n car service, and
he commissary de-
as been done that
for the comfort of
d none of them is
railroad journey
Chicago can claim
orders.
in adjourning over
of the Congress-
wise have been able
invitation. All are
ay in Chicago with

pleted at midnight:
HOTEL:
ons, wife, and child,
e and wife,
ton and wife,
pper and wife,
rce and wife,
rce,
s Reilly,
e and wife,
binson and wife,
ne, sister, daughter,
tt, Owen,
tt,
ylor of Illinois,
ohig,
rner and wife,
rwick and wife,
heeler, Miss,
heeler, Miss,
R. Wilson,
lker.
ouse.
llingen and wife,
nsen,
milton,
wland,
H. Harrice,
ll,
rr and wife,
rby,
ckwood, Miss,
mpton,
upp,
ffett,
tthews,
cGuirk, Miss,
erseney and wife,
ttigrew,
imer and wife,
ss and wife,
onk and wife,
T. Thompson and wife,
las and wife,
overton and wife,
oder.
ACIFIC.
alton and wife,
J. Dwyer,
nloa and wife,
opkins,
J. Jones,
ennedy,
ne,
vingstone,
ong
l. Moses,
iss McKeighan,
urphy and wife,
et,
obertson,
ack and wife,
B. Smith and sister,
uart,
pear and daughter,
cott,
mpson,
wyer and wife,
rry,
hiting,
lerton,
odgett, son, and wife,
eckinridge (Ky.),
tler and wife,
bbitt,
iss Bushnell,
oster,
ble and wife,
iss Curtis,
olidge,
s. Coolidge,
ving,
rdner,
eaton,
nator Irby,
H. Lewis,
acfarland and wife,
wberry, the Misses,
ates and wife,
ressey and wife,
epper and wife,
oup,
ringer,
erley and wife,
eaver,
hompson and wife,
ise,
illman and wife,
ashington,
hite,
ilcox,
ilson of Wash.,
uman,

NS ARE DOING.

ng Made—An Invi-
by Women.

etermined to make
me to the Queen's
mmittee met yester-
club. A communi-
e Mary Washington
asking for the privi-
tation to the visitors
tea" at the Art In-
from 4 to 7 o'clock.
f the Union League
ation in the Audito-
gallantly consented,
rumbull to invite the
to distribute their
committees of fifty to
orium, Palmer, and
e committees of fifty
chosen hotels request
mittee whose names
erday's TRIBUNE to
r House at noon to-
which will be for the
pon a plan of action,
t a committee of six,
xpedite all matters of

an of the Commer-
mittee, said yesterday
ded to ask four of the
make set speeches.
r subjects, he said,
train.
eet Department yes-
Clark and Attorney
the Citizens' Recep-
ould put on a force
clean the down-town

and Taylor have
Postmaster Sexton
Congressmen at the
se two representa-
d the consent of a
go through the Fed-
ted out to them the
icago should have a
tmaster is prepared
on of the lawmakers
h a postoffice on the
which, Col. Sexton
the appropriation of
building and site
5,000,000, which will
structure.

RAIDED BY BURGLARS

THIEVES VISIT A SOUTH SIDE BLOCK OF RESIDENCES.

They Come Within One Door of Superintendent of Police McClaughry's Residence, but His Neighbor Frightens Them Away—E. A. Trask Again Arrested—His Alleged Relations with Several Women—Public Schools Discussed by the Sunset Club—Other Local News.

Burglars came within one of breaking into Superintendent of Police McClaughry's house, No. 213 Twenty-eighth street, yesterday morning. That is, they broke into the house occupied by W. E. Duncan at No. 211 Twenty-eighth street. They also visited the home of James Coleman at No. 209 and that of Mrs. G. W. Norton at No. 207 Twenty-eighth street, and it is highly probable that Supt. McClaughry would have received a call had not Mr. Duncan been awakened as the thieves were crawling through his back window.

The first place visited was that of Mrs. Norton. An entrance was effected by cutting out a pane of glass in the kitchen window. Every room in the house was ransacked. Drawers were removed from the dressing-cases and the contents dumped in a heap in the middle of the dining-room. They took nothing, however, though there was a large quantity of silver on the sideboard.

Mr. Coleman's house was entered in much the same manner and all the rooms in the house were searched, but nothing was stolen. On the dressing-case in Mr. Coleman's sleeping-room were two gold watches, but for some reason they were left untouched. Every drawer in the dresser was taken out and the contents emptied on the floor. From this place they went to the house of W. E. Duncan, which adjoins that occupied by the Superintendent of Police on the east. The noise made in breaking the kitchen window roused Mr. Duncan and he got up to see what was the matter. As he opened his kitchen door he saw a big burglar standing in the middle of the room, while his pal was crawling through the open window.

"What do you want?" he demanded.

The fellow didn't reply, but made for the window, where his partner was making a vigorous effort to back out. His elbows caught on the sides of the window, and in his anxiety to get out he carried part of the sash with him. The fellow who had been standing in the middle of the room plunged head foremost after him, while Mr. Duncan called for the police at the top of his lungs.

In a few moments the neighborhood was aroused and Supt. McClaughry, hearing the noise, came out with the rest. On learning what the cause of the disturbance was he stepped into his house and called for the Cottage Grove avenue patrol-wagon over his private telephone. The wagon came, and with it half a dozen officers. A diligent search was made, which resulted in the finding of a pair of shoes one of the burglars in his hasty flight had left behind.

It is the opinion of the Cottage Grove avenue police that the burglars were after diamonds and cash, as they refused to take either solid silver or jewelry.

TRASK IN A PECK OF TROUBLE.

Rearrested by the Police—What Officers Tell of His Doings.

Edward A. Trask, who was arrested a week ago on a charge of passing a bogus draft for $250 on the Negley Watch company, No. 474 North Clark street, and who when released on $1,000 bail failed to appear in court, was rearrested by Detectives Corbus and McDonald at No. 116 La Salle street yesterday afternoon. The detectives say that by his arrest the wife of a resident of the West Side, together with a wealthy grass widow and an old maid from Salt Lake City, are placed in a rather compromising position. They say they are in possession of a copious correspondence carried on by Trask with these women.

"The grass widow was engaged to be married to Trask," said one of the officers, "and when we visited her she was wearing next to her heart one of the watches he obtained from the watch company. Along with the watch were half a dozen love letters Trask had written her. The Salt Lake City maid came here with the intention of becoming Mrs. Trask, and upon learning a few things she cried bitterly. The married woman was greatly relieved at Trask's arrest, for he was, by letters found on his person, evidently trying to blackmail her."

Attorney E. M. Guenther, who is acting for the watch company and who has been acting in concert with the detectives, said:

"Trask is a thorough knave. From evidence in our possession he was planning to swindle a maiden lady of Salt Lake out of $10,000. He induced her to come to Chicago under the promise of marriage. He courted a married woman and was, when arrested, preparing to blackmail her. As to the grass widow, she also has money.

"Aside from his crooked work in Chicago Trask took in Henry F. Abbott & Co., jewelers, and Davidson & Son, tailors, of New York. He went to the jewelers with a letter of introduction from Chicago. After looking at some diamond rings he picked out one valued at $200. The next day he came in with a draft for $500 drawn on Sherwood & Co., Chicago, and gave it for the ring, receiving $300 in cash in change. Mr. Abbott telegraphed to Sherwood & Co. to see if the draft was good. As Sherwood & Co. was only an imaginary concern represented by one of Trask's partners, a message was sent back saying the draft was good and would have been for twenty times the amount. At Davidson & Son's Trask bought $277 worth of clothes. A draft like that given to Abbott & Co., drawn in the tailor's favor, was found in his possession when he was arrested."

ROBERT W. SOUTER'S AWFUL DEATH.

Suffocated in an Elevator in the Rialto Building—How It Happened.

Robert W. Souter, a bookkeeper in the employ of the Continental Insurance company, on the seventh floor of the Rialto Building, was almost instantly killed at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon by being accidentally caught between the door of the elevator shaft and an ascending car.

The accident was a peculiar one. Car No. 2, in charge of John Kenney, had started from the top of the building. In it were Judge Eugene Cary, A. J. Harding, A. F. Dean, W. H. Knight, and Robert W. Souter, who were going to luncheon. The car descended rapidly until it reached a point three feet above the level of the "half-story," which is directly over the ground floor. Here it came to a sudden stop. The elevator man attempted to move it either up or down by means of the guide-rope, but, failing to succeed, yielded to the demands of the passengers and allowed them to crawl out through the three-foot opening that still remained in the doorway. In order to do this he placed his stool on the floor of the hallway to be used as a step.

In this way three men alighted from the car. Souter followed next and was just in the act of stepping out when the car, relieved of the weight of the three men, suddenly shot upward. Souter's head was caught by the upper casing of the door and bent down close to his feet, which still remained on the car. The obstruction brought the car to a standstill, but the conductor was unable to lower it again to release Souter from his position.

In the meantime the unfortunate man remained bent double with his head firmly clamped in the space between the top of the door and the floor of the car. Crowbars and axes were quickly procured, but it was twenty minutes before enough of the iron shaft could be torn away to release the man. When this was finally accomplished he was found to be dead. No bones were broken and death resulted from suffocation. The body was removed to Jordan's undertaking rooms.

Souter lived at No. 344 La Salle avenue. He was 35 years old and leaves a widow and child.

C. G. Blanden is the agent of the Rialto Building. He said that he used Hale hydraulic elevators and that they were in good working condition. They were inspected by the city authorities and the inspectors of the Fidelity and Casualty company two months ago and again by the company less than two weeks ago. They were pronounced safe and in good working order, and certificates were issued. He accounted for the accident by saying that the weight of the car caused the safety clutches, or "dogs," to bind against the sides of the shaft and bring the car to a stop. When the surplus weight was removed the car shot upwards and caused the accident.

Mr. Blanden, with the occupants of the car who witnessed the accident, cast no blame upon the conductor, who is old in the business and considered a careful man.

Some of the tenants of the building claim that the elevator service has not been of late what it should be. They say that the cars frequently get stuck in the shafts, and that in some instances a car has "run away." Three months ago one of the cars fell five or six stories, but Mr. Blanden explains that occurrence by saying that a man at work upon the machinery in the basement at the time accidentally struck the cable with his shoulder and knocked it off the drum. Several firms having offices in the building on the contrary say that no fault can be found with the elevator service.

DISCUSSED THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Subject Taken Up at the Dinner of the Sunset Club at the Grand Pacific.

Members of the Sunset club had as a subject for discussion after last night's dinner at the Grand Pacific: "What Should the Public Schools Teach?"

William G. Beale, ex-President of the Board of Education, made the first address of the evening. He said, among other things:

> The public school is universally conceded to have been founded primarily in the necessity of self-defense and self-protection for the community. The personal benefit to pupils is neither the ultimate nor the main consideration. The conferring of such benefit is but incidental to the chief object. The conditions of modern life appear to be such that at an early age, either from necessity or from choice, children abandon the pursuit of knowledge for the pursuit of money. As more than three-fourths of the public school pupils never pass the middle or the grammar grades, it seems to me that an entirely free course in public school instruction should stop at that point, and that efforts of the State and the community, now directed toward the top of the system, could more profitably be directed toward the bottom. I would not have it understood that I am opposed to higher education or to having such education aided by the State. The State should aid them and they should be under public control, but they should be largely self-supporting through the payment of moderate tuition fees.

Prof. Gabriel Bamberger, Superintendent of the Jewish Manual-Training School, began an answer to the question for discussion by asking another: "What Shall Our Children Eat?" In the case of children's food there was a need for certain kinds of foods depending on climate, surroundings, and health. The nourishment of a child's mind was a similar matter. It should have the same attention given its mind as is given its stomach. There should be a careful selection of studies, and a due regard should be paid to the needs of the child and the vocation in life it was to be fitted for. One study properly taught was of more value than the whole bill of fare administered superficially. Manual training, he said, must in time be included in every curriculum.

Gen. Joseph B. Mann spoke of the wrongs he thought were being practiced on the people at large by taxing the man with one child for the education of his neighbor's seventeen children. Then there was much in the school curriculum which was, in his opinion, unnecessary—as a sample of which he offered the recent bequest for founding a school of blacksmithing in one of the public schools. He favored teaching the pupils practical knowledge in a practical way, and if other languages beside English were to be taught, his voice would go out in favor of pure and original Irish. It would at least be a help to the man who made politics his profession.

Among the other speakers were Principal John D. Grant of Harvard School, Prof. Charles Orchardson, Principal Henry D. Hatch of Brainard School, and H. W. Fowler.

HEALTHFUL AND ARTISTIC DRESS.

Mrs. Jenness Miller's Lecture This Afternoon—Costumes to Be Exhibited.

Mrs. Jenness Miller, the apostle of dress reform, will deliver her lecture on "Healthful and Artistic Dress" at Central Music Hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon. This lecture is given under the auspices of the Illinois Woman's Press Association. Lady Henry Somerset, who was recently elected to membership in the Press Association, and Miss Frances E. Willard will be among the guests present.

The lecturer will appear in a robe embroidered for her by the women of Constantinople. She will exhibit afternoon, reception, and carriage costumes, school-girls' gowns, a full set of infants' clothing, a walking suit, tea gown, rainy-day dress, full dress for evening, business-woman's dress, and other costumes made on the dress-reform pattern. At the close of the program, after requesting the men to withdraw, she will appear in a full set of correct silk undergarments.

With each change Mrs. Miller will give valuable instruction on correct standing, sitting, breathing, and physical exercise for grace of physique and carriage.

The last half hour of the session will be devoted to answering any questions concerning dress reform that may be put by women in the audience.

This lecture is in the hands of the following committees:

Lecture Committee—Mrs. Sarah Wilder Pratt, Mrs. E. Jeannette Abbott, Miss Ella S. Bass, Mrs. M. A. Barnes, Miss E. W. Bowman, Mrs. Myra Bradwell, Mrs. L. Chamberlain Madden, Mrs. Lou V. Chapin, Miss Frances L. Dusenberry, Miss Fleta L. Holman, Miss Caroline A. Huling, Miss Emily A. Kellogg, Mrs. E. J. Loomis, Mrs. Sallie M. Moses, Mrs. Annie Myers Sergel, Mrs. C. B. Sawyer, Mrs. M. F. Swarthout, Mrs. Mary Dye, Mrs. R. A. Emmons, Mrs. Norah Gridley, Miss Andrea Hofer, Mrs. M. C. Van Benschoten, Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace, Miss Frances E. Willard, Mrs. Annie H. White.

Reception Committee—Mrs. E. Jeannette Abbott, Mrs. M. Augusta Barnes, Miss Ella S. Bass, Miss Fleta Holman, Mrs. Laura Chamberlain Madden, Miss Grace Castle, Mrs. Mary Dye, Mrs. Norah Gridley, Miss Emily A. Kellogg.

WILL PAY $125,000 FOR A LEASE.

M. Thome's Ten-Year Term Rental for Randolph Street Property.

M. Thome, Vice-President of the Peter Hand Brewing company, has leased the property Nos. 75 and 77 Randolph street from the Huntington estate at a rental, including taxes and assessments, which amounts to $125,000 for a ten-year term. The negotiations for the lease of the property were carried on by Van Vlissingen & Ismond. The property consists of a building 40x160 feet on a lot 40x180 feet. It is a four-story building, of which the lower floor is now occupied by the Central restaurant. It is on the north side of Randolph street, between State and Dearborn. The lease is made for a term beginning May 1, 1892. The lessee proposes to make improvements representing an outlay of about $50,000, making it one of the finest brewery headquarters in Chicago.

Walter H. Wilson has sold for Walter L. Peck to E. T. Kiggins, represented by Charles C. Whitacre, the premises Nos. 2240 and 2242 Michigan avenue, 34x171 feet, east front, improved with two modern three-story brick residences, for $36,000.

A. S. Trude reports the sale of 50x77½ feet, northeast corner of South Water street and Wabash avenue at their junction with River street; consideration, $110,000. The property is now occupied by Scully & Co., and the sale is contingent upon surrender of their lease. However, no difficulty about the lease is anticipated, and Mr. Trude considers the property sold.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY ALUMNI FEAST.

It Will Be Held This Evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The Alumni Association of the University of Chicago will hold its annual banquet this evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 6 o'clock. An unusually hearty response has been received from the alumni, scattered all over the country, indicating a large attendance. The subjects and speakers are as follows: "The Day We Celebrate," J. T. Sunderland, '67; "The Old University," Temple S. Hoyne, '63; "The New University," President Harper; "The Alumni," Gilbert E. Bailey, '74; "The North Wing," Frank H. Clark, '82; "The World's Fair," Miss Florence Holbrook, '79; "College Politics," C. E. Taylor, '70. The number of the alumni is 300, many of whom are holding prominent positions in the city.

The trustees of the University of Chicago have by resolution confirmed and reënacted the degrees of B. A. and B. S. conferred by the former university and have thus closely identified a body of 300 college graduates with their enterprise.

TO TRY IT ON ENGLEWOOD NOW.

Groggery Agents Seeking the Overthrow of Prohibition in a New Field.

Finding that there was not the remotest chance for them to secure the overthrow of the law for the exclusion of saloons from the prohibition district of Hyde Park, the agents of the groggeries have betaken themselves to Englewood, where they hope for better success. The Englewood prohibition district extends from Garfield boulevard south to Seventy-ninth street, and from the alley next west of State street to Halsted street. There are over 8,000 voters in it. The groggery agents are trying to get the names of about 2,000 of them to a petition, asking that the question of the overthrow of the prohibition lines be submitted to the people. So far only 1,000 names have been secured. Not many more can be had to sign. The lines will not be disturbed this spring at any rate. But at the same time those opposed to the intrusion of the saloons are active and vigilant. Assistant Corporation Counsel Du Puy yesterday gave an emphatic opinion in favor of the validity of the Hyde Park Local Option ordinance. Collector Amberg has been formally instructed to carefully observe the ordinance.

SMALL FIRE IN A LARGE BUILDING.

Blaze in a Store-Room in the Temple Court Structure.

A fire broke out at 8 o'clock last evening in the Temple Court Building at Dearborn and Quincy streets. It originated in Rooms Nos. 211 and 212 on the second floor, used as a storehouse for waste paper and rubbish. The loss was but slight, as the fire was checked before it had spread to any of the adjoining rooms.

C. C. Heisen is the owner and Gus Heisen the manager of the building, and Ed Evans is janitor. Tenants said last night that they had repeatedly protested against this rubbish-room, but without avail. They say that it has been the practice of the janitors to dump all the waste baskets on the floor of the room and when the rubbish gets too deep to be conveniently waded through, the janitors stuff it into bags which they heap up in one corner of the room. Tenants also say that the janitors not infrequently work in this room with lighted pipes or cigars.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GAS CLUB.

The Election of Officers Followed by a Banquet and Discussion.

The first annual meeting of the Chicago Gas club was held at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Weber's. The Secretary and Treasurer's report showed that the club had about seventy members. The World's Fair committee offered resolutions providing that the club should use its influence in promoting a display at the Exposition worthy of the importance of the gas interests. The resolutions were passed.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year: George A. Yuille, President; J. G. Elwood, Vice-President, and F. H. Shelton, Secretary and Treasurer. The Board of Managers will consist of these officers together with Karl D. Bradley and E. G. Cowdrey.

Mr. Howard, the retiring President, was presented with a silk umbrella. After the business session F. D. Moses read a paper on "Leaks in Tanks and Gasholders." A discussion followed, after which came a banquet, and the club members attended theater in a body.

RELIGIOUS, LITERARY, AND MUSICAL.

The Symposium to Be Held for the New Quinn Chapel.

At the new Quinn Chapel of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Wabash avenue and Twenty-fourth street, there will be given "a grand religious, literary, and musical symposium," beginning Sunday and lasting through until the following Sunday.

The program for the various days is: Sunday, religious and fraternal; Monday, musical and dramatic; Tuesday, intellectual and social; Wednesday, musical and artistic; Thursday, antique and amusing; Friday, religious and spiritual; Sunday, Christian and benevolent. Twenty-five hundred dollars is needed, and bands of willing workers have been formed to aid in securing the desired sum. They are styled on the program the Quinnonian Relief Corps, the Stone Quarry Workers, the Brickyard Crew, and the Quinn Chapel Friendly Aids.

TO PRESERVE ITS GOOD NAME.

Second Regiment Armory Dances Hereafter Must Be Above Reproach.

Saturday night dances at the Second Regiment Armory must hereafter close at midnight, and no lessees of the hall will be allowed to erect bars or sell intoxicating drink. So says Col. Judd. Several parties which have lately been held at this armory are said to have been rather lively, and to preserve the good name of his command the Colonel intends to prevent a recurrence of such affairs. "I have given orders to lease the armory only to reputable organizations," said Col. Judd yesterday, "and in but few instances have I granted the privilege of running a bar to any club or society. Several parties which have been held in the armory lately have been condemned by the newspapers, and I have been informed by friends that the censure was well deserved. Hereafter I shall see that entertainments in the Second Regiment Armory are properly conducted."

PUT 6,340 WORDS ON A POSTAL-CARD.

Samuel Goodman's Printing So Fine That a Glass Is Needed to Read It.

The proprietors of the Rochester Bakery Lunch-Room, on La Salle street, near Washington, recently offered a prize of a crayon portrait and frame to the one who could write the greatest number of words on one of the new postal-cards. The contest closed Wednesday, 200 postal-cards being sent in.

Samuel Goodman leads the list. He printed 6,340 words on a card and nearly an inch was unused, the contest closing before he had time to finish it. James Irkeman came next with 3,740 words. He claims the prize, as Mr. Goodman printed his words, and the rules of the contest stated that the words should be written. The dispute will probably be decided today. In order to read the writing on Mr. Goodman's card it is necessary to use a magnifying glass.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Pounded a Drunken Man.

The bartender in Connor's saloon, Thirty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue, yesterday tried to put a drunken man out, and in the struggle a plate glass window was broken. Incensed at the loss the proprietor, bartender, and colored porter picked up the unfortunate man, took him back into the saloon, locked the door, and attempted to take satisfaction out of him. They threw him on the floor, according to onlookers, and kicked and beat him unmercifully. A patrol-wagon was called and the drunken man was carted off. Neighbors who witnessed the row are indignant, and a crowd which saw the brutal assault through the broken glass door threatened to take vengeance on the assailants.

Cora Vance Home Again.

Cora Vance, the musically-inclined Englewood girl who mysteriously disappeared five days ago, is home again at No. 760 Sixty-third court. Saturday morning she had a misunderstanding with her mother. She left for the city, applied for work, and was given a position as domestic in the household of Arthur Seaton, at Chicago Lawn, under the name of Cora Reed. Everything went on smoothly until Mr. Seaton read the description of Cora Vance and discovered her identity with Cora Reed. He notified Cora's father, who induced his daughter to return home.

Stole from Uncle Sam.

J. M. McMurray, formerly a railway mail clerk on the Northern Pacific railroad, was arrested Wednesday night by Postoffice Inspector William Watkins Jr. of Helena, Mont., on a charge of rifling the mails of about $400. When arrested he made a full confession. McMurray ran between Helena and Miles City, Mont., on the Northern Pacific road. He rifled registered mail packages. Two months ago he came to Chicago and went to board at No. 15 North Clark street, where Inspector Watkins found him. The officer returned to Montana with his prisoner last night.

Held to the Criminal Court.

Charles Howard, who represented himself to be an agent for a big lumber company in Wisconsin, stopped at Bartl's Hotel, State and Harrison streets, ten days ago. He said he was awaiting the arrival of sixty carloads of lumber which his firm had shipped to the World's Fair grounds. He exhibited two checks for $1,500 each and managed to secure a loan of $20 from the proprietor of the hotel, who caused his arrest for obtaining money under false pretenses. Justice Lyon held him to the Criminal Court in bonds of $500.

Church Choir Entertainment.

The choir of Grace Episcopal Church announces an entertainment in the new Grace House adjoining the church next Tuesday evening for its summer encampment fund. May Agnes Clark, the reader, will assist in the musical program, which will consist entirely of popular music, old time songs, jubilee and war songs, and encampment glees. The program will be followed by a supper and a dance in the new assembly hall. The choir boys will appear in costumes of olden times.

Will Probably Lease Them Forty Acres.

The stockholders of the Third National Bank yesterday at the Sherman House discussed a proposition to lease a portion of their land adjoining Jackson Park to the Exposition authorities. An understanding between those interested will probably be reached tomorrow. The World's Fair people desire to lease forty out of the 100 acres owned by the stockholders, and it is understood that the latter yesterday agreed to give them the lease if the price is satisfactory.

Without Medical Attendance.

The police were notified last evening that H. G. Stebbings, a traveling salesman who roomed at No. 85 South Morgan street, had died without medical attention. At the house they learned from his roommate, Nicholas King, that death was probably due to alcoholism, but Mr. King refused to allow the remains to be taken to the morgue until the man's brother, B. L. Stebbings, could be notified.

No Changes Were Made.

Archbishop Feehan of Chicago, Chairman of the Organizing committee of the Columbian Catholic Congress, authorized the statement last night that the questions relating to the independence of the Holy See and Catholic education have not been excluded from the program of the congress. No change was made or suggested by the Archbishops at the St. Louis meeting nor by anybody else since.

Big Sale of Clydesdales.

The first annual sale of Clydesdale stock closed at the Stock-Yards yesterday. The largest number of pure pedigree Clydesdales ever sold at a single sale in the United States were disposed of—seventy-three head. The highest price realized, $640, was on J. Garnett, and the imported General McKay brought $400. The average in price was low, because the bulk of the stock was composed of yearlings, colts, and fillies.

Sons of Chicago to Meet.

A meeting of the Sons of Chicago will be held Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Club-Room No. 10, Grand Pacific Hotel, at which the committee appointed at the last meeting will present its report on the plan and purpose of the organization. As it has not been possible for the committee to reach by mail all the native-born Chicagoans it is hoped all who can will be present at this meeting.

Single-Tax Club Meeting.

Those present at the meeting of the Single-Tax club last night listened to an address by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Adams of Ravenswood on "God's Will Concerning the Ownership of Land." A petition addressed to the National House of Representatives praying for direct taxation, to be assessed in each State according to the will of the people, was referred to a committee for further consideration.

Col. Sullivan Relieved.

Lieut.-Col. T. C. Sullivan has arrived at army headquarters to relieve Maj. Thomas Wilson as Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence. Col. Sullivan has been stationed at St. Paul for four years. Maj. Wilson will be transferred to an Eastern post. Gen. Miles reached home yesterday after ten days' absence in New York and other Eastern cities.

Three Visited the Fair Grounds.

The German newspaper editors who met in Chicago to organize a German Publishers' Association were to have gone to the Exposition grounds yesterday morning in a body in a special car. Only three, however, visited the park. They were Charles W. Maedje of Cleveland, Harry O. Thudimu of Indianapolis, and Henry Ording Jr. of Quincy.

United Mechanics in Session.

The Brotherhood of Electrical Mechanics, at the regular meeting last evening, discussed the subject of "Insulation and Conductability of Wire." George Cutter gave an interesting talk. The brotherhood intends giving a ball in the near future, the proceeds of which will be devoted to providing a library for the use of members.

To Give a Charity Ball.

The colored people of this city are all agog over the charity ball which is to be given at the Second Regiment Armory Feb. 25 in aid of the Provident Hospital and Training School for Nurses. This institution was established by colored citizens one year ago. The management say the ball will be the first of the kind ever given in this country.

Will Drive Out Disreputables.

Inspector Ross sent out two men yesterday to notify proprietors of disreputable resorts on West Washington street to vacate their premises within ten days or suffer the consequences. The part of the thoroughfare between Halsted street and the river is frequented by questionable characters.

Where New Jersey's Delegation Will Go.

Landlord Southgate of the Auditorium has closed negotiations with Patrick Conway and Oliver Kelly of New Jersey to quarter the New Jersey delegation during the Democratic convention. The delegation will be thirty strong. Connecticut's delegation of nearly forty-eight will also have quarters at the Auditorium.

Suicide Follows Illness.

Christ Osterberg, a Norwegian living at No. 152 Wells street, and an invalid, committed suicide yesterday afternoon. His wife, worn out with watching, had gone into another room to get a little rest, leaving Osterberg alone in his room. In her absence he shot himself.

Leap-Year Whist Party.

A leap-year whist party was given at the Evanston Club-House by the wives of the club members last evening. Twenty tables were arranged in the ballroom, where forty couples spent the evening at whist. Refreshments were served.

To Meet Jerry Simpson.

A delegation of the Single-Tax club will meet Jerry Simpson on his arrival Saturday at the train. Members are requested to meet at No. 120 Quincy street, and will march in a body to the depot.

Made an Assignment.

L. Van Dyk and W. H. Munnick, wholesale dealers in notions at Nos. 211 and 213 Wabash avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Nicholas Kelder. Assets and liabilities are placed at $1,500 each.

Last Mexican Tour This Winter.

Grafton's last trip of the season will leave Chicago by special Pullman vestibuled train, with dining car, Tuesday, March 1. Quite a number of Chicagoans are booked to accompany this tour and it promises to be fully as pleasant as the last party found the January excursion. The undersigned will be glad to refer any inquirer to any of the forty people who have just returned as to the elegance, comfort, and interest of the trip.
J. J. GRAFTON, 199 Clark street.

To Brunswick, Ga., and Jekyl Island.

The best route is via C. & E. I. R. R., Evansville route. Leaving Chicago at 4 p. m. in vestibuled train the "Chicago & Nashville Limited" passengers reach Brunswick at 6 o'clock the second morning. Time only thirty-eight hours—five hours in advance of any other line. Chicago city ticket office, 204 Clark street.

To Jacksonville, Fla.

The best time and Pullman vestibuled train service is offered by the C. & E. I. R. R. Evansville route.

"The Chicago and Nashville Limited" leaves daily at 4 p. m. Through sleeping-car tickets sold to Jacksonville. Time only thirty-nine hours. Chicago city ticket office, 204 Clark street.

Low Rate to St. Louis and Return.

For the National Convention of Labor Organizations at St. Louis, commencing February 20th, the Chicago and Alton R. R. will sell excursion tickets, Chicago to St. Louis and return, Feb. 19th to 23d inclusive, good to return till March 10th. Call on or address City Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago and Alton R. R., 195 Clark-st., Chicago.

St. Louis and Return Half Fare.

From Feb. 19 to 23, inclusive, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R. will sell tickets to St. Louis and return at rate of $6. Office 212 Clark street, corner Adams.

PADEREWSKI PLAYED

HE ATTENDED MR. AND MRS. SCHWARTZ'S RECEPTION.

Mrs. Schwartz Received in a Costume of Black Satin and Wore a Necklace and Hair Ornaments of Diamonds—Some of the 175 Guests Who Heard the Marvelous Musician Play—Mrs. George D. Rumsey's Reception—Mr. and Mrs. Philo Otis Give a Musicale—Society Affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schwartz, No. 1824 Prairie avenue, gave a reception last evening at 9 o'clock, at which Paderewski played.

Mrs. Schwartz received in a costume of black satin, made with a full train and low bodice, finished with a deep bertha of Irish point lace. She wore a necklace and hair ornaments of diamonds. At the conclusion of the music a supper was served.

Paderewski rendered the following selections:

Variations.......Schubert
Pastorale } Capriccio }.......Scarlatti
Two songs without words.......Mendelssohn
Serenade.......Schubert-Liszt
Valse } Impromptu } Prelude }.......Chopin
Minuet } Nocturne }.......Paderewski
Rhapsodie-Longroise No. 2.......Liszt

One hundred and seventy-five guests were present, among whom were:

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ryerson, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Eames, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Willits, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Watson Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. William McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Odell, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Norton, Mr. and Mrs. William Borden, Mr. and Mrs. de Koven, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Winston, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gorton, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. James McKay, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Glessner, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Birch, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Worthington, Dr. and Mrs. Streeter, Mr. and Mrs. John Hannah, Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Butler, Mr. and Mrs. George Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. Runnels, Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy, Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell King, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Watriss, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Orson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. John Black, Gen. and Mrs. Chetlain, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lathrop.

Mrs. Arthur Caton, Mrs. W. S. Armour, Mrs. Erskine, Mrs. J. M. Walker, Mrs. Hjortsberg, Mrs. W. P. Conger, Mrs. Goodheart, Mrs. Palmer Kellogg, Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. H. O. Stone.

Misses Rozet, Lois, Kellogg, Mary Odell, Helen Carter, Cramer, Isham, Wharton, Frances Keep, McCormick, Plummer, Hubbard, Katherine Porter, McAvoy, Cable, Whitney, Parsons, Lyon, Erskine, Allport, Runnels, Antisdel, Belden, and Bickford.

Frank Marsh, Huntington Jackson, Alonzo Page, George Armour, W. G. Beale, C. N. Fay, William Keep, Arthur Farwell, Prof. Swing, Henry Wheeler, Pierpont Isham, Arthur Wheeler, Emerson Tuttle, H. I. Cobb, Frank Cramer, J. V. Farwell Jr., W. Odell, Charles Barnes, Lockwood Honoré, Nelson Bigelow, and John Gott.

Miss Gertrude Green gave the last of a series of readings yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. William B. Howard, No. 1733 Michigan avenue. Seventy-five women were present.

Mrs. George D. Rumsey, No. 607 Division street, gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock. She was assisted by Mrs. Charles King, Mrs. Waite, Miss King, Miss Waite, and the Misses Rumsey. One hundred and fifty guests were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Philo A. Otis, No. 1722 Michigan avenue, gave a musical last evening at 8:30 o'clock. One hundred guests were present.

THEY MADE A MUSICAL HIT.

Appearance of the Northwestern University Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs.

The Northwestern University Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin clubs appeared for the first time in Evanston at the First M. E. Church last evening. Despite the bad weather the church was filled.

When the Glee club, which opened the program, appeared it was greeted with rounds of applause. Every piece on the program was encored. The clubs have been in training several months, and, although much was expected, their excellent performance was a surprise.

The members of the clubs are:

Glee club—H. L. Kay, R. N. Holt, J. Smackles, J. W. Taft, W. J. Stebbins, F. L. Johnson, W. Seabrook, P. B. Kohlsaat, H. Ambler, H. L. Harvey, M. M. Harris, E. C. Marshall, M. A. Clarkson, F. S. Thompson, H. W. Whitehead, E. B. Sherman.

Banjo club—H. Cook, E. P. Cook, B. S. Hill, J. C. Wells, J. W. Arnold, G. L. Woodward, F. W. Belknap, C. K. Sherman, H. Merriman, W. B. Carter, G. W. Baker, D. A. Laney, R. L. Sheppard, R. H. Smith.

Mandolin club—R. H. Smith, J. W. Arnold, R. L. Sheppard, W. B. Carter, D. A. Laney, H. Cook, J. C. Wells, G. W. Baker.

The program given was:

(a) "Tar's Farewell".......Adams
(b) "Tom, the Piper's Son".......Driffield
Glee Club.
Jolly Horseman Galop.......
Banjo Club.
(a) "The Letter".......Hatton
(b) "Dried Apple Pies".......Beswick
Glee Club.
Dornroschen.......
Mandolin Club.
(a) "Three Chafers".......Truhn
(b) "Nut Brown Maiden".......
Glee Club.
March Past.......
Banjo Club.
(a) "Church in the Wildwood".......
(b) "Comrades in Arms".......Adams
Glee Club.
Mandolinata.......
Mandolin Club.
(a) "Maid of the Mill".......Adams
(b) "Northwestern".......
Glee Club.
Invincible Guard March.......
Banjo Club.
Estudiantina.......Lacome
Glee Club.

THIRTY PAPER MEN WERE THERE.

A Banquet Enjoyed by the Members of the Chicago Paper Trade Club.

The Chicago Paper Trade club had a reunion and banquet last night at the Wellington Hotel. "Grief and worriment are arrant thieves of the appetite" was the motto on the menu, but there was manifestly little grief or worriment about the thirty members present.

Music was furnished by Tomaso's Mandolin Orchestra. J. Fred Waggoner, the Secretary of the club, was called upon to give a brief report of what was being done by the paper trade for the exhibit at the World's Fair. There were no toasts proposed, but addresses were given by J. V. Farwell on "Business Observations Here and Abroad"; Dr. Totheroh, "Mercantile Associations and Their Advantages"; and Edward Maher, "Careless Contracts."

Those present were:

C. H. Harding, George D. Forrest, A. J. Hodge, F. F. Rice, A. T. Hodge, H. A. Trambech, Robert McAlpine, John V. Farwell, M. J. Fitch, John W. Krueger, W. M. Morrill, James T. Mix, George Lockhart, George H. Taylor, J. R. Allen, J. B. Halladay, S. F. Marchant, Edward Maher, John Ustick, the Rev. Dr. Totheroh, W. O. Devoy, George W. Griffin Jr., George E. Bardeen, C. B. Wing, A. C. Kayser, J. Fred Waggoner, E. C. Johnson, J. W. Gilkey, and Will J. Ustick.

BANQUET OF THE YALE ALUMNI.

It Will Be Held at the Auditorium Hotel Saturday Evening.

The annual banquet of the Yale University Alumni Association of Chicago will take place at 6 o'clock Saturday evening at the Auditorium Hotel. Chicago now ranks second only to New York among the cities of the country in students sent to Yale; and Yale's contribution to Chicago of professional, literary, and business men is becoming a valuable factor.

The Alumni Association has flourished here for twenty-five years. Its annual reunions are a pronounced success in numbers and all other elements that make such occasions enjoyable. This time it is expected that several of the visiting Congressmen, who are scheduled to arrive in Chicago Saturday afternoon, will be present and attend the entertainment.

Paint and Oil Club Banquet.

The Chicago Paint and Oil club had an important discussion at the close of their banquet last night at the Wellington. E. H. Haynes presided and the leading address was made by the guest of the evening, J. Frank Aldrich. The latter spoke on the necessity of beautifying and cleansing the city in preparation for the World's Fair. Resolutions were adopted pledging the members of the club to the work of keeping their individual parts of the streets clean so long as the appropriations are inadequate. Peter Van Schaack told of his trip through Spain and Northern Africa and of the preparations he found there for celebrating Columbus' discoveries and for taking part in the Columbian Exposition.

Ball and Banquet of Battery D.

Battery D gave its monthly ball and banquet last night at the armory. There was a large attendance and the officers and privates mingled with the best of good feeling. The affair was a success in every way.

Asafetida Pills

Prescribed by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley for La Grippe are manufactured by Buck & Rayner. Tasteless, gelatine coated, pleasant to take. Price, 75 cents per bottle of 100. Full directions free.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa.

A delicious, fat-producing drink; does not distress.

The destruction of property by fire in January, 1892, amounted to $12,564,900, raising January, 1891, $1,250,000. Fifty-five insurance companies retired since Jan. 1, 1891. Davis & Re Qua are still in it with the Imperial, London; Caledonian, Edinburg, Scotland; London Assurance, London; American Central, St. Louis, Mo.; Sun Mutual and Germania, N. O., La. The Imperial is 89 years old; London Assurance 170 years; Caledonian 87 years; American Central 39 years; Sun Mutual 36 years; Germania 26 years. The companies have grown in strength and stability with their years. Davis & Re Qua have conducted a successful agency for twenty-six years. These facts warrant the conclusion that whoever intrusts their insurance in the hands of Davis & Re Qua will get companies whose contracts bear the stamp of permanency and absolute security. The office of this solid old agency is 155 La Salle street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Neglect your hair and you lose it. Parker's Hair Balsam renews growth and color.

Parker's Ginger Tonic strengthens the weak.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. Brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 18.—Forecast for Friday:

For Indiana and Illinois, north winds with a moderate cold wave, cloudy weather with light rain or snow; colder Saturday.

For Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, colder with a moderate cold wave, north winds with rain or snow; colder cloudy weather and snows Saturday.

For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, generally fair weather, north winds, and colder in South Wisconsin Friday; continued cold and fair Saturday.

For Lower Michigan, north winds with a moderate cold wave, cloudy weather with light rain or snow; colder and generally fair Saturday.

For Missouri, cloudy weather with rain turning to snow, north winds with a cold wave; fair and continued cold Saturday.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.86	68	74	S. E.	Fair	....
Bismarck, N. D.	30.42	−2	6	S. E.	Fair	.06
Boston, Mass.	30.14	34	42	N. W.	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.20	38	42	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.10	52	52	S. E.	Cl'udy	.10
Charleston, S. C.	30.50	50	58	E.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.92	34	48	S.	Cl'udy	....
Chicago	30.16	30	34	N.	Cl'udy	.07
Cincinnati, O.	30.22	40	44	S. E.	Rain	.06
Cleveland, O.	30.20	40	50	S.	Rain	.01
Davenport, Ia.	30.16	[illegible]	34	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Denver, Colo.	30.02	34	52	S.	Cl'udy	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.12	30	32	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.22	30	40	N. E.	Snow	.04
Dodge City, Kas.	30.12	22	24	N.	Fog	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.24	20	30	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.48	6	14	Calm	Snow	†
Erie, Pa.	30.20	38	48	S. E.	Rain	†
Galveston, Tex.	30.10	62	64	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Gr'd Haven, Mich.	30.20	32	34	E.	Cl'udy	†
Green Bay, Wis.	30.26	10	16	N.	Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont.	29.94	30	44	W.	Fair	....
Huron, S. D.	30.34	14	16	N.	Cl'udy	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.14	42	46	S.	Cl'udy	.08
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.36	56	68	S. E.	Clear	....
Kansas City, Mo.	30.04	28	34	N. E.	Rain	.52
Keokuk, Ia.	30.08	32	34	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.32	46	56	Calm	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.26	26	28	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Louisville, Ky.	30.18	46	46	S. E.	Rain	.28
Manistee, Mich.	30.30	20	26	N. E.	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich.	30.42	6	12	N. W.	Clear	....
Memphis, Tenn.	30.22	58	64	S.	Cl'udy	†
Miles City	30.38	6	10	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.24	28	28	N. E.	Cl'udy	†
Minnedosa	30.44	−16	−4	Calm	Clear	....
Montreal	30.12	14	18	S. W.	Clear	....
Montrose	29.96	42	52	S.	Fair	....
Moorhead	30.46	−10	0	S.	Clear	.01
New Orleans, La.	30.22	62	68	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
New York City	30.24	38	48	N. W.	Clear	....
Norfolk, Va.						
Omaha, Neb.	30.18	22	28	N. E.	Snow	†
Oswego, N. Y.	30.36	26	30	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Pensacola, Fla.						
Philadelphia, Pa.						
Port Huron, Mich.	30.26	30	40	N.	Snow	.08
Pueblo, Colo.	30.00	42	50	N. W.	Clear	....
Rapid City, S. D.	30.30	4	8	N.	Cl'udy	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.04	48	52	S. E.	Rain	.32
St. Paul, Minn.	30.38	14	16	N. E.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Ut.	30.12	40	42	Calm	Cl'udy	†
Sioux City, Ia.	30.28	14	16	E.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.06	42	44	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Mo.	29.92	56	60	S. E.	Rain	.28
Toledo, O.	30.22	34	42	E.	Rain	.04
Vicksburg, Miss.						
Portland, Ore.						
San Francisco, Cl.						

†Trace.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer: 8 a. m., 37 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 38; 10 a. m., 37; 11 a. m., 36; 12 m., 36; 1 p. m., 36; 3 p. m., 36; 6 p. m., 36. Barometer: 8 a. m., 29.67; 6 p. m., 29.61.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Joseph Runze, Josephine Hlavacek	24—20
Charles Bauer, Charlotte Bison	26—18
Jan Vlasney, Katri Jindrova	32—20
F. Cable, Eldorado, Kas., Lillian Brownell	31—20
August Kleinke, Augusta Schultz	28—21
Arthur J. Fox, Barbara Lenz	31—24
John Ricktinwald, Louise Votze	37—31
Dietrich Bakenhus, Johanna Kayser	46—19
Anthony Hollern, Mary Butler	23—24
Albert Kaddatz, Therese Kohls	24—23
Vincenzo Caperello, Antonia De Grazia	28—19
Neil Campbell, Eliza Jackson	23—17
Enoch Fura, Ottilia Walstrom	25—22
Dwight H. Kent, Katherine Murray	32—28
Fred Mongold, Annie Meier	25—21
Leon Cadieux, Josephine Fortier	24—19
George Sullivan, Kate Kropf	26—25
Alfred Gurkheim, Ethel Ratcliff	29—27
Edward Doyle, Mary McNamara	27—23
John O'Rourke, Mary McMickleons	28—25
Charles Birk, Dora Seitz	31—28
Peter Fuchs, Anna M. Anders	24—22
Andreas Olberg, Marie E. Jenson	30—25
Charles Trabier, Lavina Dubbs	31—31
Christian Wasmund, Margaret Adams	23—27
Johannes Keller, Mary Hamel	21—19
Maty Fiala, Marie Kosarova	25—25
Horace H. Ball, Carrie Jefferson	25—24
Torger Larson, Helena M. Johnson	33—28
Adolph Potrock, Ida Hertz	29—19
Johann Miotk, Anna Trepp	24—19
John E. Eberhardt, Amalie Westerling	36—27
Frank Wurster, Martha Mueller	25—22
Mathias Hoff, Sophia Peterson	62—50
Sebastian Schwer, Downer's Grove; Mary Drocher	49—38
Theodor Peiz, Bertha Sill	30—24
John Tandyk, Martha Bogoslaski	21—20
George Megerle, Mary O'Shea	27—25
William Edelman, Katie Grossman	23—20
Pietter Johan Morris, Karoline Nelson	34—31
James Greer, Mary Miller	32—23
Marius Hansen, Jennie Jorgensen	27—27
August Leesseberg, Maggie Sienler	39—29
James Ryan, Maria Butler	29—23
Carl Mittlacher, Clara O. Beech	44—36

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion free.

ALLEN—Mrs. Lucinda M., beloved wife of Ethemer A. Allen, at Saginaw, Mich., Feb. 17, 1892, aged 59.

BERNEDT—Feb. 16, 1892, Kathrina Bernedt, beloved wife of Charles Bernedt and mother of Charles Thoma, Josephine Howard, Anthony Thoma, Officer Gus Thoma, and Willie Bernedt. Funeral from late residence, 459 W. Lake-st., to Graceland, Friday, Feb. 19, at 2 p. m.

BARRON—Catharine Hopkins, beloved wife of Mahlon Barron, in Chicago, Feb. 17, aged 47. Notice of funeral hereafter. Syracuse, N. Y., papers please copy.

BUSCH—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Koenig, 33 Macalister-place, Mrs. Mary Busch, aged 84 years. Funeral from above residence Saturday at 10 a. m. to Holy Family Church, thence by carriages to St. Boniface Cemetery.

CAROLAN—Feb. 17, at 221 So. Prairie-av., Austin, Fannie M., beloved wife of Joseph Carolan, aged 31 years and 25 days. Funeral from late residence at 9:30 Friday morning. Interment at Rosehill.

ERICKSEN—Feb. 17, 1892, Dorothea Margaret Christiana, only beloved daughter of Charles I. and Christiana F. M. Ericksen, aged 3 years 10 months and 13 days. Funeral from parents' residence, 459 N. Washtenaw-av., Sunday, 21st, at 1 p. m.; carriages to Concordia.

FARLEY—At her residence, 17 Concord-pl., Ann Farley, beloved wife of Michael and mother of Thomas and the late Annie Farley, aged 65 years. Funeral Saturday, Feb. 20, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Saint Vincent's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. New York and Brooklyn papers please copy.

GUNZENHAUSER—William, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1892, at Lake Forest, Ill., beloved son of John and Magdelena Gunzenhauser of Batavia, Ill., aged 19 years 7 months and 6 days. Funeral Sunday, at 3 p. m., from Chapel at Graceland Cemetery.

GEUDTNER—Paul, beloved husband of Mary Geudtner, aged 53 years and 8 months. Funeral Saturday, Feb. 20, at 2 p. m., from 1422 Montana street to Graceland.

LYNCH—Thomas, at his residence 21 Cornell street, beloved husband of Kate Turner. Funeral Friday, the 19th, at 9:30, to St. Columbkill's Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by cars to Calvary via C. M. and St. P. R'y.

MURPHY—Jeremiah Murphy, at his residence, 3622 Wallace-st., aged 55 years. Funeral from his late residence Friday, Feb. 19, at 9:30 a. m. to Church of the Nativity, where high mass will be celebrated, thence to Dearborn Station to Mt. Olivet by C. & G. T. Ry.

MANBY—James F. Manby, at Mercy Hospital, aged 68. Burial from 143 E. Monroe Sunday, 1 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill. Member Killermung Lodge and Mulligan Post G. A. R.

NAZRO—Clara B., wife of the late John Nazro of Milwaukee, suddenly, Feb. 17, 1892, at Pasadena, Cal. Interment at Milwaukee, Wis.

RAND—Thursday morning at 9:30, Stuart, second son of Charles E. and Belle P. Rand. Funeral private.

SORUP—John, beloved son of John G. Sorup and Marie Sorup, at his parents' residence, aged 20 years and 7 months. Funeral at his parents' residence, 552 N. Clark-st., Saturday, 11 a. m., to Forest Home by carriages.

SANDERLINE—Mary Jane Sanderline, Wednesday, Feb. 17, at 1:30 o'clock, the beloved mother of William C. Phillips of the Recorder's office. Funeral from his residence, 346 E. 41st-st., Friday, at 2 p. m., to Oakwoods.

SMITH—Feb. 16, at her residence, 323 Oakwood-blvd., Jane A. Smith, widow of the late Washington Smith and dearly beloved mother of Emelie J. Smith. Funeral Friday at 2 o'clock. Burial private. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

TURNER—The funeral of John Turner will take place Saturday from late residence, Lincoln and Addison-avs., at 12:20 p. m. Chicago and Northwestern railway trains will stop at Lincoln-av. crossing. The remains will be taken by cars to Rosehill at 1 p. m.

WILLIAMS—Feb. 17, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Edward Forman, 3206 Prairie-av., Mary Clarke Williams, wife of Frank B. Williams. Funeral at residence at 10 o'clock a. m. Saturday, 20th inst. Burial private.

WADE—Mrs. Ralph Wade, at Oak Park, Ill., Feb. 17, aged 76 years. The funeral services will be held at the Congregational Church, Oak Park, Friday, 2 o'clock p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THERE WILL BE A MASS-MEETING OF the Republicans of the Third Ward at Arlington Hall, cor. 31st and Indiana-av., Friday evening at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Regular Third Ward Republican Club. Good speakers in attendance.

☞ THE MEMBERS OF THE TIPPECANOE club are requested to be at N. W. Depot (Wells-st.), at 12 o'clock train Saturday, Feb. 20, to attend the funeral services of Brother John Turner.

☞ THE KINDERGARTEN CLUB WILL MEET Saturday, Feb. 20, at 9:30 a. m., at the Athenæum; paper by Miss Ellen Starr, subject, "The Angelican School to the School of Realism."

☞ THERE WILL BE AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the 27th Ward Republican club at the Republican Headquarters, Room 5, 77 and 79 South Clark-street, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED — UPHOLSTERERS; GOOD WAGES and steady work. Apply to or address foreman upholstering department Ohio Falls Car Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.

THE AUDITORIUM.
NEXT MONDAY EVE., FEB. 22.
Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau beg to announce one
FINAL GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT BY
MADAME ADELINA PATTI
Assisted by MME. FABBRI, Prima Donna Contralto; M. GUILLE, Tenor; SIGNOR DEL PUENTE, Baritone; SIGNOR NOVARA, Basso, and complete Orchestra under the direction of SIG. ARDITI. In addition to an elaborate concert programme will be presented the second act of MARTHA, with complete costumes, stage settings, etc.
Seats now on sale. Prices—$1, $2, $3. Boxes, $25.

THE AUDITORIUM.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8:15.
SECOND POPULAR PROGRAM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THEO. THOMAS
Soloists, SIG. CAMPANINI, MR. MAX BENDIX.
Branch Box Office in Inter-Ocean Building.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON.......Manager.
TONIGHT.
LAST MATINEE TOMORROW.
MARGARET MATHER | THE EGYPTIAN
SPECIAL—Sunday Eve—Last Time MARGARET MATHER in
ROMEO AND JULIET.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Special.
MONDAY AND ALL NEXT WEEK,
THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS || ROBIN HOOD.
Seats and Boxes now on sale.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
TO-NIGHT, FIRST TIME HERE
The World's Famous
LILIPUTIANS
In their New Comedy Operetta, THE DWARF'S WEDDING.
SEE The Amazons, the Russian National Dance, Gorgeous Scenery, Magnificent Costumes, FRANZ EBERT as a BALLET GIRL.
Sunday, Feb. 21—Last week of the Liliputians.

HOOLEY'S—Theater Packed to the Doors.
A NIGHT'S FROLIC! The Comedy Sensation of the Season.
Positive and Emphatic Hit of HELEN BARRY And Her Comedy Comp'y.
Every Evening at 8. Matinee tomorrow at 2.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 20, at 2:30.
PADEREWSKI

CRITERION THEATER.
Every evening this week, the successful Swedish dialect comedy, PETE PETERSON. New Music. New Novelties. Prices, 15, 25, 35, and 50c.
Next week—Orson Clifford's "AVENGED."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN.......Manager
THE ENSIGN
Enormous Success of WILLIAM HAWORTH'S GREAT NAVAL DRAMA—Produced with Magnificent SCENIC EFFECTS And a STRONG CAST.
Every Night This Week and Next. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

THE COLUMBIA.
AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS.......Proprietors
LAST 2 NIGHTS.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
The Nautical Pantomimic Comedy,
8 BELLS.
WITH THE BYRNE BROTHERS.
Next Sunday—CORA TANNER in "WILL SHE DIVORCE HIM?"
☞ Seats now on sale.

CLARK-ST. THEATER—Cor. Clark & Kinzie.
H. R. JACOBS.......Manager
Every Evening This Week, AGNES HERNDON, "La Belle Marie," in A WOMAN'S REVENGE. Matinees Sunday, Thursday, Saturday.

NEW WINDSOR THEATER—H. B. Leavitt
North Clark and Division-sts. Tel. 3828.
TODAY AT 2, TONIGHT AT 8,
Steele Mackaye's Masterpiece,
"PAUL KAUVAR."
Sunday Matinee, Feb. 21—A. W. Fremont in "777."

HAVLIN'S—Telephone 8127.
The Home Theater of the South Side.
MATTIE VICKERS IN EDELWEISS
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.
Next Sunday—AFTER DARK.

PEOPLE'S—State-st., near Harrison.
JO BAYLIES.......Proprietor and Manager
TONIGHT AT 8,
A Great Play with a Good Cast,
HENRY CHANFRAU AS "KIT,"
The Arkansaw Traveler.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.
Sunday Mat., Feb. 21—W. S. Cleveland's Minstrels.

MADISON-ST. Opera-House, bet. State and Dearborn.
SAM T. JACK.......Proprietor and Manager
MAY RUSSELL BURLESQUE CO.
2 Weeks, commencing Monday, Feb. 15.
50 Lovely Ladies.
2 Big Performances Every Day—2 and 8 p. m.
Only stage in the world devoted to Burlesque.
Admission—Matinee 25 and 50c; night, 25, 50, 75c.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
LIBBY PRISON
Wabash-av., bet. 14th and 16th-sts.
A Wonderful Exhibition of Historic Relics.
Open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays included.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
THREE MORE TIMES OF HARRY LACY
And his new military play,
JACK ROYAL OF THE 92d.
This One Week Only.
NEXT SUNDAY—TUXEDO, introducing George Thatcher's Minstrels and Rich & Harris' Comedy Co.

CASINO (Eden Musee)—Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
Haverly's Minstrels perform at 2:30 and 8:15 p. m. every day. Open all day. Admission 25c, including standing-room in Haverly's Minstrels at 2:30 and 8:15 p. m. 1,000 Art Curios, Picture and Panopticon Parlors, Stereoscopic Scenes, Chamber of Horrors. A "Fit" Family Resort and indispensable to Chicago sight-seekers.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Harrison.
J. W. KELLY—CORNER SALOON
Every Afternoon and Night. Collins & Welch, best team of character singers in America.
10c—ADMISSION—10c

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SINGLE COPY	2 CENTS
BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.	
Daily Edition, one year	$6.00
For two months	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	8.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.00
Saturday Edition	1.50

Give post-office address in full, including county and State.

Remit by express money order, draft, post-office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered	12 cents per week
Daily, del., Sunday inc.	17 cents per week

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN OFFICE—120 NEW YORK TIMES BLDG
T. H. EVANS, Manager.

Persons desiring THE TRIBUNE served at their homes can secure it by postal card request or order through Telephone No. 214. Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to this office.

POSTAGE.

Domestic.	
8, 10, and 12 page paper	1 cent
Saturday paper (16 pages)	2 cents
Sunday paper	3 cents
Foreign.	
8, 10, and 12 page paper	2 cents
16 to 20 pages	3 cents
22 to 28 pages	4 cents
Over 28 pages	5 cents

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

EMERGENT COMMUNICATION OF KILWINNING Lodge No. 311, F. & A. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, James F. Manley. Members will meet at lodge-rooms at 12 noon, Sunday, Feb. 21. Carriages to Rosehill.

HUGH MACMILLAN, W. M.
HENRY WERNO, Secretary.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1892.

THE latest price for silver in Wall street was 91⅛, which is equal to 70 15-16 cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

THE New York *Times* is of opinion that the Brice-Gorman-Hill combination is out of gear, that Brice was mad after his recent interview with Hill, and that Gorman is in a state of mind. They are reported as not taking any stock in Hill's snap convention—not on account of virtuous motives, of course, but because they believe that the anti-Hill movement in New York is a dangerous one and will bring about Hill's retirement in the Chicago convention. Hence they are preparing to dump Hill and come in out of the wet themselves, rather than get caught when the drop comes.

IT is reported that a drummer for a boot and shoe manufacturing house in Lynn, Mass., is now in the West taking orders for goods to be delivered a year from the coming spring. It is fair to presume that the leather from which those articles of foot gear will be made is yet on the backs of certain animals, or rather uncertain ones, so far as the manufacturer is concerned, since he is not supposed to know what carcasses will be laid under contribution to furnish the stock with which his orders will be filled. Ought not this kind of business to be prohibited in case either the Hatch or the Washburn bill becomes a law? Why should short selling in boots and shoes be allowed while it is declared illegal to sell grain for delivery many months in the future?

THE New York stock market was somewhat irregular in its movement, with narrow fluctuations. Chicago Gas took an upward turn and closed in good demand. The Chicago stock market was firm with few concessions in prices. Sterling rates are still advancing and bills were sold at a fraction over 488. New York exchange is quoted at from 10 to 30 cents discount.—The leading markets were higher yesterday. Wheat attracted the most attention, being affected by higher cables and possible crop damage at home and abroad. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed 2⅛ cents higher, corn ⅛ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, cash rye 4 cents higher, barley firmer, flax ⅛ cent higher, May pork 15 cents higher, lard 2⅛ cents higher, and ribs 5 cents higher.

AT the meeting of the Board of Education Wednesday the Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported that contracts had been let for four new buildings of sixteen rooms each, "with assembly hall," at a cost of about $70,000. It thus appears that the School Board still persists in the old extravagant methods. The "assembly halls," so-called, were intended, when first introduced as a feature of the school buildings, as drill-rooms for the so-called "physical exercises." They are rarely used in this way now, or, indeed, for any purpose. They cost on an average $14,000 for each building. They are fitted up also at considerable expense. While there are children crowded out of the schools for lack of room and while there are thirty-two building lots, on half of which there ought to be schools, is it right, proper, or prudent that the public money should be wasted on those "dancing halls"? The School committee of the Council ought to exercise more care in giving its approval to contracts which cover those expensive but useless attachments.

MR. SPRINGER says that if his wool and woolens bill were to pass the revenues would be reduced from ten to fifteen millions, but if the government could not afford to lose that sum then the deficiency could be made good by increasing the whisky tax. That is 90 cents a gallon now, and an addition of 10 cents would add about eleven millions to the receipts.

The passage of Mr. Springer's bill is not to be expected, but his suggestion that if more revenue is needed it can be had from whisky is a good one. That article can stand a dollar tax without the least difficulty. If the tax were 25 cents higher than it is it is not likely that there would be many more attempts to swindle the government than now. Since the tax was fixed at 90 cents the cost of production has been cut down by improvements in the processes of manufacture. The business has also been carried on more economically since it fell into the hands of the whisky trust, which will not go out of the business even if compelled to surrender to the government a share of its surplus profits. Any advance in the price of whisky due to the higher tax ought to be looked on with approval by the Prohibitionists, for they should have sense to perceive that the more expensive an article is the less of it is used.

"YOU will notice," says Election Commissioner Hutchings in reply to the criticisms of his official action by the City Central committee, "that nearly every man on the County or City committee holds an office." The retort, though it may not be pertinent to the discussion, is quite suggestive and is certainly true. The Chairman of the Republican City committee, the Secretary, and, with few exceptions, the members are officeholders. They propose to name the date, to fix the time, and to determine the manner in which Aldermen shall be nominated. The Aldermen regulate the salaries of most of those offices through the annual appropriation bill. Under the circumstances Mr. Hutchings pertinently asks: "Should they be allowed to 'fix' things in order to perpetuate themselves forever regardless of the wishes of others?" He might have added: "Should they be allowed to fix their own salaries?" The prevalence and persistency of the officeholding committeeman are the danger and the scandal of the local Republican organization. Those who ought to be the servants of the people essay to be their political bosses. It is not surprising that the people sometimes rebuke these would-be bosses. The Democrats, profiting by experience, have adopted a rule excluding officeholders from the committees. The Republicans would do wisely to adopt a similar rule. It is something worse than a scandal, it may be added, that some of the Federal officers here are committeemen, in disregard of the plain letter of the Civil-Service law. There ought to be a change in this respect.

MR. BROOKS, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania railroad company, says the corporation which he represents stands ready to put viaducts over their crossings, erect gate guards, and appoint patrolmen to protect the public against trains and engines and to bear all the expenses of the same. This seems fair enough. But why have not all those things been done in the past? Mr. Brooks says it is because the city has not demanded that it shall be done. This assertion may be of interest to the Council. It is true that Mr. Brooks' company now stands ready to erect viaducts over its crossings at certain points and to pay all the cost of approaches, including land damages on its side of the line. It is just at this point that the difficulty occurs. The Pennsylvania company is willing to do its share, but the Western Indiana, the Milwaukee and St. Paul, and other companies whose roads run parallel to the Pennsylvania company's lines are not quite ready to pay their share. The viaducts must span all the lines. If they are built the city must be prepared to stand the land damages on the other side of the viaduct from the Pennsylvania company's lines until the courts finally decide that the railroad companies are liable for those damages. The city has not the money for this purpose. It does not care to stand the risks. The railroad attorneys conspire to prevent an early decision of cases and so the crossings are not properly protected. But there seems to be an awakening among the railroad companies on this question of viaducts. They will stand all the expenses of those structures now rather than discuss the question of track elevation.

THE WARD COMMITTEEMAN IN HIS GLORY.

The Democrats will hold their Aldermanic conventions on the 12th of March. Election day falls on the 5th of April. All nominations by conventions or petition must be handed in to the City Clerk at least fifteen days prior to the election. It will be seen that the Democrats have given ample time to the independent voters of their party to put candidates in the field if they are not satisfied with the regular nominees. They do not intend to take a snap judgment on any one.

Will the Republicans follow their example? At the meeting of the City Central committee held day before yesterday it was decided that no one day should be designated for the selection of the Aldermanic nominees, but that each committeeman should be allowed to use his own discretion and hold the primaries and convention in his ward when and how he may see fit. The only reason given for not holding all the conventions on the same day was that if a general call were issued "the Democrats would find out what was being done." The name of the intellectual gentleman who made that observation is Crawford and he represents the Thirty-second Ward on the committee.

Unless the action of the committee is reversed the choice of the Republican candidates for Alderman this spring will be left utterly in the hands of the committeemen. The committeeman from the Thirty-second Ward, who is himself a candidate for Alderman, will fix the places and hours at which the primaries are to be held. He will appoint the judges and his appointments cannot be changed. If his judges see fit they can select his delegates to a convention called to meet just fifteen days before election, so that dissatisfied voters will not have time enough to get the necessary number of signatures to the petition papers of an independent candidate. The Republican voters are handed over to the tender mercies of the ward committeemen. The Crawford Primary law having broken down they regain the absolute powers which they exercised in the past.

The wisest course for the committee to pursue is to reconsider its action. The bosses of the committeemen—those to whom they owe their City Hall or County Building jobs—ought to tell them so and notify them that they should at least fix the day for holding the conventions and pitch on one which will give the voters abundant time to find out who the nominees are and to put up independent candidates against them if they see fit.

But if it is determined that each committeeman shall run his ward to suit himself, then the only course for the voters to pursue is to cut loose from him. In a ward where the Republicans have grave doubts about being given a fair show at the primaries they should begin to pick out a good man at once and set to work securing the necessary number of signatures for him, so that his name will be on the official ballot even if a packed convention does not nominate him. In such a case the regular nominee would get the votes of the "workers," but the "independent" man would get those of the taxpayers and would be successful.

The Australian Ballot law has put it in the power of the citizens of the different wards to select their Aldermen independent of the committeeman if they choose to do so. If the voters of a ward prefer the class of Aldermen whom the committeemen are in the habit of picking out for them they will accept their selections. But if they wish for something better they can have it, if they will only go to a little trouble.

IMMEDIATE INCREASE OF SEWAGE DILUTION.

The Drainage Trustees have directed their attorney to tell them whether they can spend legally any of the money they control in doing the work necessary to enable the canal to carry off 80,000 cubic feet of water per minute in order temporarily to clean the river and stop the pollution of the drinking water.

There is nothing in the law to prevent his giving an affirmative opinion, considering the present critical condition of the water supply. The Sanitary District was organized for the sole purpose of preventing the efflux of sewage into the lake. The permanent mode in which it is to be done is prescribed in the act of the Legislature. But it will take several years at the best to cut a channel for the removal of sewage. Therefore if a grave emergency arises in the meantime the authorities of the district can resort legally to temporary appliances to avert disaster. The tail goes with the hide, and the Trustees who have charge of the future protection of the city should look after its present protection if necessary.

There is an emergency which justifies action on their part. There is a general agreement that at least 80,000 cubic feet a minute should be thrown into the canal. The quantity should be over 100,000, but the canal cannot be put in shape to carry that much. The city has no money to spend. The district has an abundance. Therefore the former ought to turn its Bridgeport works over to the Trustees, and let the latter reconstruct and run them as long as is necessary.

The amount of sewage pumped at present does not exceed 30,000 cubic feet per minute. If increased to 80,000 two results will follow. In the first place there will be no contamination of the water taken from the two-mile crib. Visitors to this city in the summer of 1893 will have no cause to find fault with the drinking water. It will be purer than what they have at home, no matter whence they come. In the second place, when there is a dilution of 80,000 cubic feet, and the people of Joliet and the valley towns see the great change caused by the addition of 50,000 cubic feet to the amount pumped now, and how much the evils of which they complain are mitigated, it will be evident to them that a discharge of 300,000 cubic feet per minute would meet all their demands, and they would cease to talk of an absurd and impossible flow of 600,000 cubic feet a minute. Furthermore, after 80,000 cubic feet have been pumped for some time it will become apparent that more than 300,000 cubic feet never will be needed for sanitary purposes, and that an attempt to force the district to furnish a larger quantity is exclusively in the interests of navigation, and therefore illegal.

SHORT SELLING IN WHEAT.

THE TRIBUNE of yesterday contained an article stating reasons for entertaining the belief that the Chicago wheat market is practically cornered by a gigantic combination which is "long" to the extent of perhaps 80,000,000 bushels. The animus of the movement was said to be confirmation of the news of terrible food destitution in Russia, which has not only cut off further shipments of grain from that country for this crop year but for the next one. As the great pressure to realize in the United States is confessedly over, and the export demand plus the requirements for domestic consumption bids fair to be fully equal to deliveries from first hands up to the time of our next harvest, it is assumed there need be little difficulty in forcing prices to a much higher point than now and making the foreigners pay the advance.

If the report be in the line of truth, whether correct as to details or not, the result will furnish a pretty strong proof to some folks in Washington that they have been talking through a hat. For it could not be otherwise than a big uprush of prices, of which the advance of yesterday was only a small sample, and that uprush directly due to the efforts of the shorts to cover their contracts. The men objected to by the advocates of the Anti-Option bill, as selling something they do not own at the time of sale, are always the most urgent buyers under such conditions, and often the only ones. The purchaser for consumption is apt to hold off when he sees the market ranging away up, expecting it to fall back after a little while, but that very rise is the strongest reason why the man who has sold short has to buy. He is literally forced to cover, and his competition with others who are in the same boat is the very thing that sends the market still higher, giving to the holder of the property an unusually good chance to sell at a big profit. If any set of men have been so injudicious as to sell 80,000,000 bushels for future delivery in this market they have simply made a rod for their own backs which will be freely laid over them at the right time. If they have not done so, and some well-posted men in the trade say there is no good ground for the rumors, the principle is the same. A rush to cover a large line of shorts has always caused a bigger advance than the decline due to the putting out of those shorts, and in some cases the result has been a greater advantage to the outsiders who had the property to sell than it was to the speculative long operators.

There need be no mistake in regard to the position of either class of traders. They are not friends to the farmer as such. They would just as soon make money on a decline in the price of his material as on its advance, and the contrary. But they are not his enemies, and most of the men who operate in the speculative way in produce are equally ready to buy as to sell first, doing whichever they think offers the best chance for profit. They thus act as a balancing or leveling power during by far the greater part of the time. It is only on extraordinary occasions, when one man or set of men has bought or sold more than is prudent, that there is a big change in the market, and that is apt to be only temporary. Yet there is one point that ought not to be forgotten by those who rail at short selling as the alleged cause of low prices to the farmer. It is that during the speculative uprush the agriculturist finds a better market than the average for his produce, and not seldom has sold so much at the higher prices that he has little to part with on the subsequent collapse. Then the accumulations at the speculative center have to be cleared out at low prices to induce the consumer to take hold, and the loss falls on the speculators alone. And it is probably true that while a few men of that class have made money the whole lot has not done so. What a gambler would call the expenses of the deal come out of the pockets of the speculators who get on the wrong side of the markets. They are not paid by the farmer.

THE JUMP OF THE GAS BILLS.

The January bills of the Chicago gas companies show such a marked advance on those for December as to provoke the wrath of consumers and make them talk of holding mass-meetings and adopting denunciatory resolutions. The bills for November were much higher than those for October. The excuse for that, and it was a plausible one, was that the number of days covered by the former was much greater than by the latter. No such plea is made at present. All that the companies have to urge is that they have been employing cheap labor to read the meters and that no doubt mistakes have been made. But if that were the case the mistakes would be both ways—against the companies as well as in their favor, and should balance one another.

It may be said that those whose bills are made too low never say anything. But the statement of Janurry earnings made by the gas companies shows that there could not have been many of them. According to these official figures the net earnings for last month were $250,000, or $47,000 more than for the corresponding month of 1891. If every other month turns out as well the net increase for the year will be decidedly over half a million dollars.

It appears from this official statement that while the increase in output for the month was 9 per cent as compared with last year, the increase in profits was a little over 23 per cent. The question is: How was that increased profit secured? Was it by cutting down operating expenses or by forcing up the gas bills? It has been charged that the companies have been adulterating their gas. If so, it would not give as much light. But there have been few complaints of its quality. It has been charged also that the pressure has been increased. In that case the bills would be very much larger near the works than at a distance from them. Such was not the case, however.

No satisfactory explanation has been made either by the companies or by their critics. But there should be one, and it should come from the gas men, because they have the information. It is certain from their own statement that their net profits increased about 23 per cent, while the output increased 9. How did they contrive to get out of the gas consumers of this city an extra $40,000? How is the little game managed? It is easy to understand why this excellent showing of the month's business should have been sent to New York and printed there. It was for speculative purposes. As the gladiator was "butchered to make a Roman holiday," so are Chicagoans "held up" to enable the men who are interested in Chicago Gas to make a good showing in Wall street. But the question how it is done remains unanswered. Is there nowhere a converted and repentant gas man who will reveal the tricks of the trade, and expose the marked cards and loaded dice methods of his former profession?

THEOLOGICAL READINGS OF GAS METERS.

The disclosures made by the gas company officials as to the relations between the readings of meters and the enhanced gas bills are at once extraordinary and pathetic. According to the story of these officials it appears that they have been in the habit of employing medical and theological students to take off the meter and send in reports upon which the figuring of charges has been made. So far as the medical students are concerned it perhaps is not at all remarkable that they have made such highly imaginative disclosures of the conditions of the dials. As a class they are inclined to be reckless. Young men engaged in autopsies and hunting bacilli become calloused in all their finer feelings, and would be likely to vivisect a meter in a manner calculated to disgust the average householder, or in the absence of the familiar lens with which they run down microbes to construe figures in a headlong and reckless style. Perhaps nothing better could be expected of them, but when it comes to theological students the discrepancy gives us pause.

The charge made against the theological students by the gas officials is a serious one—all the more serious because they are the victims of necessity. As a rule they are poor and must help to pay for tuition by outside jobs pending their excursions into the mysteries of the dogmas, and as many of them in the nature of things are destined for small charges at small salaries, the pocket money they receive from the gas company is a matter of no small account. Whatever may have been the motive of the company in hiring medical students, it is possible it employs divinity students upon the theory that they will be dogmatically true in their meter readings. If Mr. Billings is correct in his statements, however, they are not reliable, and in the light of this painful discovery of course they will not be employed in the future, and persons with less divinity and more mathematics in their composition will take their places. Secretary Zimmerman has the following theory to account for their vagaries:

> Have you never glanced at your watch and found afterward that you had mistaken 12:30 for 11:30? I have. Now, if a man accustomed to handling a watch will make a mistake like that occasionally, how much more likely is a man taking a meter statement by the flash light of a match to make an error? Then in putting down the figures might it not happen that a man would put down 294 instead of 249, as he meant to do?

This is certainly naive and ingenuous. But have you not also noticed, Mr. Zimmerman, that sometimes in consulting your watch you mistake 10:30 for 11:30 and are quite as likely to err an hour backwards as forwards? Reasoning from the analogies, would it not happen just once in a little while that your employés might read a meter backwards as well as forwards and thereby fill the householder's heart with joyful surprise? Why is the reading always in the company's favor? How does it happen that a mistake never is made in favor of the consumer? Is this a peculiarity of divinity students also? The gas company's explanation would have been more explanatory if it had traced out the subtle influences in the theological dogmas which incline the students to take such a one-sided view of figures. We must assume these students are honest or the gas company would not employ them, but still the question will return why they always make these statements all the way from twenty-five to fifty per cent in the interest of their employers? If it cannot be explained from the gas or mathematical point of view then it must be due to some subtle influence in theology, and if this be so then there is certainly pressing need for revision and Dr. Briggs has not come to the front a moment too soon. The collusion between the business management of the company and the dogmas of the university should be broken up.

But are the divinity students to blame? Have they been dishonest, as the trust charges? In reality, have they been reading meters at all? Does any one believe that these young men, instead of ransacking basements and closets in search of the company's statistics, have remained in their cloisters and relieved the dry work of exegesis by such bold and upward flights of the imagination from the standpoint of averages as are charged against them by the trust? The characteristics of the divinity student are unmistakable. Will any one who has observed closely the reader of his meter come forward and affirm that he bears the slightest resemblance to one of that class? THE TRIBUNE takes no stock in the trust's explanation. It believes the divinity students have been maligned. Rather than countenance this slander it prefers to believe that the meter readers are sons of Belial, who know more of addition, division, and silence than they do of subtraction. If not, what is the matter anyway with the gas bills?

THE BRASH WARD COMMITTEEMAN.

Mr. Wilk, the City Committeeman for the Fourteenth Ward, offered a resolution at the meeting of the committee day before yesterday which started off thus:

> WHEREAS, By the Australian system, now the law of this State, the central committees of the respective parties are recognized as the legal and proper representatives of such parties.

If Mr. Wilk will take the statutes of 1891 and read the Australian Ballot law he will find that it has not one word to say about committees or committeemen. It mentions conventions and caucuses and meetings, but it does not recognize the ward bosses as the legal and proper representatives of their party. The law is not such an ass. The only act in which committeemen are mentioned was the one passed for the purpose of curbing them—the Primary law.

Mr. Wilk then proceeds to state in another "whereas" that the selections and recommendations of the committeemen for election judges and clerks have been ignored in some of the wards by the Election Commissioners:

> And thereby the interests of the Republican party and the chances of honest elections have, as we believe, been jeopardized, and the machinery of the law has been dragged into the mire of factional ward politics.

When ward committeemen condemn "the mire of factional ward politics" it sounds too much like Satan rebuking sin to be pleasant. The facts are these: Prior to the passage of the Crawford law requiring the judges of primaries to be taken from the list of regular election judges the committeemen paid comparatively little attention to the selection of election judges and clerks. In many cases, when called on by the Election Commissioners to suggest names, they failed to do so and the latter had to send out and find men. But when the Crawford law went into force the committeemen rushed into the Commissioners' office with their lists, made up of men picked out rather on account of their ability to run primaries satisfactorily than because they would be good election judges. As a result the standard of the latter has deteriorated and the law passed to reform the primaries has impaired the efficiency of the election law, and thus added to the opportunities for the perpetration of fraud. The baneful influence of the committeemen has spread far.

ILLINOIS MORTGAGES.

The Census Bureau has completed its tabulation of real-estate mortgages in force in this State at the close of 1889. The totals were $165,289,112 on 10,660,987 of the 34,640,560 acres taxed in the State and $219,010,038 on 286,148 out of the 1,094,737 lots that are listed for taxation. The average amount of mortgage per acre was $15.50, against an average value of $35.95 per assessed acre. The per cent of taxed acres under mortgage was 30.78 and of taxed lots 26.14, including all improvements. The per capita debt in force for the State was $100 in Cook County, including Chicago, $161; and for the State, exclusive of this county, $73.

Of the real-estate mortgages made during 1889 Cook Cornty exhibits a total of $86,723,365, against only $51,039,091 for all the rest of the State, and this total of nearly $138,000,000 formed 36 per cent of the total in force at the close of the year, indicating as well as anything can the falsity of the assumption that most of the mortgages now existing were made when money was more abundant than now. During the decade 612,249 mortgages were made in the State to secure indebtedness of $870,699,940, the gain in the aggregate of 1889 over that of 1880 being 158.58 per cent. The increase in the amount of debt incurred annually is chiefly due to that placed on city and village lots. The amount incurred on lots in 1880 was $23,420,092, and in 1889 it was $96,957,657, while the smaller increase on acres was partly on tracts in or adjacent to the cities. Of the 3,916 real-estate mortgages made in Cook County 1.97 per cent was on acre tracts, and 48.72 per cent of the indebtedness incurred in the State during the ten years was in Cook County, which only contains 31.15 per cent of the population. Bureau, Champaign, Cook, Kane, La Salle, McLean, Peoria, St. Clair, Sangamon, Vermillion, Will, and Winnebago each incurred during the decade an indebtedness of more than $10,000,000, the total for the twelve counties being $556,482,598, or 63.91 per cent of the whole, while they contain 47.77 per cent of the population. The real-estate mortgage debt of Cook County alone is $16,798,138 larger than the debt on acre tracts in Kansas, $42,061,065 larger than that on acres in Iowa, $112,068,830 larger than the entire real-estate mortgage debt of Alabama and Tennessee. It is 95.87 per cent of the entire Iowa debt, and 78.77 per cent of the entire debt of Kansas. The chief rate of interest paid during the ten years was 6 per cent, that rate being borne by 39.28 per cent of the loans, while 26.93 per cent paid 7, and 27.53 per cent of the loans 8 per cent interest. The proportion of 4.87 in 100 paid less than 6 per cent, this being fully thirty times the total of loans on which more than 8 per cent was exacted. The highest rate found in the State was 18 per cent.

An interesting part of the investigation is that which deals with the reasons why loans were effected. The whole State was not included in this inquiry, but the Counties of Bureau, Iroquois, Jasper, and Morgan were selected as fairly representing the rest. The aggregate of loans effected in these four counties was $13,735,776, and of this $10,926,948, or close to 80 per cent, was borrowed for purchase money or to make improvements. In addition to this there are items, "To buy more land, to go into business, to buy farm stock, to open mines," etc., and one "To relend." So that taking these figures as a basis we arrive at the conclusion that five-sixths of all the money borrowed on farms in the State was for strictly business purposes and five-eighths of it was simply and purely for the purchase of land, most of that being the farm occupied by the borrower. Of course it will be understood that even a greater percentage of the larger aggregate of loans on city real estate was purchase money. It is evident from this that the average borrower has no more right to grumble at having to pay back the money loaned to him than has the merchant who buys a stock of goods which he expects to sell at a profit. If by the adoption of free silver coinage he should be able to crawl out of paying more than 70 per cent of his indebtedness, while retaining possession of the property, he would simply be taking advantage of an out and out steal on the man who had lent the money in good faith, or contracted to sell for dollars which he expected would be honest ones, each worth a hundred cents. Furthermore, this five-sixths of the debt on farm property in the State, with nearly all of that in the cities, is evidence, not of poverty, but of prosperity.

THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY FIASCO.

The visit of the Canadian envoys to Washington reminds one of the King of France who marched up the hill and then marched down again. They arrived in Washington Tuesday, the 9th inst., met the President on Wednesday, opened negotiations for an alleged United States-Canadian reciprocity treaty on Thursday, opened them a little more on Friday, and closed them on Saturday. Mr. Blaine brought the negotiations to a sudden termination by asking the pertinent question whether they were authorized to make such a treaty as they were talking about. As they replied in the negative he dismissed the school and locked the door, and the three envoys have gone back to Ottawa in three similar states of mind. Mr. Blaine had stated already that there was but one kind of reciprocity this country would tolerate—unrestricted reciprocity with a common tariff against the outside world. He knew that the envoys had not come with the idea of offering any such reciprocity and hence did not propose to entertain any jug-handled offer. He summarily ended the business as already told. It is possible the three envoys have made a political point by coming, but that is an affair in which the United States is not interested enthusiastically. They came apparently only to talk. Secretary Blaine was ready to act. The report of the three envoys will now be looked for with some curiosity. The Toronto *Globe* meanwhile frees its mind as follows:

> If it is true that the Canadian Commissioners have failed in their mission to Washington because they did not have authority from the Imperial Government to negotiate, it does not say much for the knowledge of diplomacy possessed by Mr. Abbott and Sir John Thompson. What sort of men are they to be trusted with the government of a country when they fail in the first movement for lack of essential authority to act? If they cannot make trade terms with the United States which would discriminate against Great Britain without leave of the Imperial Government being first obtained, how can they justify before the Canadian Parliament the course which they have pursued? Whatever the cause may have been Canada is humiliated, and we are no nearer to the securing of trade relations now than we were a year ago.

The *Globe* might have gone further and added with truth that the fiasco is not alone a humiliation to Canada, but is a grave abuse of diplomatic courtesy if not an insult to this government. A Washington dispatch to the New York *Sun* says that both the President and Secretary of State are indignant at this high-handed treatment of the government for Tory purposes in Canada. They have good reason to be. In the meantime it has not advanced the cause of reciprocity, which the Tories professed to have at heart so much. It was an attempt to make political capital by false pretenses, which will react upon them if the people of Canada have any realizing sense of the humiliating game which has been played on them.

MICHAEL CASSIUS MCDONALD'S opinion that "Cleveland is knocked out" will be regarded by the hosts of Democratic admirers of the illustrious Chicago statesman as conclusive. The Hon. Michael Cassius has seen many a man knocked out. His judgment is that of an expert.

GOV. BOYD of Nebraska will note with pensive interest that a great many persons in Galveston have been shaking hands with ex-Gov. Thayer this week.

SECRETARY ZIMMERMAN'S revelations remind one of the schoolboy's remark, quoted in "English as She Is Taught," that "The men employed by the gas company go around and speculate the meter." On which Mark Twain comments appropriately: "Indeed, they do, dear; and when you grow up many and many's the time you will notice it in the gas bill."

THE Hon. William Hohenzollern of Germany makes haste to contradict a rumor that he intends to visit the World's Columbian Exposition. Possibly he is right in refusing to come. It will take an exceedingly smart man, even in the King business, to make much of a sensation in Chicago in 1893.

WITH a fuller knowledge of things than when he wrote "The Brook," Lord Tennyson must be convinced by this time that it is not the brook that goes on forever. It is the gas-meter.

SENATOR HILL'S lieutenants are raking New York State from Hunter's Point to Cattaraugus to find respectable men to head their delegation to Chicago. Thus far they have secured one—ex-Senator Kernan.

P. S.—Mr. Kernan has declined to serve.

UNCLE JOHN M. PALMER made his first speech in the United States Senate yesterday. Embalmed in the imperishable pages of the *Congressional Record* it will live forever.

THE hide of a mature giraffe is said to be more than an inch thick. Probably a kick would make no more impression on an old giraffe than it would on Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Not Quite the Worst.

Illinois Man—"I am told the worst roads in the world are found in your State."

Missouri Man (indignantly repelling the insult)—"It's an infamous slander! They're in Arkansaw. Ours are the next worst, sir!"

Extenuating Circumstances.

"The charge against you, Mr. Kiljordan," said the police magistrate, looking at him sternly over his spectacles, "is that of loud, boisterous, and profane swearing on the public streets of this city. Have you anything to say?"

"Nothing, your Honor," replied the prisoner. "I'm guilty. I had just paid my gas bill for January."

The magistrate pushed his spectacles up to the top of his head and leaned over the desk in front of him.

"Mr. Kiljordan," he said, impulsively, "permit me to grasp you by the hand! Officer, discharge the prisoner and call the next case."

Bound to Assert Itself.

"If it hurts you, dear," said the surgeon, as he applied the splints and bandages, "cry all you want to. You will feel better."

"Thank you, doctor," replied the little Boston girl. "I never weep. It wrinkles the face."

PERSONALS.

Capt. Heinecke is still aboard his vessel, the Eider, which lodged on Atherfield Ledge Jan. 31. He is trying to get the Eider down off the ledge.

Victorien Sardou is credited with being the ugliest man in Paris when he is laughing. How he looks when the other fellow has the laugh is not stated.

Prof. Upton of Brown University has taken a measurement of the largest spot on the sun, and finds it to be 18,000 miles in diameter. To some extent this may be called a mere speck.

Ex-Senator Evarts has changed a life-long habit of getting up early, a correspondent notes, and now lingers in bed mornings. At his time of life Mr. Evarts can afford to secede from the rising generation.

Emperor Wilhelm is becoming troubled with imperial nightmares. Just now it's the fear of being poisoned that has taken hold upon him, and the next thing he'll get an oil stove and do his own cooking.

The Prince of Wales is said to have engaged two floors of a hotel at Niagara Falls for May. Other resorts now have the floor to announce equal attractions—the Queen would prove a good roomer, for example.

Gov. Edward B. Winans of Michigan is one of the most industrious officials in his own administration. He is usually at his desk by 8 o'clock in the morning. Whether this will serve as the basis of a boomlet time will tell.

Prof. Elihu Thompson has so far perfected his electric machine as to be able to make it emit flashes of lightning twelve feet long and with the rapidity of shots from a Gatling gun. It is to be hoped that he will push on his invention as fast as possible. The public is waiting for something with which to strike Presidential candidates.

John Hamilton, one of the Baltimore's coal-heavers who were wounded in the mob fight in Valparaiso, bears the marks of three knife wounds received in the row, and he wants $150,000 from the Chilean Government therefor. At $50,000 apiece, if he gets the money, he will not regard them as the unkindest cuts he has received.

The Anneke Jans heirs, who lay claim to a large portion of the real estate owned by the Trinity corporation of New York, are enjoying one of their periodical revivals. Their counsel, Clinton Roosevelt, advises them to invoke the State to seek title by escheat, in which case the claimants would realize about 25 per cent of the value of the property.

The Hon. Richard Parks Bland, who regards free coinage as the one thing necessary to insure big crops, crowded churches, and a low mortality rate, is a Kentuckian, who left his native State when he was 20 years old and moved successively to Missouri, California, and Utah and was County Treasurer of Carson, Utah, when it became a part of Nevada. He settled in Missouri about the time of the close of the war.

Gen. Butler is creating a stir in legal and trade circles by his claim that a man who buys a book sold only by subscription is virtually pledged to keep it, neither selling it nor giving it away. He threatens to bring a suit to have the presentation of his own new book by a purchaser to the public library in Lowell declared void, and to have the library authorities restrained from circulating the volume.

Arthur H. Brown, the chief proof-reader of the Government Printing Office, is called "Dictionary Brown," on account of his remarkable accuracy about words. It is related of him that compositors have often, in kicking over his corrections, called his attention to the dictionary, and have shown him that Webster indorsed their own judgment. "So it does," Brown would say calmly. Then he would correct the dictionary with pen and ink. His corrections were always right, too. Once he sent about twenty of them to the publishers of the dictionary, who accepted all of them and made him a present of an elegantly bound copy.

CURRENT NOTES.

When you are betting on an absolutely sure thing save out five cents for car fare home.—*Boston Post.*

It must not be supposed that a woman is out of temper because she moves about with a bang.—*Boston Gazette.*

Mr. Veripoore—"I am drunk with love of you, dearest one." Miss Veririch—"So? And you want to try the gold cure, do you?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Jagson says that a wise man and a fool often talk so much alike that he can't tell which is the wise man till one of them stops talking.—*Elmira Gazette.*

The man who journeys through this world with his eyes open will learn things every day for nothing that other people have had to go without butter on their bread to find out.—*Ram's Horn.*

If husbands would only be the same at home as elsewhere! There's Shortput for example; on the street he is a leading bull, but at home, so his wife says, he is a regular bear.—*Boston Transcript.*

"I do wish," said Rastus, scratching his head, thoughtfully, "I do wish dat wizzid Edison would invent a sort o' cow-catcher for de reah eend o' dem animiles called de mule."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Citizen—"Is that the best story you can get up—that old starving-family chestnut?" Hungry Higgins—"Yessir. I'm so hard up that even my imagination is sufferin' poverty."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"That was quite a little joke of mine," he said with enthusiasm just after he had exerted himself with a bon mot. "Did you see it?" "O, yes," she answered wearily. "I saw it last week in a newspaper."—*Washington Star.*

"Doesn't Mrs. Maxwell believe in coeducation of the sexes?" "Coeducation? I should say not! Why, she believes that a girl ought to be raised so carefully that when she sees a man she will say, 'What is that, mamma?'"—*Brooklyn Life.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

M. Paderewski's second recital attracted a large audience to Central Music Hall yesterday afternoon. The program offered by the master was one of rare intrinsic musical worth, and most splendidly this worth was revealed by his marvelous playing.

The G minor Fantasie and Fugue of Bach was the opening number, and it is doubtful if any other on the program—ideal though the interpretation accorded them invariably was—so forcibly proved Paderewski's unmistakable greatness as did this. Usually a fugue is interesting as a scientific treatise is interesting. The subject may be attractive, and admiration may be compelled by the skill and ingenuity shown in its treatment, but only to the student does it usually afford enjoyment. For this reason the word fugue on a program is not alone unattractive to the majority of concert-goers, but stands for a period of time when patience and mental contemplation of any other subject save the performance and the composition are in order. And even to those who understand and take interest the pleasure obtained is of the intellect rather than the senses or emotions. Yesterday, however, was permitted the rare sensation of listening to the performance of a fugue which gave not only delight to the student and musicians, but pleasure to the uninitiated as well. M. Paderewski played the Fantasia with a beauty of shading, a purity of style, and a variety of tone effects that, while revealing the now classic ideas of the old Leipzig master, lent to them a poetry and emotional quality that vivified them and brought them in close touch with the feelings of today. And the fugue was if possible even more admirable. Played with only half power, rising only once to fortissimo, and then for only an instant, a softness and beauty of coloring was lent to the performance that was as delightful as it is rare. And despite this delicacy, breadth and nobility were in nowise lacking, and every voice was clearly individualized. The web the master wove was beautiful, and delicate were its traceries, but its every thread was gold.

Beethoven's great Sonata, op. 109, followed the marvelous performance of Bach's composition. First of the last three sonatas written by "Music's Jove" the op. 109 is rarely played and even less rarely interpreted. Yesterday was one of the latter rare instances. M. Paderewski played and interpreted it, and that most wondrously, the Theme and Variations being especially beautiful. A Schumann group, consisting of "Aufschwung," "Des Abends," "Warum," "Vogel als Prophet," the Novelette in E-major, and the "Traumeswirren," revealed the player's ability as an interpreter of this composer. Like everything he has yet done it seemed a realization of the ideal, and detailed comment could but be reiteration of unqualified praise. Chopin's somewhat morbid Nocturne in B-major, op. 62, No. 1, was beautifully read, and the A-flat Polonaise was accorded a performance truly tremendous. Paderewski's own Melodie, op. 16, and a repetition of the marvelously crystalline playing of "La Campanella" ended a program which the pianist was obliged to supplement with an encore before the audience would be satisfied. M. Paderewski's last recital during his present visit to Chicago takes place tomorrow afternoon.

***

The Bendix String Quartet's third concert, given last evening in Kimball Hall, proved the most satisfactory musically and artistically the organization has yet given. The playing showed marked improvement in smoothness, in technical finish, and in refinement in interpretation. The program contained a work "new" to Chicago in a piano quintet by Sinding, a composer who it is believed is a Norwegian by birth, and who in the composition played last night presents one of his first creations to the world. The Quintet is decidedly modern in idea and treatment, full of broad, striking effects, and with a coloring somewhat Scandinavian in character. Portions of the first and the last movements are reminiscent of Grieg, but only in style, not in material. Written in four movements, of about equal length, and uniform musical worth, it is a composition that seems to contain much that is interesting, scholarly, and in several instances indicative of originality and creative power. The Quintet is technically difficult, but was well played, although for an entirely satisfactory performance the piano part should be intrusted to more powerful hands than those of Mrs. Atwill. The lady plays well, and deserves credit for excellent intentions and good results so far as natural limitations would permit, but the piano part in this Quintet overweights her.

The Andante Cantabile, from Tschaikowski's opus 11, finely played, and a very satisfactory performance of Rubinstein's Quartet, op. 17, No. 3, completed the program.

CONGRESS IN CHICAGO.

Washington *Star:* The New York convention and the Congressional trip to Chicago are crowding Mr. Washington out of his own birthday celebration.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* This is the era of advertisement; but the wholesale transportation of Congress to Chicago, at the expense of its citizens, is the most gigantic booming scheme on record.

East St. Louis *Journal:* All of the members of Congress and the Foreign Ministers at Washington are to visit the World's Fair grounds next Friday on a tour of inspection, the expense to be borne by Chicago. That's the way Chicago gets what it wants, and that's the way it will get that $5,000,000 it is after now.

Philadelphia *Record:* The announcement is made from Chicago that the National Board of Control of the Columbian Fair will not ask Congress for a loan of $5,000,000, but will take under further consideration the subject of an appropriation. Possibly the Washington's birthday trip may smooth the path for the latter; but Chicago would have done better to have gone it alone from the start.

Philadelphia *Telegraph:* Europeans of intelligence, looking into the affairs of the Columbian Exposition, will be more than likely to ask, first of all, what has been done by the Art Department, as it requires more time to prepare suitable and creditable exhibits for this department than for any other. If such inquiries are made at Chicago, what answer are the foreign diplomats to receive? So far as known to the public, very little has been done by the managers of this department, and of that little the greater part might better have been left undone. If the visit of the Congressional party and the foreign Ministers leads to a reorganization of the Art Department and the selection of competent managers who have some knowledge of what should be done and some ability to do it, the World's Fair will be much indebted to the promoters of the Washington excursion.

A New Postoffice and Custom-House for Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—When Postmaster Sexton, not long since, proposed the erection of public buildings for the government on the Lake-Front, of a modern steel construction, I said to myself: "We have one government officer who has a level head and knows how to use it."

The old building could be put up at auction and sold for more than money enough to build new buildings of a sufficient size to accommodate postoffice, custom-house, including bonded warehouse, all on property donated to the City of Chicago by the government for a public park, and which the City of Chicago would be glad to donate back to the United States Government for such a purpose.

The huge blunder that we now have on Jackson street is more suitable for a mausoleum than for public offices, or perhaps for a prison, as there is just about light enough for the accommodation of culprits.

I have recently conversed with parties who have been connected with recent constructions of steel buildings called "sky-scrapers," and it is my conviction that, unhampered by government red tape, Col. Sexton could contract for a building to be done by the time the World's Fair reaches our city.

Not a railroad enters Chicago from the East, whence come bonded goods, but could transfer cars to the Illinois Central tracks to be run directly into the bonded warehouse. Mails in the same way from the East could be run directly into the postoffice, thus saving all cartage through the city of goods or mails.

We have architects in Chicago (if they haven't them in Washington) conversant with this class of construction who could get plans ready in a short time, and the work on the World's Fair indicates that the buildings could be erected within the time named.

Would it not be a capital idea for the Senators and Representatives who are to be here Washington's birthday to see the World's Fair, also to take a view of the Lake-Front location for public buildings, to look through the old building, which no amount of patching will make suitable for the purposes of the government, then consider that it can be sold out for more than enough to build a new one, and if any of them conclude that Col. Sexton's proposition is not business connected with economy in its highest sense, which no party can ignore in the use of public money, they may well consider the propriety of a resignation of their seat in Congress in favor of some one who can see through getting such immense advantages without the expenditure of a cent, except, perhaps, in the form of a loan, until the old building can be realized in cash.

JOHN V. FARWELL.

END OF THE CABINET.

BISHOPS CAUSE THE FALL OF DE FREYCINET'S MINISTRY.

Bill on Associations Caused Sharp Debate—De Freycinet Said It Was Not Aimed at the Catholic Church—But He Was Forced to Call for a Vote of Confidence, Which He Failed to Receive, and at Once with His Colleagues Left the Chamber.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Today the Chamber of Deputies refused a vote of confidence for the ministry. In consequence M. Freycinet and his colleagues left the chamber after announcing that the resignation of the ministry would be at once handed in to President Carnot. The trouble was not entirely unexpected. Question after question had been put to the ministry. Among others one was asked by M. le Herisce, the Boulangist, who wished to know why M. Constans had not been prosecuted for his recent onslaught on M. Laur.

The Minister seemed considerably embarrassed by the inquiry and wound up by admitting that M. Laur had a perfect right to prosecute if he pleased. At this the House voted a motion expressing confidence in the judicial institutions of the country. The debate was then diverted to the subject of the religious confraternities.

M. Hubbard, a Radical, demanded an immediate discussion of the bill dealing with the issue. In reply M. de Freycinet made a most important statement, declaring that the measure was not aimed at religion. He pointed out that the Pope had assured the ministry of his sympathy, and he added that the government was steadfastly opposed to the separation of Church and State. This statement made a very deep impression on the Deputies.

M. Clemenceau, who seemed to be greatly excited, bounded into the rostrum and in his usual sharp, incisive language said that the government might succeed in winning a lot of headless, hopeless, desperate royalists to the cause of the republic, but that it could never convert a spiritual power like the church. He declared that it would be playing the game of the enemy to refuse M. Hubbard's request and asked what course the government would take if the motion was voted. On this M. de Freycinet, who was evidently much annoyed at the turn things were taking, remarked that the original question had been transformed into a formal interpellation. The government would therefore have to request a vote of confidence. If the chamber, he said, refused to support a ministry which represented a moderate policy he and his colleagues would withdraw. At this stage the vote was taken.

While the Deputies were putting their bulletins in the urns, M. de Freycinet rose for the third time and clearly stated that the ministry wished for peace with the church, based on the supremacy of the civil element in the State. He added that the government also desired to have the right to act as it thought most to the interest of France. Unless, therefore, the Chamber voted a motion declaring its confidence in the policy of the Cabinet, a resignation was inevitable.

The vote of confidence demanded by M. de Freycinet was then refused by 302 to 218. M. de Freycinet got up and announced that the Ministers would hand in their resignations to M. Carnot, and the House broke up in great excitement.

The crisis was wholly unexpected and the political world does not know what to make of it. It is plain that the Conservative or right wing of the Chamber objects to following the Pope's advice by rallying to the republic.

It is also plain that the Cabinet is opposed to a radical policy. Under these circumstances a settlement seems difficult. The Chamber will not listen to reason. It is thought probable that the crisis will only be partial. Some Ministers may leave the Cabinet either because they wish to avoid having to face the responsibilities of Labor day (May 1) or because they are unwilling to pursue a protectionist policy. This evening the Ministers were entertained at a grand political banquet given by M. Carnot. The Presidents of both Chambers were among the guests.

Nothing of importance has taken place since this afternoon. M. de Freycinet is to have an interview with M. Carnot tomorrow. The President of the Republic has declined to discuss the situation tonight. It is quite possible the Ministry may be prevailed upon to stay in office. JACQUES ST. CERE.

VATICAN AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

Pope Determined to Show His Friendly Attitude Despite Mgr. Richard.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—In order to stop the friction between France and the Vatican due to the refusal of Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, to communicate to the French Bishops the letter written to him by the Pope in which his Holiness enjoins the French prelates to give their adhesion to the Republic, Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, has notified the French Government that the Papal Nuncio at Paris has been intrusted to distribute copies of the Pope's letter to the Bishops.

Cardinal Richard in replying to this letter declared that he was unable to communicate its contents to the Bishops, for he did not believe the time opportune to do so. It was charged at the Vatican that the Cardinal's action in refusing the Pope's request to make the letter public was due to the influence of the Royalists.

It was stated in Paris at the time that fifty Royalist members of the Chamber of Deputies had threatened to resign if the letter was published. It is believed that Cardinal Rampolla's course in having the letter sent to the Bishops despite the objections of Cardinal Richard will do away with whatever feeling may have been occasioned by the latter's refusal to let the Pope's conciliatory attitude be generally known.

Reported Cure for Paralysis.

One of the most important medical discoveries of the century was announced today. Dr. Paul, a French physician, announces his discovery in the treatment of paralysis. His plan is to make a subcutaneous injection of a solution evolved from the gray matter of the sheep's brains sterilized. A dose is five cubic centimeters. A gray portion of the brain of a rabbit or other animal will do as well, but a sheep has been chosen because there is a larger quantity of that substance in the head of that animal. Dr. Paul has made numerous experiments and says that no reaction has yet taken place in patients whom he has treated with a series of subcutaneous injections, their muscular strength has been restored, their paralysis has left them, and they have been able to walk.

What People Are Doing.

The Comet today was driven by Capt. Pryce Hamilton from Nice to Cannes. The passengers were Mr. Barry Derfeldt, wife, and daughter, Maj. Baker, and Capt. Baumann. On the Meteor, which started from Cannes, Mr. Norris Howlett was coachman and the passengers were Mr. Richard Brewster and wife and Mme. Hoemer.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has arrived at the Hotel Chatham. She sails for New York on the Teutonic March 2.

Minister and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid sail for the United States Feb. 27.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright have taken an apartment at No. 52 Rue Francois Premier.

Weather in Paris.

Snow fell again this morning, but at noon a thaw set in. The authorities have been roused up by taunting references to the late M. Alphard, who did so much to beautify Paris, and they are working in earnest clearing the streets.

TO PUSH THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

Caprivi Anxious to Have It Passed at Once and Out of the Way for Future Elections.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The *North German Gazette* says that Chancellor von Caprivi is bending all his energies to get the Educational bill passed during the present session of the Diet, so as to prevent it being used for political capital in the elections to be held in 1893.

Germany in South and West Africa.

The year's experiment on which the government decided for the purpose of ascertaining the value of territory in South and West Africa under its protectorate came to an end today. As the Hamburg syndicate, which was to float the company in the interest of foreign capital, has not been successful, the government will now have to step in itself. The reports as to the imports and exports are very favorable. The action of the government is waited with great interest by speculators.

Austrian Soldiers Must Go to Church.

VIENNA, Feb. 18.—The Austrian War Minister has issued a decree enjoining the officers of the army to take the men of their respective commands to church at least once a month. The Minister also expresses the hope that the younger officers will abandon their flippant behavior, of which they have often been guilty on such occasions. In conclusion the War Minister requests that no military dances be given either in Advent or in Lent.

HIGH TREASON IN BULGARIA.

Three Women Will Be Put on Trial for That Offense.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VIENNA, Feb. 18.—The wives of Karaveloff, Oroszakoff and Jeorgoff, who have been confined to their houses since November last, will be put upon trial Monday at Sofia charged with high treason. They are accused of having signed and handed to the Belgian Consul a memorandum to the representatives of the European powers in which Bulgarian public functionaries are accused of torturing several prisoners supposed to have been privy to the murder of Beltcheff. These prisoners included the husbands or other relatives of the signers. An act like this constitutes, according to the old Turkish law still in force in Bulgaria, the crime of high treason. If the accusation against the authorities be proved false a second charge will be made in addition against Madame Karaveloff, wife of the Bulgarian ex-Minister, of forging signatures to a second memorandum, also addressed to the foreign representatives, soliciting the intervention of foreign powers. The accused women have refused to be represented by counsel, but three advocates have been assigned to them—namely: Dr. Sterloff, Dr. Rados Lavoff, and Dr. Comannioff, all of whom are ex-Ministers. The trial will be of a sensational nature and the Chadbourne affair will be mixed up with it.

An expelled correspondent is said to have drafted both memorandums. Mme. Karaveloff is a Russian by birth, a highly accomplished woman, well versed in politics, a brilliant conversationalist, and of considerable spirit. She asserts that the signatures to the second memorandum except her own were affixed by Chadbourne himself, whom she asks to be called as a witness. The object of the government in instituting this trial is, first, to prove that no prisoners have been tortured; second, to elicit from the wives what could not be obtained from the husbands—some further information about the murder.

Small-Pox Increasing in India.

BOMBAY, Feb. 18.—Small-pox, which has prevailed here for some little time, has become epidemic. During the last week there were twenty-three deaths from the disease.

STRIKE THREATENED IN ROME.

Workingmen Propose to Cease Work Until Employment Be Furnished for the Idle.

ROME, Feb. 18.—Twenty-three workingmen's clubs have held a joint meeting here, at which a resolution was adopted to organize a general strike in all the trades tomorrow and to abstain from work until the government starts the proposed public works to furnish employment for the men who are now idle. The newspapers express great skepticism as to the success of such a strike.

Terrible Crime Resulting from Jealousy.

The details of a tragedy growing out of jealousy have been revealed by a trial in Provincial Court, which has just resulted in the sentencing of Signora Morelli to two years' imprisonment at Sondrio for stabbing and attempting to kill her supposed rival, Signora Azalini. The latter's husband emigrated some time ago to Australia, and her grass-widowhood was comforted, according to rumors which reached the ears of Signora Morelli, by Sig. Morelli's attentions. The suspicious wife dressed herself in male attire and waylaid Signora Azalini as she was returning from mass at Triangia, her path leading her along a lonely road in the mountainous region of Valtellina. Springing upon her victim the Morelli woman stabbed her in a savage manner. Signora Azalini recovered from her terrible injuries, though deprived of her good looks. She had recognized her seeming male assailant as Signora Morelli, and caused the arrest of the would-be murderess. The trial resulted in a conviction for assault only, for the intention of murder could not be proven and the light sentence of two years' imprisonment was all that the court could impose. It was clearly shown by the developments since the stabbing took place that the jealousy of Signora Morelli was unfounded and that the crime in which her passions involved her had not even the slight excuse which a flirtation between her husband and Signora Azalini would have afforded.

Are All Dynamiters Guilty of Murder.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—The government intends, so it is announced, to introduce a bill in the Cortes providing for the punishment of all perpetrators of dynamite outrages as though they were absolutely guilty of murder.

Portuguese Financial Measures.

LISBON, Feb. 18.—The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Economic bills.

It is reported that the government has accepted a foreign tender for carrying on the work of State railways.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT'S LETTER.

Local Government Bill Has an Icy Reception—Morley's Challenge.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Irish Local Government bill, on which the ministry has staked its fortunes this session, was introduced tonight by Mr. Balfour in a speech of considerable force.

The scheme met with an extremely hostile reception from both sections of the Irish party and from the Gladstonians. Mr. Morley denounced it as "monstrous," "an outrage," and "an imposture."

Mr. John Redmond, Parnellite, was equally emphatic, and Mr. Justin McCarthy followed suit.

The support of the Unionist side was somewhat lukewarm and weak. Mr. Morely challenged the government, amid tremendous cheers, to go to the country on this "precious measure."

The Ministerialists seemed for the moment taken back by the suddenness and insolence of the onslaught, and some nervousness was clearly visible on the faces of the leaders. But the measure still has to be considered in detail, and that is impossible just now, as it is not even printed. It may be improved on further acquaintance, but the new born infant has come into a stormy world and has met with an arctic reception. A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

NEW RAILWAY FOR AUSTRALIA.

Across the Continent—If Built England Will Be Eight Days Nearer.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Feb. 18.—Prince Williams, the well-known railway engineer, who has been acting in behalf of a London syndicate, in which a number of leading South Australians are interested, has submitted a scheme to the government for the construction of a trans-continental railway. He urges that the proposed line will contribute to the development of the country and in addition will reduce the length of transit between England and Adelaide by about eight days. It is also claimed for the scheme that it will avoid the objectionable features of the land-grant system. Williams says that the route suggested presents no engineering difficulties.

Premier Griffiths vs. the Laborers.

BRISBANE, Queensland, Feb. 18.—Sir Samuel Griffiths visited the Longreach terminus of the Central railway yesterday and got a very hostile reception from the large body of unionist laborers assembled there. In a spirited address the Premier vindicated his recent manifesto on the subject of the sugar industry and denounced what he called the "dog in the manger attitude" of the Queensland trade unions in reference to the importation of Kanakas.

AFFAIRS IN LATIN AMERICA.

Rioting in the North of Brazil—Governor of Ceara Expelled by the People.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro states that advices have been received there from Fortaleza, capital of the State of Ceara, that disturbances have broken out in the State, and that the people of the capital have driven the Governor from the city.

Ceara is one of the northern States of Brazil and has a population which is estimated at over 720,000. The State abounds in medical plants, balsams, gums, resins, and fruits, and among its minerals are gold, iron, copper, and salt. The trade statistics of the State show that an extensive commerce is carried on.

The dispatch received today assigns no reason for the outbreak.

Inexpensive Offerings.

"Brother Bylins is eloquent in prayer," said one member of the congregation to another, "but I don't think he is very liberal when the contribution-box passes."

"No; his offerings to the Lord are confined almost entirely to suggestions."—*Judge.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

BALFOUR'S IRISH BILL INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

Liberals Declare It Full of Weaknesses, and Their Greatest Fear Is Lest It Be Shelved—Balfour While Speaking Heeded Not Jeers from the Opposition—McCarthyites Threaten to Leave the House—Some Sharp Attacks Upon the Bill—Harcourt Calls It Insulting.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Conservatives express themselves as well satisfied with the government's Irish local government bill, as explained in the House of Commons today by the Rt. Hon. Mr. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury. There is not, however, any indication of enthusiasm over the measure even among its friends. This is attributable, the Conservatives say, to the certainty that a general election must intervene before the measure has any chance of being put into operation. No matter how well conceived the bill may be, therefore, it can hardly be converted into an effective campaign measure, and there is no occasion for any excitement over it.

Mr. Balfour was unusually perfunctory in his manner while outlining the features of the bill, and the persistent jeers and laughter of the opposition had no more effect upon him than if he had not heard them. The Liberals are eagerly discussing the measure tonight, and claim that it is one full of weaknesses which will afford opportunities for many effective blows at the government during debate. They interpret Mr. Balfour's pathetic manner in expounding the bill to the fact that he had no heart for the work he was engaged in. As bearing on this assertion a theory is current in opposition circles that Balfour objected to several of the so-called safeguards contained in the measure, but was overruled by his colleagues in the Cabinet, and that he does not relish the rôle of appearing to father a measure which does not embody his views. The Liberals declare that the government missed its greatest chance by not bringing forward a thorough scheme of self-government for Ireland, in which case the opposition would have been put to their wits' ends to devise any measure to take the wind out of the government's sails. As criticised from a Liberal standpoint, the bill is too full of the Viceroy. This official looms up at every turn and is virtually made a constable in charge.

Interviews with prominent Gladstonians reveal the fact that the bill adds, if possible, to their impression that an almost immediate dissolution of Parliament is inevitable. This belief is fortified by an analysis of the budget, which is based on a shrinking revenue and an increased expenditure. So delighted are the Liberals with the political situation, according to the declarations of some of their number, that their only fear now is that the government will take advantage of criticism of the Local Government bill as an excuse to shelve the bill in favor of other measures.

The House was crowded throughout Mr. Balfour's speech. The Duke of Devonshire (Marquis of Hartington) was conspicuous in the peers' gallery, revisiting the scenes of his former prominence. Of the scores of people there he was about the only one known to fame for anything but money and title. In the diplomatic gallery Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the American Legation, and the Chilean Minister, M. Antunez, were observed chatting amicably, as befitted the representatives of governments which are friendly with one another.

An Exciting Little Incident.

An exciting incident occurred during the debate when Justin McCarthy and John Redmond arose together to address the House. The Speaker called upon Redmond, but Tim Healy shouted "McCarthy, McCarthy." His followers joined in the cry and the Parnellites cheered Redmond, who out of courtesy to his elder opponent sat down. The Speaker, rising amid some excitement, called the members to order and intimated that he had nominated Redmond to continue the debate. This decision of the Speaker seemed to inflame Healy, who cried aloud to his followers, "Let us leave the House in a body." There was some likelihood of this being done for the moment, but Mr. Sexton induced the McCarthyites to forego this step.

Women and Peers May Vote.

Mr. Balfour in introducing the Local Government bill said that there undoubtedly existed a large body of people in Ireland who dreaded a measure of this kind. It was only due to those persons to examine the fear they entertained. They feared the new system would result in extravagance, possibly corruption. They were afraid they would be plundered and oppressed by the new bodies. Mr. Balfour did not think there was any weight to these arguments which would not stand the brunt of hostile criticism. In the first County Councils, he said, there would be four ex-officio members—the Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Sheriff, a nominee of the grand jury and a nominee of the presentment sessions. The qualifications of voters for country Councilmen and baronial Councilmen would be identical; the persons entitled to vote for both sets of officers would be the same as those having the right to vote for members of Parliament except that the former would include also women and peers. [Laughter.] Illiterate persons and persons who did not pay county taxes would have no vote.

Duties of the County Councils.

Mr. Balfour said that the County Councils would have to combine the duties of County and Presentment Councils and of grand juries regarding administrative affairs. They will also be empowered, if necessary, to take over the duties of rural sanitary authorities. The Councils will appoint the County Coroners. They will be empowered to acquire woods and plantations and thus assist the operation of the Land Purchase act. Thirteen existing municipal boroughs will be made separate counties, having all the powers of counties. The Council where a county is too large will be divided to correspond with divisions of the county, each division electing fifteen members. The system of franchise suggested, said Mr. Balfour, would give the minority a vote in the County Councils. The Councils might use their power to oppress a small minority and might be guilty of willful and persistent corruption. [Irish jeers.] The history of Ireland proved that these remote dangers had a reality. Such dangers did not exist in England. Provision was made to allow twenty cess payers to apply to a Judge of Assizes for leave to pay for the removal of the Councilors of a barony or county [ironical opposition cheers] on the ground that the Councilors were guilty of persistent disobedience of the law, of corruption, or of oppression. The matter would be tried like an election petition, and if the charge were established the guilty Councilors would be replaced by nominees of the Lord Lieutenant [ironical cheers]; if malversation and oppression were possible it was the duty of the House to provide an adequate remedy. Such dangers existed in Ireland to an extent unknown in England and Scotland. In order to prevent extravagance on the part of the Councils the bill would provide that land-owners should have a deciding voice in permitting capital expenditures as distinct from the current expenditures. It was proposed that a committee be appointed, which would consist of seven members nominated by the Council and seven nominated by the grand jury and Sheriff of the county. He could not conceive of any danger of the Councils becoming centers of political agitation to further the views of any particular party.

In reply to a question asked by Mr. Healy, Mr. Balfour said that the bill would not affect the police system of Ireland, and that the incidence of taxation would remain as it was at present. He did not regard this of equal importance with the Land act and other important measures, but he thought that it would in the long run knit closer together all classes of the country. Mr. Balfour spoke for one hour and forty minutes. He said in conclusion that he did not pretend that the bill would regenerate Ireland, but he sincerely thought that the Irish ratepayer had a right to claim the same measure as was granted to the ratepayer in England and Scotland. He therefore recommended the bill to the favorable attention of the House.

Hot Shot from Irishmen and Liberals.

John Morley characterized the bill as "the rottenest reed the Irish minority ever leaned on for the retention of privileges." He declared that the measure was framed in absolute distrust of the rich people, in fact on the assumption that they were "debased helots."

The whole opposition broke forth into cheers when Mr. Morley called on the government to go before the people on the measure. In concluding he affirmed that the bill was a mockery offered to the House, that it was a falsification of the pledges of the government, and that it furnished grounds for the manifestation of further irritation in Ireland.

John Redmond protested against the measure as a "sham bill." He said he and his colleagues came unprepared to accept it even if it had been a good bill, but the bill was one which every Irishman would strenuously resist. The manner in which it was proposed was an insult to the Irish. As for himself he could not conceive how any government could be so full of imbecility as to go before the country on such a bill, and he would do his uttermost to oppose its every stage.

Justin McCarthy in the course of his remarks advised the government to burn the bill, declaring that the Nationalists would reject it "as an unclean thing."

Mr. Healy said he never knew of a more contemptible bill. It was an absolute failure, he said, and died in the mouth of its proposer.

Harcourt Called It Insulting to the Irish.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said that a bill more insulting to the Irish he could not conceive of. It bore the stamp of Mr. Chamberlain, who was the author of the bill. Sir William ridiculed the idea of a county council of tried judges.

Mr. Balfour denied that the bill was insulting to Ireland. The opposition speeches, he said, showed the insincerity of the cry of local government for Ireland. If owing to obstruction the present bill should not be passed, local government for Ireland would be indefinitely postponed. The only reason why the Irish parties should obstruct the bill was that it contained machinery to stop corruption and oppression. The only inference was that they desired to make something out of the councils.

At this the whole opposition joined in crying, "Shame! Shame!" while the Conservatives cheered.

Mr. Labouchere said that Mr. Balfour was "between the devil and the deep, deep sea." He had to introduce the bill to satisfy his master, Chamberlain, and had to persuade the Conservatives that the bill was a sham and that it would be a waste of time to discuss such a measure.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain denied that he had assisted in the work of framing the bill. He said that he approved of the manner in which the government had redeemed its pledges. The safeguards introduced in the bill in regard to corruption were those that Americans, the most democratic people in the world, had introduced into their Constitution. There was not one of the American States or Legislatures but could be brought before the Supreme Court. He considered it not wrong to any class of persons in Ireland if a council continuing in contempt of court be at length suppressed.

Mr. James Bryce of the South Division of Aberdeen, a Liberal in favor of home rule for Ireland, denied that there was any comparison between the proposed councils in Ireland and the relation in which the American State Legislatures stood to the Supreme Court, which had only power to nullify an act passed by a Legislature in excess of its powers.

T. D. Sullivan said he recognized in the insulting safeguards of the bill the hand of Lord Salisbury, who had dubbed Irishmen as "Hottentots and lepers."

Mr. Sexton said that never in his parliamentary experience had he seen so incompetent a bill. The trial clause would enable twenty ill-conditioned men, perhaps a gang of evicting landlords, to conspire to hate a county's representatives before the Judges. He protested against the the eternal suspicion which the government bestowed on Ireland.

William Redmond said he regarded the bill as the deathbed repentance, because the government did not dare appeal to the country on its coercive policy alone. Yet it was the most slided insult that Mr. Balfour had ever leveled at the Irish people.

The bill passed the first reading, and Mr. Balfour fixed the second reading for March 3.

Lowther's Answer on Canadian Reciprocity.

In the House of Commons today Mr. Jennings asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs if the government had received any information of a conference lately held in Washington between the Commissioners of Canada and of the United States for the arrangement of a basis of reciprocity and trade agreement between Canada and the United States. Mr. Jennings also asked if it were true that the basis of such an agreement had been settled. Likewise if Sir Julian Pauncefote had assured Mr. Blaine that Lord Salisbury would consider favorably any reasonable request which the Commissioners might make.

Mr. J. W. Lowther answered that informal communications had lately taken place in Washington between Mr. Blaine and the Canadian delegates with regard to the trade relations between the two countries, it having previously been stipulated by Mr. Blaine that the meeting should be of an informal character, and the Canadian delegates have now returned to Ottawa. With regard to the last two items of the question the government had not yet received a report from Sir Julian Pauncefote, but had no reason to suppose that any such assurances referred to in the question had been given.

What Is Gladstone's Irish Policy?

The *Chronicle* in an article commenting on Mr. Balfour's speech at the Constitutional club's banquet last night appeals to Mr. Gladstone to give a decisive utterance as to whether he intends to retain Irish representation at Westminster as a part of his Irish policy. If he does retain this portion of his Irish program, in the opinion of the *Chronicle*, although it may result in a temporary revolt on the part of the Irish members of Parliament, it will practically unite his party and take the sting out of the attack of the Unionists.

Found a Star with a Spyglass.

The anonymous writer who sent a post-card the other day to the Edinburg Observatory announcing the discovery of a new star and putting all the astronomers in Europe on the alert, turns out to be the Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, a clergyman of Edinburg. A remarkable thing about this discovery is that it was made by means of a small spyglass fitted with astronomical eye-pieces, which magnified only ten times. Mr. Anderson would have been earlier in the field with his discovery, but he thought that astronomers must surely be aware of the presence of this new star and so modestly forebore. Not seeing any references to it anywhere he thought he would risk an anonymous post-card, so that if he were simply announcing an old story his identity would remain hidden.

Plain Words on the Silver Question.

The *Times*, commenting on the action of the majority of the Coinage committee at Washington, says it regards the present success of the Bland bill as the outcome of electioneering tactics, but is of the opinion that it is highly improbable that the measure will become a law. The *Times* further says:

> Doubtless the time is coming when the United States must choose between gold and silver standards, but the present moment is not favorable for a decisive blow on either side. The flimsy arguments adduced to the effect that the bill will attract gold and enhance the value of cotton and grain may suffice for the Southern and Western farmers of the country, but will not be accepted in the North.

Derby's Letter on Immigration.

A letter from the Earl of Derby is made public, in which the Earl discusses the problem of immigration. He declares that he does not deny or doubt the right of every State to exclude immigrants if it deems their coming a source of danger or even of serious inconsistence to its citizens. But up to the present time, he declares, he has seen no evidence to justify the exclusion from England of such immigrants as are at present settling here. They are in most cases capable of earning their own living. He believes, indeed, that it is the general experience of all countries that the Jews rarely become paupers. The Earl analyzes the evidence bearing on the question, and reaches the conclusion that there is no danger of London being swamped by the influx of foreigners. The addition to the city's population, by foreign immigration, he avers, is absolutely insignificant as compared with the increase due to natural causes.

Break in the Pigiron Market.

There has been a sharp break in the price of the Scotch warrants on pigiron in the market at Glasgow this afternoon. Shortly after the opening a lot was offered at 43s; there being no buyers, the seller reduced the price by 6d until 41s was reached, when a pause occurred and 40s 6d was offered, and the seller said he would take three halfpence more cash on loading and 2,000 tons were placed thereat.

To Kill the Foot and Mouth Disease.

Both herds of cattle in which the foot and mouth disease broke out in South London were destroyed by order of the Board of Agriculture.

A Budget of London Items.

The report is current that an engagement is likely to be entered into between Prince Adolphus Teck, brother of Princess May, and the Hon. Miss Bass, only child of Lord Burton.

The death was announced today from Cairo of Sir George Campbell, M. P. for Kirkcaldy.

Lord Stafford died at West Brighton Tuesday evening of softening of the brain. He was born in 1830 and succeeded his uncle as Baron Stafford in 1884.

AVENGED HIS HONOR.

EDWARD DEACON OF CINCINNATI KILLED HIS RIVAL.

Intense Excitement at Cannes Where the Affair Occurred—The Deacons Were Well-Known in Continental Society—No One Thought Anything Wrong Until the Denouement Was Reached—The Murdered Man Was in the French Diplomatic Service.

CANNES, Feb. 18.—Intense excitement was caused in the large American colony here today by the announcement that one of the most prominent visitors at this place, Mr. Edward Parker Deacon, a native of the United States, had shot and killed a Frenchman named Abeille. It was a case where a man had avenged to the death the disgrace and infamy brought upon himself and his children by his wife and her lover. Mr. Deacon and his wife had been sojourning for some time at the Hotel Splendide. With them were their four children. Mr. Deacon suspected that his wife was indiscreet with M. Abeille, who was connected with the diplomatic service. Last night Mr. Deacon gained positive knowledge that his wife had disgraced him. He decided to slay Abeille and proceeded to an adjoining room which opened from that in which his wife slept and there discovered M. Abeille crouching down behind a chair. Mr. Deacon leveled his revolver and fired three shots. Two shots struck Abeille, one taking effect in his arm and the other in his chest. This morning Abeille died. Mr. Deacon was arrested.

The Deacons are from Cincinnati, and little is known of them here excepting that Mrs. Deacon has lived in the most elaborate manner, apparently regardless of expense. What business Mr. Deacon is in has not yet been determined, although the receipt by his wife of a number of letters the envelopes of which bore the imprint of Munroe & Co., Rue Scribe, Paris, has given the impression that he was a banker.

Mrs. Deacon was the daughter of Admiral Baldwin by his first wife. They were married eleven years ago and have four children. The Deacons have resided at No. 14 Rue Pierre Charbon, Paris, for the last ten years. Mrs. Deacon was 32 years old. She has been much admired in Paris society.

Emile Abeille, the victim, was the eldest son of the late M. Abeille, who died three years ago leaving two other sons and a daughter. Mlle. Abeille was married first to Comte Alfred de Jouy D'Arsay, and again two months ago to Viscomte de la Redorte. Young Abeille was for a time an attaché of the French Legation at Washington. His father made a great fortune during the empire when his hotel in the Faubourg Saint Honore was famous for its brilliant parties. The victim's brother, Adoile, has a well-known racing stud. The sister arrived at Cannes on Thursday afternoon.

Another Report of the Affair.

Another report of the affair has it that Mr. Deacon had gone up to Paris, but returned suddenly, and that after exchanging a few words with the hotel porter on duty he went straight to his wife's bedroom. Mrs. Deacon, it appears, had no idea that her husband would return so soon. She had parted with him on the understanding that he was going to Paris for some days.

Indeed, Mr. Deacon is said to have sent his wife a telegraphic message announcing his safe arrival here, and to have started back for Cannes soon afterward.

Rumor has it that Mr. Deacon's unexpected return to Cannes was caused by the receipt of an anonymous letter, said to have been written by a jealous woman, who notified the American banker that if he returned to the Hotel Splendide at a certain hour without giving his wife warning he would undoubtedly find her in a compromising position with one of his best friends. Mr. Deacon still, according to rumors, was at first inclined to pay no attention to the insinuations and suggestions contained in the letter referred to; but, upon second thought and after consultation with some friends, he is reported to have made up his mind to act upon the suggestion made by the annonymous writer.

When Mr. Deacon burst into his wife's bedroom he found, the story has it, his wife in bed and M. Abeille standing by her bedside.

Mr. Deacon bitterly reproached his wife, while he kept M. Abeille covered under the barrel of a pistol which he held at the Frenchman's breast.

After having reproached his wife, who moaned with terror and crawled from the bed, fell on her knees, and piteously implored him to forgive her, the American is then said to have turned his wrath upon M. Abeille, who had professed the utmost friendship for the man he had deceived and who had thus been able to work himself into the confidence of the too confiding husband.

After hurling some bitter, contemptuous words at M. Abeille, Mr. Deacon fired three shots at the Frenchman, who screamed with agony and fell back and died on the mat in front of the bed. Mr. Deacon, after gazing for a moment at the lifeless body of his wife's lover, is said to have turned once more to his wife, who was shivering and trembling on her knees close to the spot where her lover lay, and to have said in substance: "I have a mind to kill you as I have killed that dog. Killing is too good for you; you shall be reserved for a worse fate; you shall live to have the finger of scorn pointed at you during the rest of your life. Never let me see your deceitful face again."

Mrs. Deacon at these words gave a shriek and fell flat on her face.

In falling the guilty woman had bespattered herself with some of the blood of her dead lover, and the first impression formed by the hotel servants and guests who appeared upon the scene was that Mr. Deacon had killed his wife after killing her paramour, but she revived shortly after being placed upon the bed and piteously begged to be conducted to another room.

Sympathy with Mr. Deacon.

It was evident from the first that Mr. Deacon had the sympathy of everybody in and about the hotel, and even of the police officers who called to interfere with him, for he was allowed to pass the rest of the night at the hotel without being taken into custody, and he could have escaped with ease had he so desired.

Mr. Deacon, after shooting M. Abeille, is reported to have sent several cable messages to the United States and to Paris and to have quietly submitted to arrest.

It is difficult to imagine the sensation this affair has caused, not only among Americans, but among foreigners. Mr. and Mrs. Deacon were in the highest class of continental society. They were to be seen at all the balls, feasts, receptions, races, charitable meetings, and other social gatherings frequented by the very best society on the continent. Mrs. Deacon was a most attractive woman. She dressed with exquisite taste and was the object of considerable attention upon the part of the men. Mrs. Deacon seemed to take pleasure in being thus courted. Nobody, however, for a moment imagined that she was engaged in anything more than a little harmless flirtation.

It is true that recently it was whispered that M. Emile Abeille, who was also well known in society, was a little too attentive to Mrs. Deacon, but then it was added he was a great friend of Mr. Deacon and that seemed to satisfy all. M. Abeille was a man about town, an attaché of one of the French Legations, and a bachelor. He seemed to have plenty of money, and was a member of several prominent clubs.

M. Abeille had known the Deacons for a long time. Mr. Deacon will probably not long remain in custody of the police. He is treated with the utmost consideration, and it is reported that the United States Minister, the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, has taken a personal interest in the case and that he is doing everything possible for Mr. Deacon.

Charles H. Baldwin, Mrs. Deacon's father, was born in New York City, Sept. 3, 1822. In the war with Mexico he served on the Frigate Congress and was in two engagements near Mazatlan. He resigned from the service in 1854, after he had been made a Lieutenant.

He reëntered in 1861 and was actively engaged throughout the war. In 1868 and 1869 he was made Fleet Captain of the North Pacific Squadron. His advancement was steady up to 1883, when he was raised to the rank of Rear Admiral and assigned to the command of the Mediterranean Squadron. In 1884 he was placed on the retired list.

Known in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Deacon family, in which occurred the shameful tragedy at Cannes, is well known in Boston. The husband is a grandson of Peter Parker, whose old mansion on Washington street has for years been boarded up and deserted, being called the "haunted Deacon house." It was furnished with furniture bought at the sale of Louis Philippe's effects.

Dainty Foods Demand It.

IN EVERY Receipt that calls for baking powder, use the "Royal." Better results will be obtained because it is the purest. It will make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome. It is always reliable and uniform in its work.

I have found the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

C. GORJU, late *Chef*, Delmonico's.

Mrs. Deacon was remarkable for her beauty. Fashionable circles here are much shocked by the news of the tragedy.

POLITICAL INTRIGUES IN SAMOA.

Opposition to King Malietoa Dying Out—Suggested Change for Berlin Treaty.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 18.—Advices from Apia, Samoa, state that some important changes have taken place in the political situation there, and that ex-King Mataafa's followers have at last found out that those who have been advising them that at least one of the Powers, America, would sustain them in their difficulties with King Malietoa, were misleading them. The natives have consequently been around to the ruling villages of Malietoa asking for conference. Malietoa has consented to allow a meeting to be held at Safotulafai of the natives of Monono, and all Savaii, on being assured that the meeting was for the purpose of arranging for the breaking up of the Malie camp. There appears to be no doubt that the action of the King in taking these matters into his own hands has had much to do with the Monono people's sudden desire to resume friendly relations with the government. The King had sent out orders to have all women, children, and stragglers connected with Mataafa's adherents sent to their camp at Malie, and followed this up by dispatching forces to see that his orders were carried out. This was a hardship to the Mataafa party, as they were in need of food for their own members, without women and children to provide for. There is no doubt Mataafa has received information from his friends that there is no hope that the United States will assist him.

The news that the three treaty powers had refused to accept President Pilsach's resignation was received with some dissatisfaction, both among whites and natives, but the expectation prevails that with the reconsideration of the treaty in June a change may come and the office may be abolished. The President has made one innovation in that he announced to the Municipal Council that he proposed to keep minutes of their meetings himself, as the local paper, he said, did not report them correctly.

Chief Justice Cedercrantz still refuses to pay duty on his imports. He has framed a number of laws for the use of native magistrates, but they come too late. In the present state of the country there is no way of enforcing them. There have been no cases in his court lately.

A large meeting of the ratepayers was held here Feb. 2 to elect a committee to draw up a list of suggestions for alterations in the Berlin treaty so far as it concerns Samoan affairs, the list to be forwarded to the three treaty powers when the term of the treaty expires. One of the chief suggestions is for the abolition of the President's office.

The United States steamship Iroquois has gone to Pago Pago for three weeks, and the Buzzard (German warship) leaves on the 9th for New Zealand. It is expected that in May there will be men-of-war here from the three treaty powers.

American papers have reached here containing accounts of an attack on some sailors of the Iroquois made by a man named Scanlan and a number of natives. The actual occurrence was an argument in a saloon between Scanlan and some sailors in which one of the latter broke a bottle over Scanlan's head and stabbed him in the breast with the broken glass, making four or five wounds, also breaking one of Scanlan's fingers. A row followed and the sailors were beaten off by Scanlan's friends, one of the gig's crew having his nose broken with a picket. Scanlan is United States Marshal to the Consul-General. The Captain of the Iroquois made no complaint regarding ill-treatment of any of his men.

It is reported that Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, intends leaving Samoa to reside in future at Tahiti.

Election Returns from Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 18.—Honolulu papers of Feb. 9 state that the elections of Feb. 3 passed off quietly. The National Reform party elected all of the five Nobles on the Island of Oahu, while the Liberals elected all the representatives in Oahu except in the First District. Bush, Wilcox, and Ashford are elected. Returns from the other islands are incomplete.

Japanese Losses by Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 18.—Steamship Belgic arrived this afternoon from Hongkong and Yokohama. Japanese advices state that up to Jan. 15 $143,000 has been subscribed by Japanese for the relief of the earthquake sufferers. The Nageria Chamber of Commerce estimates that the loss from property destroyed and from the immediate effect on commerce will aggregate $1,740,000. The statement is made that earthquake shocks, which have been of daily occurrence at Gifu and Nageria since Oct. 28, the date of the great quake, have about ceased. Much want and suffering still prevail in the affected localities.

Seventy men were killed and seventeen injured in an explosion at the Horonia coal mine.

WRECK OF THE BARK TAMERLANE.

Eighteen Men Met Death—Wreck Occurred on Rocks of Puna in Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 18.—The bark Tamerlane, which was wrecked on the rocks of Puna at 12:30 on the morning of Feb. 2, cleared from San Francisco Jan. 13, with a crew of thirty-eight. The voyage down was satisfactory, but it appears that the vessel lost her reckoning, the officers thinking at the time of the wreck that they were near Kealakeakua Bay, almost two degrees to the westward. No breakers were sighted when the vessel struck by the watch on deck, and the sudden shock threw the crew into great confusion. Only two small boats were available, and one of them when lowered floated away before it secured an occupant. Capt. Howland, the first mate, boatheader, carpenter, cook, and two others entered the second boat, but the ship was rolling heavily, and the boat was staved in and its occupants were washed away. Those of the crew who remained on the bark were picked off by the waves one by one until the vessel broke up. Eighteen men, including Third Officer Pardee, managed to reach shore with the aid of planks. The others were all drowned. The list of the lost is as follows: Capt. Walter Howland, New Bedford, Mass.; Charles Tucker, New Bedford, first mate; William Oysterman, San Francisco, boatheader; Allen Wilber, New Bedford, second mate; John Allen, boatsteerer; Harry Solon, Minnesota, carpenter; Frederick British, cook; Moses, Hawaiian, boatsteerer; Henry Johnson, American; Michael Sullivan, boatsteerer, American; Frank Hewett, steward, Toronto; Frederic Musman, Swiss; Fred Kaiser, Scandinavian; John Anderson and Ollie Anderson, Scandinavian; and John Jouvett, Boston, able seamen, George Knowles, San Francisco, and John Smith, American, green hands. The Tameriane was built in Wiscassett, Me., and had 115 barrels of oil aboard when lost.

The Allegheny River Ice Gorge Melting.

PARKER, Pa., Feb. 18.—The great ice gorge in the Allegheny River has not yet broken, but as the weather is moderating rapidly it may come within the next twenty-four hours. The river is nineteen feet high and slowly rising. If the gorge breaks and the water falls it is thought the ice will pass off without doing much damage.

Ohio Intercollegiate Contest.

AKRON, O., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—At the Ohio intercollegiate oratorical contest held in Akron this evening George H. Geyer of Ohio Wesleyan was given first place, and will represent Ohio at the inter-State contest to be held at Minneapolis next May. L. F. Lybarger of Buchtel was second.

COULD SHOW NO CREDENTIALS.

The Abbott Government Must Explain Its American Trade Fiasco.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The session of the Dominion Parliament which will be opened a week from today by Lord Stanley, the Governor-General, promises to be even more memorable than was the last session for bitter partisan warfare. The session which ended seven months ago lasted for five months, which were given up almost entirely to the exposure by the Liberals of the government's corruption and dishonesty. When the session closed the government had a majority of 28 out of the 215 members of Parliament. Since the session more than thirty members have been unseated by the courts for bribery or other irregularities in their election. In more than twenty of these constituencies bye elections have been held during the last few weeks, and the government's majority is now 38, with several bye elections yet to be held. The Liberals had every expectation of winning all the bye elections, but they have been greatly damaged by the disclosures of their own wholesale boodling in Quebec.

The government has devoted itself with such desperate energy to carrying the bye elections that hardly any public business has been prepared for the session of Parliament. In addition to being so unprepared the Abbott Government will have to explain away its latest Washington fiasco. Sir John Thompson, the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, and the Hon. George E. Foster, who went to Washington last week to negotiate with Mr. Blaine for reciprocity, as they announced, returned yesterday empty-handed. Mr. Blaine's first request to them was that they should show their credentials. They had none, as the Imperial Government had not authorized them to make a treaty, and Canada has no power to negotiate directly for itself upon any subject with any foreign power.

The United States Government, however much it might welcome propositions for unrestricted reciprocity, presented in good faith by representatives of Canada, duly accredited and authorized by the Imperial Government, is not blamed here by intelligent non-partisan people for refusing to entertain the bogus reciprocity suggestions made at Washington last week for the sole purpose that political capital might be made out of them in Canada in the government's interests at the bye elections. The Liberals, who have all along been denounced as traitors by the government for advocating reciprocity with the United States and characterized as enemies of British connection, will assail the government in Parliament for its unsuccessful attempt to negotiate at Washington. There is nothing in sight but a session of uninterrupted and bitterly waged hostilities.

HOT TOMALE VENDERS ON A STRIKE.

They Demand a Tomale Apiece at the Close of Their Night's Work.

The nocturnal street-corner sellers of "hot chicken tomales, only 10 cents," have struck. The factory of this night bite, recently arrived from San Francisco, is located in the basement at Boston avenue and Desplaines street. The street-corner criers of the 'Frisco husks are dressed in white, with white plug hats, and are known to all whose business takes them on the streets at night. They are twenty-eight in number. Last evening they handed a note to Pat Woods, General Manager of the Construction Department, reading:

> Unless we get a tomale apiece when we go off duty at from 1 to 3 a. m. we will strike.

This was handed to Proprietor R. H. Putnam. He replied:

"Not a tomal!"

They all shed their white uniforms, and the city air was unbroken by their pleading voices last night.

The industry will not be wiped out of existence, however, for Pat Woods and Denny Moriarty, the latter being the only street corner crier who remained faithful to his employer, said:

"The strikers' places will be filled. The hungry millions of Chicago will be fed tomorrow night as of yore."

The make-up of the tomales is as mysterious as that of a Democratic convention whose delegates are uninstructed. On the outside it is corn husks with a swelling center, and the ends are tied with twine. It's the size of a fat cucumber pickle. The interior contains, according to the latest bulletins, ground boiled corn, olives, lard or butter, minced chicken, Chili sauce, pepper and salt, and perhaps other things. The strikers were paid 30 per on their sales, which ran from twenty-five to seventy-five tomales apiece a night.

TO FIND JOHN MARSTON'S RELATIVES.

The Authorities of Ashtabula, O., Want Them for Purposes Not Stated.

There are several people named Marston who reside in Chicago, and during the last two days they have been kept busy denying relationship to a man of that name who was killed in the Ashtabula railroad disaster which occurred in 1876. Why such a delay occurred in searching for the relatives of Marston seems to be a mystery.

A few days ago Chief McClaughry received a letter from the authorities at Ashtabula asking him to find the relatives of John Marston, who was one of the victims of the awful wreck. He turned the request over to Inspector Shanck, and detectives were sent out to search for the Marstons, big and little, old and young. They all denied knowledge of their unfortunate namesake.

Yesterday J. W. Marston appeared at the Central Station and reported that "men who claimed to be detectives" had been calling at his house, and he stated that, if he was wanted, he was ready to give himself up. Capt. Shea explained, and Mr. Marston announced that he had never heard of John Marston and went on his way rejoicing. The police are rather puzzled over the letter. They have given up searching for Marstons.

Murderer Turpin Taken to Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 18.—E. B. Turpin, the wealthy Gallatin lawyer who shot and killed William Carter at that place yesterday, was brought here and jailed tonight because of a rapidly-growing sentiment in favor of lynching him. He was indicted today for murder in the first degree.

Pure
Healthful
Agreeable

In World-wide Use.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"The PURITY of APOLLINARIS offers the best security against the dangers which are common to most of the ordinary drinking waters."

LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

WILL MAKE A FIGHT.

CLEVELAND DELEGATES ARE TO COME TO CHICAGO.

New York's Representation in the Convention Is to Be Contested and the Albany Row Will Be Fought Out Again in this City—Hill Meanwhile Keeps on Capturing All the Primaries There Are in Sight—Dismissal of an Official Too Close to the Louisiana Lottery.

New York, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—While Democrats like Perry Belmont and John Boyd Thacher stray away from the Cleveland fold—and even Mr. Manning of Albany is reported to be wavering in his allegiance—the opponents of the midwinter convention profess to be neither dismayed nor discouraged. A delegation of fifty from this city will attend the conference in Van Vechten Hall, Albany, at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, and ex-Secretary Fairchild said today that they have already secured accommodations for a battalion of 300 at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago during the National convention.

Mr. Fairchild stoutly asserts that the masses are for Cleveland and the "bureaucracy" alone for Hill. He says: "There is no precedent to my knowledge for the snapping of a convention by a State committee, except the one set by Mr. Conkling in the Republican party in 1880. We hold that this action of the State committee was irregular and beyond its powers, and that the convention of February is therefore irregular, and that the voters have a right, if they see fit, to assemble in an ordinary and orderly way in the spring and elect delegates representing the wishes of a majority of the Democrats of the State.

"These delegates will be in a certain sense irregular, but the National convention will have full power to decide between the delegations, and its decision is the sole test of irregularity. The national conventions of 1848 and 1856 admitted contesting delegations from New York State."

HILL IS STILL BUSY AT IT.

He Is Capturing Delegates to Albany Wherever a Primary Is Held.

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—More accessions to Senator Hill's winter convention have been obtained in the Second Assembly District convention of Washington County by the election of these delegates: Rufus R. Davis, Whitehall; O. W. Sheldon, Fort Ann; John Toole, Sandy Hill. Alternates: Charles M. Hotchkiss, Whitehall; F. I. Baker, Fort Ann; R. B. Sherrill, Sandy Hill. Resolutions were passed instructing the delegates to the State convention to vote for R. R. Davis as National Delegate and instructing the delegates to favor delegates for Hill for President.

It seems probable now that the delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention will be Edward Murphy Jr. of this city, Chairman of the Democratic State committee; Richard Croker, the Tammany boss; Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn boss; and William F. Sheehan, Lieutenant-Governor. They are all solid Hill men and will go to the convention with one object in view—the nomination of David B. Hill for President.

The Hill faction today captured all the delegates in West Troy and Green Island to the District convention to be held at Cohoes Saturday. The anti-Hill factions will hold a District convention in West Troy also Saturday. It is probable that two sets of delegates from that district will be sent to the Albany convention, but the chances are that the anti-Hill delegates will not be admitted.

It is given out that the national delegates from the Albany district will be Mayor James H. Manning and Anthony N. Brady. This is a positive proof that the stanchest Cleveland stronghold in the State has been captured by the ex-Governor. Mr. Manning gets patronage for his paper and his political sponsor, D. Cady Herrick, saves what he already has. The other delegate, Mr. Brady, is the bosom friend of "Boss" Murphy, and the pair will be for Hill without the shadow of a doubt.

The Kings County Democrats held conventions in twelve Assembly districts tonight and chose thirty-six Hill delegates to the State convention without opposition.

CANNOT USE THE WAR RECORDS.

Secretary Elkins Issues an Order as a Result of the Alger Discussion.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Since the publication of the war record of Gen. Alger it has been ascertained that the data was obtained during the Cleveland administration and at a time when it was thought that the General would be the Republican Presidential nominee. In the fall of 1888 urgent orders were received from Secretary Endicott for the war records bureau of this department to be searched for campaign material to be used against Gen. Alger. Although a summary was prepared, owing to the outcome of the Chicago convention the information thus obtained was not used.

Subsequently similar orders were issued in the case of Gen. Harrison, it being the intention if possible to discover a flaw in his military record and use it against him. Five searches were made, but nothing of a damaging nature was revealed and no campaign material could be realized from this source. Appreciating the power of the war records office Secretary Elkins has given orders that none of the papers in these archives shall be given except to soldiers who may have need for such documents. All the papers in the Alger case, therefore, have been gathered together and put out of reach, an inquiry made for them today eliciting that information.

WIMBERLY WILL HAVE TO GO.

His Fight Against Warmouth Is a Help to the Lottery.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The National Administration is taking a hand in the Louisiana anti-lottery fight. There is no intention to interfere in the State contest, but as the lottery law was urged by President Harrison in a special message, and as Postmaster-General Wanamaker was its active champion, it is felt by the President's advisers that his administration cannot afford to be indirectly committed to the lottery policy through its officials. The meaning of this is that the head of Mr. A. T. Wimberly, collector of internal revenue at New Orleans, will soon fall into the basket. It has been claimed that the factional fight has nothing to do with the lottery and that the antis are simply those Republicans who have revolted from Collector Warmouth's dictatorship. But Secretary Foster, who has looked into the matter, thinks otherwise. Internal Revenue Collector Wimberly has been opposing Warmouth and it is claimed has thereby helped the lottery people and is still using his office to help them. Wimberly came to Washington last week to straighten things out. He did not succeed. It was evident to the administration that the war among the Federal office-holders was harmful anyhow, and as Warmouth retained the confidence of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury Wimberly was told he would have to go. He was, however, given an opportunity to resign. He left for New Orleans last Saturday, promising to forward his resignation. If it is not forthcoming he will be removed.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Mississippi Republicans are much exercised over news brought from Washington by Fourth Auditor Lynch today. He says he had it from the Secretary of the Treasury that President Harrison has demanded the resignation of A. T. Wimberly, Internal Revenue Collector for Mississippi and Louisiana, because of his affiliation with the lottery. The President says he cannot maintain his position against the lottery and retain Wimberly in office. Lynch is one of the most prominent colored men in the South and is here to see about being a delegate to the National Republican convention.

MAY SPLIT ON PROHIBITION.

Some Iowa Republicans Willing to Vote for a License Law.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The action of the caucus of Republican Senators last night upon the proposed Republican Local Option bill, as printed in The Tribune of this morning, has been the occasion of much comment today. Aside from Senators Gatch and Brewer, who are leading in the movement, there are several other Republicans who expressed themselves this afternoon as believing that the law should be modified in some manner. One of these gentlemen made a speech recently in opposition to the Schmidt bill. Said he tonight:

"You will notice that I didn't deliver a temperance lecture, for I am a Republican first. I am certain that to save the party the time is coming when this law must be modified. But if you will glance at my district you can see that I can't vote for any change, and I think the other Senators understand it that way."

Two other Republican Senators listened to this statement, and one of them remarked: "I agree perfectly with what you say, but my people wouldn't back me up if I should vote as I think in this matter."

The third said: "I believe my constituency would stand by me if I should vote for a modification of the law; but I suppose that a bill I would vote for would scare the Democrats to death. I would want it to begin something like this: 'That the sale of spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors is hereby forbidden throughout the State, except as hereinafter provided,' and then let the exception be made in favor of those counties who want to vote themselves out from under the law."

One of the gentlemen who took a leading part in last night's caucus said that the matter was creating a large amount of talk and there would be much more before the matter was finally settled.

In the House a caucus of Republican members was called for tonight to consider the question of passing a resubmission resolution. Early in the session some of the more radical wanted such a resolution crowded through at the earliest opportunity. There was a good deal of opposition manifested to this and so the matter was postponed and a caucus on the question put off as long as possible.

There was much hostility manifested in the caucus tonight to the resolution, many urging that the matter be postponed until after the Republican convention. One of the Republican members of the House, who is prominent in committees and on the floor, stated emphatically to The Tribune correspondent before he went in the caucus this evening that if a city option bill passed the Senate it would, he believed, pass the House.

"In any event," he said, "it will get my vote without any reservation." He also named one other Republican member who, he said, would vote for a City Option bill, and gave the names of two others he considered as liable and almost certain to if the measure passed the Senate. As the House stands, if the Democrats, together with the one independent and five Republicans, should vote for the bill it would pass.

To get the Republican votes, however, the measure will have to be stringent.

For a few days past several Republican members from districts that have anti-prohibition tendencies have been hearing from their constituents. One Senator said:

"I went home last Sunday and I think fully 100 of the leading men of the place—men who are leading Republicans—came to see me and urged me to vote for city option."

That is about the situation, and were it not for the fact that some of the leading Prohibition papers and orators keep holding up the "party pledges" before their eyes full one-third of the Republican membership in both bodies would favor amending the law.

SENATORS BRICE AND HILL.

The Ohioan Declares He Is Not Committed to His Colleague's Candidacy.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—Senator Brice was in a communicative mood today and, talking with a newspaper correspondent, said: "At no time have I committed myself to Mr. Hill's candidacy. Nor have I made any pledge to any candidate. I am not prepared to say at this time whether Mr. Hill's nomination by the Democratic party will be advisable. I will say that I have made no attempt to get the Ohio delegation instructed for Mr. Hill. The Democrats of Ohio are not prepared to decide as to which candidate should be indorsed. There is a Cleveland sentiment in my State. How strong it is I am unprepared to say. The Hill sentiment, however, is not predominant. The Democrats of Ohio may go to Chicago in favor of Gov. Campbell, and then again they may go uninstructed.

"I do not regard Mr. Cleveland's nomination as an impossibility. He will certainly have a large number of delegates to the convention. If he can get the necessary two-thirds he will be nominated. This may not be an impossibility.

TRYING TO GRAB THEM ALL.

Missouri Democrats Scheming for a Solid Congressional Delegation.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Eight bills were introduced in the Legislature today providing for redistricting the State into Congressional districts. One of them provides for fifteen Democratic districts while another contemplates four Republican districts. It of course will receive but little consideration at the hands of a Democratic Legislature. The Democrats, however, will find it difficult, if not impossible, to make fifteen solid Democratic districts. The Legislature will probably adjourn tomorrow until Tuesday, when it will go to work in earnest.

PENNSYLVANIA FOR HARRISON.

Collector Cooper Announces That Quay Wants to Make His Peace.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Collector of the Port Cooper said this afternoon that Senator Quay would soon meet President Harrison and that all differences between the two men would be then arranged. This peacemaking is also intended to include Senator Cameron. As a result, the Collector says, the Pennsylvania delegation to Minneapolis will be for Harrison.

WOULD NOT INDORSE HARRISON.

Resolutions in Favor of the Administration Voted Down at the Sherman Club.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Last night over one hundred leading Republicans of the State met in convention here under the auspices of the Sherman club. Resolutions indorsing Harrison were voted down.

Race Lines Drawn in Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 18.—A conference of negroes is in session here today. The chief interest centers about the fact that the leaders propose to move as a body against the white Republicans and begin by capturing the Chairmanship of the State Executive committee. About 100 leading politicians compose the conference.

Conventions in Illinois.

Political conventions in Illinois have been called as follows:

*Hamilton, McLeansboro (Rep.) April 2.
*Coles, Charleston (Dem.), April 19.
*McLean, Bloomington (Rep.), April 19.
*Alexander, Cairo (Rep.), April 2.
*Alexander, Cairo (Dem.), March 24.

*County.

MONTANA SATISFIES CHINA'S DEMAND.

The Man Who Persecuted the Laundryman Is Found Guilty as Charged.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 18.—In the criminal branch of the District Court of Silver Bow County today the trial of Arthur Fowler, accused of assault with intent to kill Charley Sing, a Chinaman, resulted in a verdict of guilty as charged. Fowler visited Sing's wash-house early in January with a mask on his face and demanded $10, and on being refused shot at Sing. This is the case which was the basis of the demand of the Chinese Minister upon Secretary Blaine for better protection of Chinamen in Butte.

The testimony at the trial developed that Fowler's crime was his individual act, and in nowise connected with any organized effort or concerted action. A boycott by the labor unions against the Chinamen is in progress in Butte, but thus far there has been no violence.

Gov. Toole has been in Butte a few days investigating the difficulties between the labor unions and the Chinamen prior to making a report to Secretary Blaine, and is thoroughly satisfied that beyond the peaceful boycott no legitimate cause of complaint exists on the part of the Chinamen.

WALT WHITMAN CAN'T LAST LONG NOW.

The Death of the Poet Can Be Expected at Any Moment—His Serious Condition.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Walt Whitman, the poet, has been hovering on the brink of death for the last week. Several times his faithful attendants feared he would pass away, but the old man always rallied. His condition has been so bad indeed that several times he was unable to take medicine to relieve the pain. There does not seem to be any doubt that his death is to be expected at any moment.

The Hon. W. Rhodes, Quebec.

Quebec, Feb. 18.—William Rhodes, Minister of Agriculture, is dead.

TO REAL-ESTATE MEN.

MANY PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Weil of Milwaukee Made President and Buffalo Chosen as the Place for the Next Meeting—Composition of the Board of Control and the Make-Up of the Ticket—Many Excursions for the Delegates—A Notable Reception to Those Present.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The 1,600 delegates to National Real-Estate Congress were busy today. Three hours were spent this morning in listening to the reading of excellent papers. Buffalo was chosen as the meeting place for next year.

The Milwaukee delegation, who failed in their earnest effort to have the next meeting held in their city, was fortunate to secure the Presidency of the association, a compliment bestowed upon Mr. B. M. Weil, President of the Milwaukee Real-Estate Board.

The other officers chosen were: Secretary, W. M. Kline, Nashville; Treasurer, Wm. B. Cutter, Buffalo. President B. M. Weil then took the chair, and, in an appropriate speech, returned thanks for the office, accepting it.

F. C. Maury of Nashville read the papers sent here by the prominent persons unable to attend.

"Homes for the Working-People," by the Hon. Edward Atkinson, the prominent statistician of Boston, and "The Torrens System Relating to the Registry of Titles Instead of Land," by the Hon. Theo Selden.

The following Board of Control was appointed: J. M. Williams, Nashville; J. T. Lombard, Chicago; H. H. Hill, Buffalo; J. G. Hendricks, Atlanta; H. H. Cushing, Toledo; J. T. Frazer, Louisville; A. D. Agnew, Milwaukee; E. C. Holliday, Duluth; O. W. Crawford, Texas.

At the afternoon session W. W. Pollock of Milwaukee offered a resolution providing that the President of the congress appoint a committee of one member from each State to coöperate with the League of American Wheelmen in securing better roads for the country. The roll of States was called, and the following Vice-Presidents selected: J. T. Hinton, Arkansas; S. W. Good, Atlanta, Ga.; Malcolm Neil, Chicago; H. E. Reed, Evansville; J. A. Webb, Iowa; S. S. Meddis, Louisville; H. A. Moore, Kansas; E. R. Pierce, St. Louis; R. H. Potter, New York; C. E. Lavett, Duluth; J. B. Turley, Tennessee; O. W. Crawford, Texas; W. J. Morgan, Wisconsin. The presentation of papers was continued. "The Mission of the Real Estate Agent," by S. G. Sherwood of Buffalo, was read, followed by a paper on "Local Real Estate Boards," by George E. Pomeroy of Toledo, O. "The Rights of Husband and Wife in Other Lands," by Morton B. Howell, was read, followed by a paper on "Alien Land Ownership," by R. C. Smyers of Chicago.

Invitations were extended to the visitors during the day to visit Vanderbilt University.

The Board of Control this afternoon elected J. L. Lombard of Chicago Chairman, and J. C. Bartholf of Milwaukee was made Assistant Secretary of the association, and 1,000 copies each of the proceedings and by-laws were ordered printed. The *Realty and Building Record* of Milwaukee was made the official organ.

The session today was an important one, and it is safe to say that the meeting in October next will be attended by even a larger number of delegates than is the present one.

The reception given in the Senate Chamber tonight by the people of Nashville, complimentary to the delegates and the ladies accompanying them, was one of the most brilliant in the history of the city. The business of the congress will be concluded tomorrow, after which there will be various excursions.

The papers presented by Messrs. Sheldon and Smyer of Chicago were among the most important that were read, and they were given a special vote of thanks for their contributions.

ATHLETICS AT ROSALIE HALL.

An Exhibition of Wrestling, Boxing, and Fencing Given.

An athletic entertainment was given last night at Rosalie Hall, Hyde Park, under the auspices of the Chicago Cycling club. A program, including exhibitions of wrestling, boxing, and fencing, was given.

The star number was the last, a boxing match between Billy Myer and Frank Hoxie, a member of the club. Hoxie is an amateur boxer with professional aspirations, and the outcome of the match was awaited with great excitement.

The first number was a wrestling match between H. D. Barnum and Charles Smith. Barnum was thrown by Smith in eight minutes, and then they tried it again, "catch-as-catch-can." This time Smith was ten minutes about it, but Barnum went down.

Four rounds at boxing were fought by W. B. Young and George E. Inglis. Young was the hardest slugger, but Inglis made up for it by his science, and the battle was declared a draw.

Frank Hoxie was referee of a boxing match between Joseph Bardell and Line Pope. After four rounds, in which a good many blows were given and taken by each man, Hoxie declared that Pope had the better of it and was the winner.

A "catch-as-catch-can" wrestling bout between Adin Butler and George K. Barrett was won by Butler with one fall in six minutes. The two then wrestled after the Græco-Roman style, and Barrett surprised everybody by throwing Butler over his shoulder in two minutes.

Richard and Robert Schroebell, brothers, 12 and 14 years old, gave an exhibition of boxing. They were styled on the program as John L. Sullivan Jr. and Charles Mitchell Jr. Sullivan won as usual.

It was a disappointment to the audience when it was announced that Billy Myer would not appear, having been called to Streator, Ill., by sickness in his family. His brother, Ed Myer, fought Hoxie four rounds, the latter easily winning.

There was an exhibition of sparring between Jack Holland and young Collins, but it was stopped by the police in the fifth round. The men were not classed, Collins being much the heavier. They sparred for an opening during the first three rounds, but in the fourth began in earnest. In the fifth Holland led with his right, landing on Collins' neck, scoring the first knockdown. Collins did not respond in time and the fight was stopped after having been given to Holland.

HARDENBROOK GRANTED MORE TIME.

The Court-Martial Has Adjourned His Case Until Next Thursday.

The court-martial convened to try the charges against Capt. W. H. Hardenbrook of Company C, Second Regiment, I. N. G., growing out of the company's ball at the Third Regiment Armory not long ago, sat last night in the Armory on Michigan avenue.

Col. C. R. E. Koch of the First Infantry presided. Other members of the court present were:

Col. Jefferson Hodgekin, Aid-de-Camp; Lieut.-Col. Henry L. Turner of the First Infantry, Maj. Frank Logan of the Second Infantry, Maj. James E. Stewart of the Second Infantry, Capt. Joseph H. Barnett of the First Infantry, Capt. Horace Tucker, Quartermaster of the First Brigade; Capt. C. W. Leigh, Assistant Surgeon, Second Infantry; Capt. William F. Knock of the First Infantry, Capt. Robert H. Aiken, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Sixth Regiment; Lieut.-Col. Farlin Q. Ball, Judge Advocate of the First Brigade.

Officers of the court not present were Col. Weeden of the Governor's staff and Capts. Eddy and Tolman of the Seventh Infantry.

Judge Advocate Ball opened the proceedings by stating that charges had been preferred against Capt. Hardenbrook by Col. Judd of the Second Regiment; that he received a copy of the charges early in the afternoon; that service was not had on the defendant until 4 p. m.; that in fairness a longer time should be given the defendant in which to prepare for trial, and that the defendant had kindly come to his office and acknowledged service. A vote was taken and longer time granted. Judge H. O. French and Barnum & Barnum appeared to represent the defendant.

It was decided to adjourn the hearing of the case until next Thursday at 4 p. m., at the Michigan Avenue Armory.

The Judge Advocate and the defendant alike decline to furnish a copy of the charges. The defendant said he still protested against this action in placing him under arrest.

Burns Is Free of All Legal Charges.

Moorehead, Minn., Feb. 18.—H. A. Burns, President of the Merchants' Bank of this city, had a preliminary examination this morning on a charge of embezzling $50,000. He was discharged on the grounds that the Supreme Court of the State had ruled that in cases of copartnership like this the complaint as stated did not charge a crime. Burns is now free from all legal charges.

MAYOR WASHBURNE ASKED TO VETO IT.

Reasons Given Why He Should Not Approve the High Building Ordinance.

A formidable delegation of down-town real-estate owners, real-estate dealers, and contractors called on Mayor Washburne yesterday afternoon to urge him to veto the high building ordinance passed by the Council last Monday night. In the delegation were H. J. Furber, Marshall Field, Ferd Peck, Walter Peck, D. S. Burnham, Otto Young, C. A. Fuller, D. V. Purington, Ald. Kerr, and Mr. Hale. Commissioner Aldrich was also present.

Mr. Furber, Mr. Young, and others of the delegation told the Mayor that the passage of the ordinance would retard the improvement and business growth of Chicago for this reason—that in view of the congested condition of the down-town districts the present five and six story fire-trap buildings bring in a large revenue, so large that owners would have no inducement to tear them down and put up modern fireproof structures, if they could not add more than one or two more stories. The cost of the change might reach half a million and the added rental not exceed $10,000 a year. For that reason the old buildings would be allowed to remain. The members of the delegation thought it would be well enough to make 175 feet the maximum height, but were sure that buildings should not be limited to a lower height on the down-town streets.

The men also called the Mayor's attention to the fact that there is no provision in the ordinance for penalties for its violation. Mr. Furber, who has a permit to build a sky-scraper, pointed out to the Mayor that the first part of the ordinance clause relating to time limitation clearly showed an intention to have the permits expire six months from the date of issue, while the last of the clause, from the use of the word "hereof" instead of "thereof," made it appear that they were to expire six months after the passage of the ordinance.

After the interview, which Ferd Peck declared on passing out was "very satisfactory," Mayor Washburne said that he had made no promise, except to take the question under advisement. However, he said:

"It is certain that the ordinance will have to be changed. It would not be effective without having a penalty clause. It would be as weak as the present building ordinance. If a man got his building up beyond the limit the city could not tear it down. The ordinance ought to provide expressly that the city can tear down any building erected in violation of its provisions.

"Then the mistake in the clause relative to the expiration of permits is vital, though perhaps it is only a mistake in the printing of the ordinance in the record."

"Then you will send the ordinance back to the Council for revision?"

"I am not ready to say just what I will do."

Ald. Kerr wants Mayor Washburne to veto the ordinance and ask the Council to refer it to the committee of experts to be appointed to revise the present building ordinances, in order to have them consistent, and that is the course the Mayor may follow.

GOLDSMITH IS ARRESTED AGAIN.

He Is the Man the Grand Jury Let Go, Though He Had Pleaded Guilty.

The grand jury will have another chance to decide whether Bernard Goldsmith, alias Edward Mason, is a fit candidate for Joliet. Feb. 10 it failed to return an indictment against him, although he had already pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary. Last night he was arrested by Detectives Mercier and Hoggenjos of the East Chicago Avenue Station for the same offense. They appear to have good evidence that he broke into the residence of William Shaw, No. 4541 Oakenwald avenue, the same day the grand jury turned him loose, and that he carried off a valuable overcoat.

Sergt. Laur of the East Chicago Avenue Station saw Goldsmith Jan. 26 hurrying along North Clark street, not far from the station, with a bundle of clothes under his arm. He arrested him, and after he had been locked up a few hours the man confessed that he had broken into the house at No. 327 Chicago avenue and stolen the clothes. An investigation proved his story to be correct, and the next morning when Goldsmith was arraigned before Justice Kersten on a charge of burglary the owners of the stolen property were there to prosecute him. Goldsmith pleaded guilty and he was held to the grand jury in bonds of $1,000.

When that body convened Feb. 10 it considered the evidence against Goldsmith and refused to hold him to the Criminal Court for trial.

After his release Goldsmith appears to have visited the Shaw residence. The family was at supper. He opened the front door stealthily and carried off Mr. Shaw's new overcoat. Mr. Shaw reported his loss to the police. Last evening Officer Mercier and Hoggenjos saw a suspicious-looking man trying the doors of houses in the vicinity of North Clark and Center streets. They placed him under arrest. At the station he gave the name of Edward Mason. When he was searched several books and papers that were in the pocket of Mr. Shaw's overcoat when it was stolen were found. As soon as Capt. Koch saw the prisoner he recognized him as Goldsmith. The prisoner declared he was not the man, and that he never had been arrested before. He also denied that he had broken into Mr. Shaw's residence, but he could not explain how he came in possession of the books and papers.

CHICAGO GAS STOCK WAS ACTIVE.

It Advanced on the Strength of the Reported Completion of the Economic Deal.

New York, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—It was reported in Wall street today that the "deal" had been consummated by which the Economic surrenders to the Chicago Gas company, leaving the latter in undisputed possession of the whole field. There wasn't much speculation today. Since the Reading deal culminated the volume of dealings in stocks has steadily dwindled. Today's transactions aggregated 315,838 shares against 1,385,998 on Thursday last. The market although narrow was strong, and ended with prices of active issues unchanged or a fraction higher. The improvement was largely due to a belief that no gold would be exported Saturday, since the Bank of England rate was not advanced this morning, and cables to foreign houses reported no special demand for gold at the moment.

Chicago Gas was the most active and buoyant stock on the list. Chauncey & Gwynne and Moore & Schley were conspicuous buyers in the earlier trading, and it rose 2 per cent to 80¾, reacted to 79⅝ in the last quarter hour under heavy selling by H. L. Hotchkiss, and left off at 80⅛.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Feb. 18.—No change was made today in the bank rate, which remains at 3 per cent. As regards new business this has been a quiet day on the Stock Exchange, and taken as a whole the markets have presented a more or less favorable appearance. Indian rupee paper has given way ¼ to ½. Home railways have been dull all day, which is due to a want of business, while a return of wintry weather has not been without its effect. Metropolitan and Sheffield deferred have given away ½ and most others ⅛ to ⅜. Canadian lines are depressed in sympathy, especially Grand Trunk issues, which are substantially lower. Miscellaneous securities have been comparatively neglected. Money has not been so much wanted in the street today, while the supply of floating capital has been increased by the payment of the Great Western dividend. Short loans have been obtained at 2 and 2½ per cent. The discount market has been quiet. Two and three months' bills are quoted at 2⅜ to 2½ per cent.

ANOTHER AURORA SEEN AT ANN ARBOR.

Clouds Interfere, However, to Obscure the Brightness of the Phenomenon.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 18.—Another bright aurora is visible here tonight. Were it not for the thin clouds which cover the entire sky a magnificent display would be visible—one rivaling, perhaps, that of last Saturday night. Even through the clouds the rich coloring may be seen over the entire north, and there is evidence of bright streamers in the rapid fluctuations of light.

Mrs. Mary E. Lane.

Mrs. Mary E. Lane, wife of John Lane, died Wednesday at her home, No. 4801 Lake avenue. She had lived continuously in Chicago for sixty years, having settled here in 1832. Her first home was upon "Wolf's Point," and during the Blackhawk war she resided, with the other women of the little settlement, inside the old block-house of Fort Dearborn. Her husband and four children survive her—Julius A. Lane, Chicago; E. J. Lane, Butte City, Mont.; Mrs. Frank Wilson, San Francisco; and Mrs. S. J. Baird, Youngstown, O.

OLD DAYS RECALLED.

BANQUET OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Memories of the Past, of Peace and of War, Revived at the University Club by the Illinois Branch of the Society—The Second Annual Gathering Made Memorable by Many Speeches—Patriotic Toasts Responded To with Patriotic Spirit—Those Who Were Present.

Memories of Revolutionary days were recalled by a large company at the University club last night. The Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution gave its second annual banquet.

An address of welcome was made by Judge Henry M. Shepard, President of the association. Toasts were responded to as follows:

"Flag Sentiment," John C. Long; "The Old Homestead," John Woodbridge; "Cornwallis in North Carolina," George F. Bissell; "The Continental Uniform," George A. Abbott.

John C. Long, in responding to his toast, said:

It is necessary for us occasionally to rekindle the fires of patriotism and renew our love for our country's flag. I long for the old-fashioned sentiments of love, faith, and patriotism our fathers possessed. The flag is the Nation personified. It represents the patriotism, the strength, the sentiment, and the thought of the people. Our Stars and Stripes stand for the purest and noblest of sentiments—purity in the white, valor in the red, and justice in the blue. Our flag represents a broader charity and a greater love, and is a harbinger of a higher civilization and universal peace. Our government displayed a greater power when it showed such a dignified forbearance and patience with blustering Chile than if it had let loose the dogs of war. We are for peace. Acts of magnanimity in our government indicate that we are founded on the principles taught by Christ. It typifies a greater strength, a broader humanity, and a nobler Christian civilization.

John Woodbridge, answering his toast, said:

The old homestead is the unit of the State. The old homestead down by the sea; the old orchard; the wheat field—these were the scenes of our American principles. Let us keep close to the dear old places. The characters of the revolution are so great that we, their sons, shrink into insignificance. We have come into a heritage that was wrought out in toil and pain. Our fathers grew up strong and vigorous, ready to do and die. Are the heroes of the old homestead to be submerged by a foreign wave of immigration? No! The seed-corn of today is the same as in the old homestead days. Priscilla's singing of the Psalm in the Puritan cabin was only a forerunner of grand orchestra songs today in halls of grandeur. The Anglo-Saxon, the Huguenot, the Dutch seed-corn is what has borne the only fruit that persists. It is a tremendous strain to be the sons of such ancestors. Our family should not be like a hill of potatoes—the best part under ground. One of the dangers of our time is having too many subjects for consideration. Our fathers had not that difficulty. They grasped a few great subjects, and they grasped them firmly. They were closet philosophers. No jingle of dollars interrupted them. They were not troubled by the question: Does it pay? If Washington had stopped to count the cost where would our country have been? Let their sons not be worshipers of wealth. They feared God, but they feared no man. Let us stick to the tradition of our fathers. Let us look at the tomb of Washington with reverence and imbibe his spirit. God forbid that the American should become the slave of English manners and customs.

George F. Bissell gave an interesting account of Lord Cornwallis' campaigns, which were commenced in high confidence only to end in ignominious defeat. Speaking of "the continental uniform" George B. Abbott said:

The continental uniform, according to the best of authorities, was a thing that never existed. Most of the soldiers were fortunate if they had clothes of any description. Truly it was not the clothing that made the man, and it was not the uniform that made those soldiers who were our country's makers. Washington usually wore a blue coat with buff facing, and it is to this type that we recur with loving regard. It is a lesson in brotherly love tonight that at this table sit two men—one who fought under the Stars and Stripes and the other under the stars and bars; but they are both here tonight to shed a tear over the old continental uniform.

Among those present were:

Horatio L. Wait, John Woodbridge, John D. Vandercook, Hiram Holmes, Charles A. Brown, J. S. Blackwelden, Henry M. Shepard, Benjamin W. Fessenden, H. H. Tibbets, Fernando Jones, D. W. Clark, R. G. H. Huntington, Monroe Frank, W. T. Black, H. H. Nash, W. S. Bracket, George F. Bissell, Richard Robbins, Frederick C. Pierce, John T. Long, W. A. McClary, Addison H. Foster, John C. Long, Frank G. Monroe, E. A. Hill, George B. Lauman, Thomas Witherspoon, George B. Abbott, R. W. Hosmer, J. W. Hosmer, C. E. Pope, Festus B. Cole, T. B. Woodward, A. B. Hosmer, B. L. Howe, Hobart C. Taylor, E. A. Filkins, Frank M. Douglass, Fletcher Gibbs, Willis G. Jackson, Arthur P. Hosmer, A. C. Bass, Nathan H. Warren, George M. Howe, Francis M. Wright, A. C. Harding, R. J. Bassett, Edwin A. Casey, Frederick R. Southmayd.

CONVICTED OF KILLING MRS. LEHMAN.

Jacob Harvey Murdered the Woman Because She Would Not Marry Him.

Dayton, O., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Jacob Harvey, aged 26 years, was found guilty of murder in the first degree by a jury here today after the jury had been out for nineteen hours. Harvey killed Mrs. Margaret Lehman at the "Abbey," a public resort near the Soldiers' Home, last September. Harvey's father was a Spaniard and his mother a Frenchwoman. He killed a man in Mexico and he fled to Ohio. His name was then Ganzo and he changed it to Harvey. He became a railroader here and secured board with Mrs. Lehman, a handsome widow, who was the mother of three children. Harvey undertook to make love to the widow. Mrs. Lehman would not consent to allow him to monopolize her affection and they quarreled. She had him arrested. He then beat her in a shameful manner and she had him arrested again. He then threatened to kill her. She feared him and tried to conceal herself. She went to the "Abbey" as a domestic to earn support for her children. Harvey broke jail, bought a revolver, and sought out Mrs. Lehman. He imagined that Newton Chubb, a rival, was concealing Mrs. Lehman, but this was untrue. Harvey concealed himself in the stairway at the Abbey until Mrs. Lehman made her appearance. He then seized her, held her in his embrace, and shot her full of bullets. He attempted to shoot Chubb, but failing to do this he pocketed his revolver and started down town unconcernedly. He was soon arrested and was convicted today. The defense tried to show that he was insane. While waiting the verdict of the court Harvey produced a sensation by confessing crimes among which were the two murders mentioned. He then wanted to kill the prosecuting attorney and assistant, and said he did not care what became of him. He is the first man sentenced to hang from this city for the last fifteen years.

THE SOUTHERN LUMBER CONVENTION.

Some Important Amendments Discussed and Adopted—The Officers and Boards.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association closed its session today. A resolution was adopted deprecating the practice of some mills in Alabama and Georgia of selling dressed and matched stock at "face measure," and recommending that members of the association sell by "strip count" only, and do all in their power to put down the evil of "face measure." The Board of Directors was constituted a permanent price-list committee with power to change prices. The Secretary was instructed to act as arbitrator between buyer and seller whenever called upon.

The Committee on Grades brought in a lengthy report, making some changes in the previous list of grades. The grade of star-rift sawed lumber was done away with, the other grades being left much as they were. The convention passed a resolution against selling mixed carloads of lumber, and will raise the prices on such carloads so as to discourage their shipment. A memorial to Congress was also adopted asking additional ports on the gulf coast to facilitate the shipment of forest product. The association also decided that members shall be accredited to the places where their main offices are located. This gave Missouri an extra director. Arkansas fought hard before acceding. Kansas City was selected as the place for the semi-annual meeting next August. The Vice-Presidents of the various States were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for a yellow pine exhibit at the World's Fair, the association pledging itself to raise the balance among its members. The following officers were elected:

J. B. White, Missouri, President; George S. Lacey, Louisiana, Vice-President; F. W. McLeod, Missouri, Treasurer.

WILD DAY IN WHEAT.

[*Continued from first page.*]

higher, excited and nervous, and wheat took a jump of two cents. The extreme nervousness at the opening, however, disappeared and for nearly an hour the market was fairly steady, with considerable realizing by longs who had accumulated nice little profits. All offerings, however, were easily absorbed, and from that time on the market was rather inactive, with fluctuations infrequent and radical. Aside from The Tribune's allegations, a bullish review by the Cincinnati *Price Current*, strong cables, expectations that the Illinois crop report will show a condition of only 77 for winter wheat, and a warm rain which has melted the snow in the winter wheat States, caused the opening bulge which caught the shorts unawares. The desire to liquidate was so strong that a break followed a recovery later. The course of the market today was highly satisfactory to the friends of wheat, but the trade generally feels nervous.

EXCITEMENT IN KANSAS CITY.

Grain Dealers Think They See the Signs of a Corner—Wheat in Demand.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The afternoon press report brought a piece of news here that startled local wheat speculators. The Chicago Tribune article concerning the big wheat corner of the millionaires was generally credited, although it was received too late to have any effect on the volume of business transacted on the local market. Tomorrow, however, it is predicted that buying will be the rule. It is felt among dealers that the pool is again abroad and that the present manipulation is surrounded by the same mysterious secrecy that has marked the grain trade at times in former years. Said one of the most prominent of the Kansas City traders tonight:

"I have not seen The Tribune yet, but judging from extracts telegraphed to an afternoon paper here, I can at once understand the enormous proportions of the deal outlined. There is a wonderful opportunity now open to corner wheat, and if it is true that the clique is in the market, the result will be startling.

"I expect that as soon as the local operators read The Tribune in the morning, and the facts become pretty well circulated, there will be excitement. The story is one well worthy of consideration. There will be buying in the morning, or I, as one of the oldest dealers in the West, am very much off in my calculations."

CONDITION OF STATE BANKS IN CHICAGO.

Reports Made to the Auditor of State Up to Feb. 10, 1892.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 10.—[Special.]—The Auditor of Public Accounts has prepared a statement showing the condition of the State banks located at Chicago Feb. 10. There are twenty-three of these banks. Since the date of the last report (Nov. 14, 1891) the Chemical Trust and Savings Bank has forfeited its charter and has ceased to do business. The Garden City Banking company has been organized since then, so that the number remains the same. The statement is as follows:

RESOURCES.									LIABILITIES.											
Loans and discounts.	O'rd'f'ts sec. & un.	B'nds and stocks.	Cash on hand.	Due from other b'nks.	Curre't exp'n s.	Checks, cash items.	Total resources.	BANKS.	Capital stock.	Surplus fund.	Undivi'd profits.	Svgs. deps. sub. notce.	Indl. deps. sub. chck.	Dmd. ctfs. of dep't.	Time C. of dep.	Cert'fied checks.	C.'s c'ks o'tst'd'g.	Due to oth'r b'nks.	Total deposits.	Total liabilities.
$ 928,222	$ 5,317	$ 103,100	$ 48,318	$ 505,274	$ 6,420	$ 16,983	$ 1,614,634	Bank of Commerce	$ 500,000	$ 7,500	$ 11,352	$ 151,711	$ 853,592	$ 36,097	$ 40,420	$ 8,481	$ 5,446		$ 1,095,747	$ 1,614,634
		54,200		49,350			103,550	Bank of Illinois	100,000	1,000	2,550									103,550
342,048	6,500		27,545	63,550	140	971	444,062	Central Trust & Saving Bank	200,000		3,710		166,226	7,571		6,337	3,487	$ 56,731	240,352	444,062
831,935	2,594	2,150	53,550	37,017	3,679		946,384	Chicago Trust & Savings Bank	500,000		6,778	72,796	295,133	17,130		1,467		43,080	439,606	946,384
855,029	103		58,886	124,729		33,643	1,077,942	Commercial Loan & Trust Co.	500,000	25,000	19,671		457,418	9,409	1,421	6,433	58,590		533,271	1,077,942
5,283,161	5,436	11,000	1,024,683	1,676,223		686,082	8,686,785	Corn Exchange Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	99,243		5,002,666	231,079	250,000		29,171	1,074,326	6,587,242	8,686,785
350,390	2,943	115,584	7,882	40,151		6,492	551,037	Dime Savings Bank	100,000	33,000	3,819	414,218							414,218	551,037
687,861	46	132,187	53,049	317,501	1,751	24,877	1,219,460	Garden City Banking & Trust Co.	500,000		256	26,911	494,579	31,044	125,962	9,158	2,934	28,616	719,204	1,219,460
301,911	3	56,000	8,137	30,738	1,300	3,851	406,155	Globe Savings Bank	200,000		3,135	104,021	65,406	3,710	24,046	1,525	1,252	3,060	203,020	406,155
205,086		50,950		46,431			302,781	Home Savings Bank	5,000		26,051	269,850	567			1,313			271,730	302,781
12,770,846		1,761,113	1,419,627	2,455,054		493,410	18,900,050	Illinois Trust & Savings Bank	2,000,000	1,000,000	306,989	7,947,098	6,049,787	164,813	1,187,322	108,027	136,014		15,593,061	18,900,050
227,688	581		22,058	40,474	7,879		310,608	Industrial Bank	200,000		7,148	14,505	71,153	7,800			2		103,460	310,608
1,223,257	9,139	2,050	123,436	297,287	2,601	66,002	1,764,761	International Bank	500,000	125,000	26,213		1,006,064	88,198		17,609	1,677		1,113,548	1,764,761
479,726	439		25,814	101,637	1,230	11,416	634,750	Milwaukee Avenue State Bank	250,000		10,177	127,570	214,077	4,245	23,077	1,696	3,908		374,573	634,750
684,859			547	45,193		874	733,473	*Northwestern Bond & Trust Co.	100,000		17,678		44,880		570,915				615,795	733,473
757,073	995	10,000	21,984	137,878	17,942		1,001,784	Royal Trust Co.	500,000		27,966	18,014	327,912	37,145	6,585	7,141	431	76,590	473,818	1,001,784
1,609,444	538	13,131	70,095	465,425		33,250	2,191,884	State Bank of Chicago	500,000		30,757	705,251	787,586	8,254	81,913	3,415	5,469	68,714	1,660,602	2,191,884
3,677,928	42,650	339,439	294,730	972,943		152,285	5,480,138	American Trust & Savings Bank	1,000,000	150,000	42,004	546,040	2,730,510	162,176		92,066	10,716	746,626	4,288,134	5,480,138
2,601,803	18,379	226,646	178,296	343,033		1,936	3,382,403	Hibernian Banking Co.	222,000		299,234	2,156,613	683,522	13,242		2,050	30	5,712	2,861,169	3,382,403
9,306,079	5,997	407,850	2,183,248	2,905,012	12,169	383,429	15,153,784	Merchants' Loan & Trust Co.	2,000,000	1,000,000	674,801		8,875,687	260,636		23,675	144,735	2,174,145	11,478,878	15,153,784
2,615,250	52	1,044,600	577,224	1,670,209		22,433	5,929,768	Northern Trust Co.	1,000,000	175,000	64,220		2,830,432	193,949	1,566,320	18,354	71,493		4,680,548	5,929,768
1,181,596		650,941	58,297	203,531		15	2,098,567	Prairie State Savings & Trust Co.	200,000		16,492	1,775,413	21,965	2,393	69,455	329	12,520		1,882,075	2,098,567
2,286,632	745	824,483	185,495	724,049	5,159		4,038,925	Union Trust Co.	500,000	478,500	18,605	1,377,429	1,390,001	169,151		3,655	1,073	100,511	3,041,820	4,038,925
$49,207,824	$102,457	$5,759,174	$6,393,101	$13,252,689	$60,270	$1,937,950	$76,973,685	Totals	$12,577,000	$3,995,000	$1,718,849	$15,707,440	$32,369,163	$1,448,042	$3,956,436	$312,731	$488,948	$4,378,111	$58,681,871	$76,973,685
48,722,822	65,740	5,122,027	6,982,335	10,382,297	94,654	1,890,294	73,511,340	Totals last statement, Nov. 14, 1891	12,427,000	3,870,000	1,871,838	15,605,908	29,821,167	1,373,255	3,231,433	411,077	661,201	4,213,461	55,342,502	73,511,340

*Does not do general banking business.

CHARGED WITH GIVING BOGUS CHECKS.

Frank von Ditfurth, an Artist, Placed Under Arrest.

Frank von Ditfurth, an artist, was arrested at 11:30 o'clock last night on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. He was locked up at Larrabee Street Station and the following names were placed on the docket as complainants: Frank von Thielen, No. 601 Wells street; Charles G. Uhl, No. 318 East North avenue; Emil Baierle, No. 377 East North avenue; Charles W. Goodyear, No. 3 Mohawk street; Andreas Mueller, No. 538 Larrabee street; Frank Slaer, No. 241 Clybourn avenue; Regina Fitz, No. 86 West North avenue, and Paulina Tindel, No. 126 Clybourn avenue.

Von Ditfurth is alleged to have obtained money from the complainants by means of checks issued on out of town banks. Frank von Thielen cashed a $17 check for him on the National Bank of Indiana, and found it worthless. He claims that the artist told him a pitiful story of sickness and ill fortune to get the money.

CADDO WAS A RINGER.

CHARLES QUINN, WHO RAN HIM AT ST. LOUIS, CONFESSES.

The Horse Came from the Brannon Stable at Bowling Green, Ky.—He Was Either Tanner or Post Odds—Ringers Furnished to Order by Brannon and Huff—The Horse Was Painted for the Race and Won Easily Without Half Trying—All Bets Were Declared Off.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Charles L. Quinn, the man who entered the horse Caddo at the East St. Louis track yesterday, has made a full confession of the trick, by which he and several other conspirators were to get rich on a single race. The horse was entered as a maiden in the last race yesterday afternoon and was ridden by Jockey Jack Lee. Telegrams came from Nashville, Chicago, and Kansas City inquiring who the horse Caddo was and what was the cause of the plunge which was being made on him at those points. Jockey Lee didn't attempt to fool anybody about the horse's speed. He rode the horse to win from the start, and the result was that he had the five furlongs and finished four lengths ahead of the others without half trying. Today Joe Ullman, manager of the track, got Quinn and told him he would arrest him and prosecute him if he did not make a full confession. Quinn weakened and consented to tell the whole story. He told it and Manager Ullman wrote it down and then read it to him. He swore to it as the truth and Manager Ullman let him go. The confession is about as follows:

Jobs to Order in Kentucky.

Last summer Quinn heard that a man in Bowling Green named William Stringer had a horse that could be used for jobs and would lend him for this purpose if he was assured that at least $3,000 would be bet on him and that he would get half of the winnings. In January it struck him that it would be a good thing to use Stringer's horse. He took in several St. Louis men with him on the scheme, and they agreed to put up $1,500 if he would manage the crooked race. He got money from them for expenses and went to Bowling Green. He couldn't find Stringer, and they told him in Bowling Green that the man he wanted was Brannon. He went to Nashville and saw Brannon, and on Feb. 10 Brannon introduced him to Huff, his present partner, saying Huff would let him have a horse that would do the trick. Huff showed him a horse named Caddo and said he could beat any horse in the West. Brannon told him the horse was Tanner; that he had beat everything at Latonia. Quinn came back and had the horse shipped to William Stringer, taking him from the car himself.

The Horse Was Painted, Too.

The men who shipped him painted him as he was found. Some of the men interested in the deal went with him to Chicago and Kansas City to place their bets, and by previous arrangement he telegraphed to Brannon yesterday that everything was all right at this track and he could place his money with confidence. Jockey Goodman, who rode the horse Post Odds in the East, says the horse Caddo is he? Jockeys Huston, Young, and Jackson rode the horse in Gloucester and say Caddo is Post Odds. Jockey Steppe rode the horse on the Hawthorne track and says Caddo is Post Odds. Manager Ullman is still holding the horse, and will keep him until it is found who he is. Bets have been declared off, and the race was given to Ruben and Lady Nell, who finished second and third yesterday.

[The Brannon referred to is evidently one of the family who ran through the Polk Badgett job at Latonia, and was ruled off, but got the betting money. Tom O'Hara of Chicago came here to bet on Caddo on St. Louis information, and the tip was scattered all over the country, Caddo being played in all the pool-rooms without anything being known except that it was a "smart" party's "good thing." About $3,000 was bet on Caddo in the Chicago handbook rooms, but not won or lost on account of the all-bets-off decision, the money being held by the bookmakers on St. Louis instructions. The bettors were paid back the money they bet yesterday. Caddo was certainly not Cadd, by Steel Dust, who ran at Gloucester Nov. 25. Post Odds is a 3-year-old chestnut gelding by John Ledford and was entered all last season by the Tennessee Stable, though he belonged to the Brannons. Tanner has disappeared since the Latonia "ringing" job in which he figured as Polk Badgett.]

Jake Schaefer Sets Himself Right.

Jake Schaefer said last night that he had been so often misrepresented as to his offers to Slosson that he would like to have them stated correctly. He will go to New York to play Slosson a three-nights' game of 600 points each night or a one-night game of 800 points and pay his own expenses, or he will give Slosson $250 expenses to come here and play him. If Slosson accepts the one-night proposition the game must not be for the championship. He will play Slosson here for the championship, but the student must pay his own expenses for such a match. He says now that anybody wanting the championship can come here after it. He has only to defend the trophy until Dec. 1 next, when it becomes his property. The Wizard is in good form now. His game with Shaw last night resulted as follows: Schaefer—32, 132, 54, 51, 2, 14, 15; total, 300; average, 42 6-7. Shaw—22, 11, 1, 8, 0, 2; total, 44; average, 6 2-7.

CLEVELAND GOODS HOUSE BURNED DOWN.

The Loss Over Half a Million Dollars—Covered by Insurance.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 18.—At 12 o'clock tonight the five-story brick block at the corner of Superior and Seneca streets, occupied by the E. M. McGillin dry-goods company, caught fire and before the fire apparatus arrived was a roaring furnace. It will be a total loss, amounting to about $50,000. The McGillin company had just received a new stock of spring goods, and one of the proprietors says all their material in the building is worth half a million dollars. It is the largest dry goods and general notion store in the city. The damage is nearly covered by insurance on both the stock and building. The block adjacent on both sides is slightly damaged. It is feared that an old man, a watchman employed in the building, may have been burned to death, as he has not been seen since the fire broke out. There was almost a panic among the guests of the Forest City House near by.

Evart, Mich., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Fire at 3 o'clock this morning destroyed five stores here and a boot and shoe stock, the total damage being $6,500. W. W. Mitchell's store and grocery stock burned, his loss being $4,000. H. A. Tibbitts' on a building is $600, and O. M. Browson's on a building is $800. The insurance is light in all cases. This is the third big fire this little town has experienced within a year. The families of B. F. Griffith, George Lafrance, and Mrs. Gates, living in upper rooms, all lost their household goods and were only able to escape in their night clothes with not a minute to spare.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 18.—Estimates of the actual loss by the fire last night are $1,100,000; insurance, $750,000. The home companies are affected to the extent of $200,000. The rest of the insurance was carried by foreign companies. Among the heavy local losers was the Home, which carried $240,000. The Sun comes next with $220,000.

KNOCKS THE ROMANCE ALL OUT OF IT.

A Daughter of Chief Justice Fuller Talks of Her Sister's Marriage.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Mrs. Hugh Wallace of Tacoma, a daughter of Chief-Justice Fuller, today gave a version of the marriage of her sister Mary to Colin Manning which is quite different from the one received yesterday. "Miss Fuller," she said, "had been engaged to Mr. Manning for more than two years and with the consent of the parents of both. Mr. Manning accompanied Mrs. Fuller to Europe in the fall, Miss Fuller being already there. Mrs. Fuller and two of the daughters, Catherine and Maude, were present at the wedding and have since returned to Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Manning are still in Europe. He is a lawyer, about 30 years old, and stands high in his profession. The marriage was not a romantic one and I had known of the engagement for a year."

To Stop Smoking by Canadian Youths.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Premier Mowat will introduce a bill at the present session of the Ontario Legislature absolutely prohibiting the sale of cigarettes, cigars, or tobacco to any one under the age of 18, and, further, making it an offense for any such callow youths to be found smoking in public or to have tobacco in their possession. Recent legislation forbade the selling of tobacco to those under 14 by tobacco dealers, but as hotelkeepers were not prevented selling the law was practically a dead letter.

RING MEN
NATIONAL BU
CONVENT

Manipulators De
Given No Ch
Mother Gets a
markable Cou
olis Courts —
Saloon League
rance Element

Madison, Wis.,
convention of the
Makers trouble ov
threatens to break
had been much dis
rent during the en
manipulations of th
few before the con
four-fifths of the b
for premiums was
ring rule were cha
makers. At noon
that a scheme was
what was regarde
officers who would
called bosses, who
and file proceeded
When the aftern
H. Bradbury of
the convention p
officers. The ring
open nominations
by ballots withou
and file saw in tha
by the ring. At th
agricultural and d
the floor and proc
ods by which the
been conducted, th
premium list and t
snap judgment
cers in a ma
by all except those
unearthed. The n
the President to
Slocum of the Cr
that the speaker w
sociation, whereup
ship card aloft, an
proceeded to sec
opposition could i
fuge for delay, a n
without a single
were made ope
ceeded in prope
scheme miscarried
afternoon, and t
elected: President
Center, Wis.; Vic
Allen of Forest Ci
Presidents were el
ous States—Iowa,
Illinois, H. F. H
W. F. Smith of
Nissley of Abilene
ington of Albion;
Owatonna; Nebras
Ohio, J. F. Bentley
E. B. McKenna of
I. Burbridge of H
E. Loyster of Hud

CONDUCTOR L
She Recovers $6
Her
Vincennes, Ind.
suit of Alice A. H
estate of Eliza W
W. Graeter and O'C
for damages, whic
Knox Circuit Cou
today. The suit w
which occurred la
Ark. The plainti
Leach, the Pullma
Mountain railroad
by John W. Grae
suddenly become
in the city. After
private asylum for
where he remaine
was released, ha
While he was craz
jury returned a ve
for the plaintiff.

THE REMARK
The Murderer S
Afte
Sault Ste. Mar
appears as if Cou
sentenced to ten
have to serve thi
of having sworn
father cut the hors
was a perjury.
the evidence of
discovered that
father cut the fac
this story to his n
impression he sw
attorney now has
he will be released

QUEER IND
They Are at Log
Committ
Indianapolis, I
A contest for the
H. Bennett, betwe
Cady, who have e
er, the former by
latter by the Circu
Judge Brown of th
Myers to jail for c
session of Benne
case has caused
courts referred t
other has acted w
ing a receiver.

WISCONSIN A
All the Temperan
Unite
Madison, Wis.,
difficult portion o
consin anti-saloo
this city yesterday
this morning wh
drafted. A platfo
which Prohibition
publicans, as well
the various relig
stand on a basis o
when the first clau
brought out for ad
new organization
League."
The more mod
word anti-saloon
while the Prohib
"temperance" w
anti-saloon had a
After a two-hours'
vote that "anti-s
principal clauses
follows:
The general purpo
to unite all friends
the press, pulpit, p
create a public sen
ence for the indiv
existing laws for
mately suppressing
erages. The league
and non-sectarian
of any sect or party
exercise their polit
tates, having in vie
constitution.
Subordinate leag
less than ten men i
school district. No
State League not
league.
The league will
urers whose duty
dinate association
each community
aim in general wi
Option law alread
endeavor to sec
town, county, an
ing officers were
Chandler, Sun Pr
A. Johnson, Madi
Prof. A. W. Burr,
Giles, Madison;
Janesville.

Nebraska Depa
Columbus, Neb
fifteenth annual
ment of Nebrask
lic, was called to
The address of
Mayor Henry Ra
by Commander T
mittees were app
and reports submi
The evening ses
lutions, reports, a
mittees. A resolu
the Nebraska Colu

RING MEN ARE BEATEN

NATIONAL BUTTER AND CHEESE CONVENTION SHAKEN.

Manipulators Denounced and Their Ticket Given No Chance—Conductor Leach's Mother Gets a $6,000 Verdict—The Remarkable Coulter Case—Queer Indianapolis Courts—The Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League Gathers All the Temperance Elements in the State.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—At the convention of the National Butter and Cheese Makers trouble over the election of officers threatens to break up the organization. There had been much discontent in the under-current during the entire convention over some manipulations of the premium list by a chosen few before the convention met by which about four-fifths of the butter brought here to enter for premiums was barred out, and rumors of ring rule were charged by the actual butter-makers. At noon today it became apparent that a scheme was being worked to continue what was regarded as ring rule by electing officers who would be subservient to their so-called bosses, whoever they were, and the rank and file proceeded to spoil the scheme.

When the afternoon session was called J. H. Bradbury of New York moved that the convention proceed to the election of officers. The ring opposed the election on open nominations and advocated an election by ballots without nominations. The rank and file saw in that the securing of nominees by the ring. At this point R. H. Odell, the agricultural and dairy man of Milwaukee, got the floor and proceeded to turn up the methods by which the affairs of organization had been conducted, the previous juggling of the premium list and the present effort to take snap judgment on the election of officers in a manner highly appreciated by all except those whose scheme was being unearthed. The members of the gang wanted the President to call Odell down, and Editor Slocum of the *Creamery Journal* intimated that the speaker was not a member of the association, whereupon Odell held his membership card aloft, and, amid a storm of applause, proceeded to score the so-called ring. The opposition could invent no successful subterfuge for delay, a motion to adjourn being lost without a single supporter. Nominations were made openly and the election proceeded in proper form. The schemers' scheme miscarried. The fight lasted all the afternoon, and the following officers were elected: President, H. J. Noyes of Richland Center, Wis.; Vice-President-at-Large, S. E. Allen of Forest City, Ia. The following Vice-Presidents were elected to represent the various States—Iowa, G. L. George of Monona; Illinois, H. F. Hernes of Tampico; Indiana, W. F. Smith of Thornton; Kansas, J. E. Nissley of Abilene; Michigan, Albert Worthington of Albion; Minnesota, H. A. Holmes of Owatonna; Nebraska, C. F. Pressy of Lyons; Ohio, J. F. Bentley of Circleville; Wisconsin, E. B. McKenna of Burlington; Secretary, E. I. Burbridge of Holly, Mich.; Treasurer, H. E. Loyster of Hudson, Mich.

CONDUCTOR LEACH'S MOTHER WINS.

She Recovers $6,000 from the Estate of Her Son's Slayer.

VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The suit of Alice A. Holmes, administrator of the estate of Eliza W. Leach, deceased, vs. John W. Graeter and O'Connell Fairhurst, guardian, for damages, which has been on trial in the Knox Circuit Court, was brought to a close today. The suit was the result of the tragedy which occurred last February at Bald Knob, Ark. The plaintiff is the mother of Eliza W. Leach, the Pullman car conductor on the Iron Mountain railroad, who was shot and killed by John W. Graeter, a passenger, who had suddenly become insane. Graeter's home is in the city. After the killing he was sent to a private asylum for the insane at Cincinnati, where he remained until recently, when he was released, having recovered his mind. While he was crazy, the suit was filed. The jury returned a verdict this morning for $6,000 for the plaintiff.

THE REMARKABLE COULTER CASE.

The Murderer Sentenced for Perjury Will After All Escape.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Feb. 18.—It now appears as if Coulter, the murderer who was sentenced to ten years for perjury, will not have to serve thirty days. He was convicted of having sworn at the murder trial that his father cut the horses' faces with an ax, which was a perjury. Coulter's lawyer on looking the evidence of the murder trial over today discovered that Coulter did not swear his father cut the faces with an ax. Coulter told this story to his neighbors and was under the impression he swore to it. The prosecuting attorney now has no case against Coulter and he will be released.

QUEER INDIANAPOLIS COURTS.

They Are at Loggerheads and One Man Is Committed in Consequence.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—A contest for the possession of the store of W. H. Bennett, between Smith Myers and A. A. Cady, who have each been appointed receiver, the former by the Superior Court and the latter by the Circuit Court, resulted today in Judge Brown of the Circuit Court committing Myers to jail for contempt until he yields possession of Bennett's property to Cady. The case has caused a clash between the two courts referred to, each contending that the other has acted without authority in appointing a receiver.

WISCONSIN ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

All the Temperance Elements of the State Unite and Organize.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The difficult portion of the work before the Wisconsin anti-saloon conference in session in this city yesterday and today was encountered this morning when the constitution was drafted. A platform had to be framed upon which Prohibitionists, Democrats, and Republicans, as well as the representatives of the various religious denominations, could stand on a basis of equality. The fight opened when the first clause of the constitution was brought out for adoption. It was to name the new organization "The Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League."

The more moderate element wanted the word anti-saloon changed to temperance, while the Prohibition extremists argued that "temperance" was too tame a word and that anti-saloon had a ring in it that meant fight. After a two-hours' discussion it was agreed by vote that "anti-saloon" should stand. The principal clauses in the constitution read as follows:

> The general purpose and object of the union is to unite all friends of temperance and through the press, pulpit, platform, and school to work to create a public sentiment in favor of total abstinence for the individual and the enforcement of existing laws for further restricting and ultimately suppressing the traffic in intoxicating beverages. The league shall be strictly non-partisan and non-sectarian and shall not become the allies of any sect or party, but leave members free to exercise their political rights as conscience dictates, having in view obligations imposed by this constitution.
>
> Subordinate leagues may be organized by not less than ten men in every city, town, ward, and school district. No one shall be a member of the State League not a member of a subordinate league.

The league will employ one or more lecturers whose duty it will be to organize subordinate associations. It was also agreed to let each community work to suit itself, but the aim in general will be to enforce the Local Option law already on the statute books and endeavor to secure a law which will give town, county, and ward option. The following officers were elected: President, W. H. Chandler, Sun Prairie; Vice-President, John A. Johnson, Madison; Second Vice-President, Prof. A. W. Burr, Beloit; Secretary, H. H. Giles, Madison; Treasurer, James Sutherland, Janesville.

Nebraska Department G. A. R. Meeting.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The fifteenth annual encampment of the Department of Nebraska, Grand Army of the Republic, was called to order by Commander Felter. The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Henry Ragath and was responded to by Commander Teeter. A number of committees were appointed, resolutions offered, and reports submitted.

The evening session was taken up with resolutions, reports, and the appointment of committees. A resolution was passed requesting the Nebraska Columbian Commission to do its utmost to have Nebraska well represented at the World's Fair.

There is quite a struggle for the privilege of representing the order of the State at the encampment at Washington.

The Woman's Relief Corps held an encampment meeting this afternoon and another this evening at the Methodist Church. Nothing but routine business was transacted at these meetings.

The struggle for the position of State Commander is growing warm.

Northwestern Furnituremakers.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Northwestern Furniture Manufacturers' Association at its convention in Minneapolis elected officers as follows: L. C. Rogers, Waterville, Minn., President; N. McLeod, Minneapolis, Ia., Vice-President; and P. A. Barnard, Minneapolis, Secretary and Treasurer; delegates to the national convention at Cincinnati next June, F. H. Barnard, A. G. Kennedy, T. Jeffrey, A. J. Webster of Minneapolis, and Mr. J. Fishbein of St. Paul. The following papers were read: "Insurance," A. W. Stockton; "Percentages of Profit," L. R. Rogers; "Leakages," F. H. Barnard; "Credits," T. J. Woodman; "Reception of Customers," A. G. Kennedy; "Transportation," George Elwell; "Burlap Cranks," F. R. Salsbury.

Iowa Y. M. C. A. Convention.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Twenty-second annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association and Collateral Societies of Iowa opened here tonight. The services are held in the Newclose Hall, the Young Men's Christian Association building in the city recently erected by citizens and students and the exercises partake of the nature of a dedication of the new structure. Addresses of welcome were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Barrett, Chancellor McClain, and by M. H. Lyon, President of the home association. W. E. Blake of Burlington responded for the visitors and was followed by the Rev. W. J. Harsha, D. D., of Omaha.

The Wapello County Court-House Row.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Ever since the county last fall voted $100,000 for the erection of a new court-house there has been a bitter fight on the question of location. The board once decided to abandon its present site, and purchased ground further west. An injunction suit was at once instituted. This morning the board met and decided to relocate on the old site, and now the disappointed west-enders threaten a law suit. The act of relocation, however, fully establishes the validity of the bonds which can now be readily sold, and the court-house will be at once built.

An Indianapolis Physician's Error.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Dr. J. T. Boyd, one of the oldest physicians in Indianapolis, was today arrested on the charge of sending a threatening message through the mails on a postal-card. The complainant was Mrs. Elizabeth R. Gale, who is the plaintiff in a suit against Boyd for malpractice. The jury disagreed in the first trial of the case, and a new trial was set. Mrs. Gale received a postal-card, bearing the doctor's signature, threatening her with imprisonment for blackmail if she did not give more truthful testimony in the next trial.

The Winnebago County Institute.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Winnebago County Farmers' Institute closed today. Besides the indorsement of the Washburn bill the institute adopted a resolution asking each institute in the State to appoint a delegate to a State institute to meet and consider legislative matters of interest to the organizations of Illinois. The institute also passed a resolution calling on the Winnebago County Agricultural Association to make an exhibit at the State Fair at Peoria worthy of the products of Winnebago County.

Columbus, Ind., Electric Light Troubles.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Last October the City Council granted a franchise to A. J. Bailey of Edinburg to maintain a commercial incandescent electric light plant. The conditions of the franchise obligated him to furnish light at once and at 50 cents per globe per month. Bailey then secured 1,000 subscribers and sold his franchise to local persons. A new changed contract is being presented. A competitive company will ask a franchise.

The Ann Arbor-Ypsilanti Road.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The motor line between Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti, which has been shut down for the last month by an injunction, is up again, and the Council has granted the Ann Arbor street railway a franchise to build in front of the Nichols estate. The motor line will run their motor over the electric line track. The case is a peculiar one, the land having been taken into the city since the injunction was started, and the Council now claims control over the street in question.

An I. O. O. F. School of Instruction.

VANDALIA, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—A three-days' school of instruction under the direction of Grand Warden and State Official H. A. Stone, and under the auspices of Friends Lodge, I. O. O. F., closed today. Three sessions were held daily. The exercises concluded tonight with a free public entertainment at the opera-house. Addresses were delivered by M. W. Schafer, Grand Master; the Hon. R. W. S. Wheatley, Past Grand Master.

The Illinois Miners' Institute.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Illinois Miners' Institute will organize here tomorrow. This is a new organization, and its membership will include both miners and operators; but only those who are responsible for the care of life and property at mines are eligible to membership. It will be purely an educational organization. The chief object will be to reduce to the lowest point the danger of loss of life and property.

Illinois Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home.

LINCOLN, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the official board of the Illinois Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home held here this afternoon the Rev. Charles T. Schaible was unanimously chosen custodian of the building until the dedication Thursday, May 19, at which time he will be appointed Superintendent. The appointment gives local satisfaction.

The Alien Mine-Owners Decision.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court has considered carefully for some time and will hand down its opinion tomorrow on the very important question of whether the sale by a citizen of a mining claim to an alien works an abandonment of the claim or not. Aliens have bought such claims and millions have been paid. This is a test case.

Iowa Heirs to Seventeen Scotch Millions

FORT DODGE Ia., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Tom Maguire of Lehigh and Mrs. Wilford Carson of Dayton have been notified they are heirs to a fortune of seventeen millions from an old Scotland estate. Mrs. T. Woolsey of Homer and Mrs. J. Maguire of Webster City are also on the list of heirs.

Iron Deposits Near Stillwater.

STILLWATER, Minn., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—A valuable deposit of iron ore has just been discovered on a tract of land north of the city. St. Paul parties have secured an option and will probably develop it.

Northwest Notes.

A proposition has been made to amalgamate the Dixon and North Dixon, Ill., schools.

Fred Woodrick of Springfield Township, Ind., fell from a wagon and broke his neck.

Lee A. Bassett, a Keokuk (Ia.) child, was choked to death while eating an apple yesterday.

Judson Colson of Northville, S. D., was killed yesterday by the accidental discharge of a gun.

North Dakota cattlemen have organized an association to inspect cattle and protect range grasses.

The Michigan State Board of Charities and Corrections is investigating the charges against Supt. Parkis of the Calhoun County house.

The Adjutant-General yesterday granted permission to the Fifer cadets of Jacksonville to drill and parade with arms, but without ammunition, until Dec. 31, 1892.

The Will County Farmers' Institute is in a three days' session at Joliet, Ill. Gov. Fifer talks to the institute today on "The American Farmer."

When the Hon. James Wilson arrives at Fairfield, Ia., from Washington with the Carnegie library plans he will be tendered a banquet by the Jefferson County Library Association and citizens.

Dr. Reuben Murphy of Wabash, Ind., injured in a collision of Flint and Pere Marquette and Lake Shore trains at Toledo, O., last December, has sued each road for $25,000 damages.

CHOICE HORSES WON.

FAVORITES IN GOOD FORM AT FOUR WINTER TRACKS.

They Landed the Majority of Races at New Orleans, St. Louis, Gloucester, and Guttenberg—David D. Withers, the Sage of Brookdale, Died at New York—Carter Beaten by Albert Garnier in a Parisian Match—The Buffalo Trotting Colt Race Was a Fable.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—About the largest crowd of the winter meeting witnessed today's races, which were run over a very fast track. In three of the events the local record was lowered, and, what was still more remarkable, Texas-bred animals captured all the purses. The best race of the day was the second, an owners' handicap at five furlongs. There was a great tip on the California horse, Fox, with Bunn up, and although he got off in the lead the fast sprinter, Giveaway, had no trouble in beating him at the end. Indeed, every race afforded a rather easy victory for the winner. Three favorites won, and the other winner, Gen. Marmaduke, was a strongly-backed second choice. The bookmakers were hit hard, and every one in the ring quit loser. That sulking brute, Ormie, was expected to run kindly in the last race, and he carried a lot of money. But he was last of all before they had gone half the journey, and was last at the finish.

In the opening dash, five furlongs, with seven starters, Billy C. (Slaughter), was 2 to 1. Eli Buckner 4 to 1, Beeswing (Keith) and Hamlin (Freeman) 5 to 1 each. Billy C. led from start to finish and won easily by three lengths, Hamlin beating Beeswing a neck for the place. Time, 1:09¾.

The second race, also at five furlongs, had six starters, and the bulk of the money went on Giveaway (Madison) and Fox (Bunn), the former at 2 to 1 and the other 3 to 1. Sam Sayre (Williams) and Bon Air (Clayton) were 4 to 1 each, Warren Leland (McDonald) 6 to 1, and Trixy Gardner 20 to 1. Fox got off in front and held the lead to the far turn, where he was collared by Giveaway. A little farther on and Giveaway was in front, and she came on and, with something to spare, won a very fast race by two lengths, Fox three lengths before Warren Leland. Time, 1:01.

Eight started in the six and one-half furlongs, with Askey (Mattox) 11 to 5, Big man (Keith) 3 to 1, Zoolein (Burns) 4 to 1, and long odds the others. After Joe Woolman had led for a little way Askey went to the front and won a fast race in a gallop, Big Man three lengths before Climax. Time, 1:22.

The last race, with six starters, was a handicap at a mile and twenty yards. American Lady (Freeman) was 2 to 1, Gen. Marmaduke (Bunn) 3 to 1, Ormie (Regan), 4 to 1, the Simon pair, First Lap, and Grandpa, 6 to 1, Cast Out 6 to 1, Sir Planet 15 to 1. American Lady led to the far turn, where Marmaduke forged to the front, and after that he had everything his own way and won a fast race in a gallop, the Lady beating Cast Out by two lengths. Time, 1:44¼.

ALL WINNERS WELL BACKED.

Lady Ali, Minnora, Amboy, Vedette, and Josephine Cassidy Won at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The plungers got aboard several good things at the East Side track today. Form was an important factory in picking the winners. Favorites and second choices landed all the money. It rained all afternoon and the going was slow. The summaries:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Lady Ali (Ezell), 111 pounds, 5 to 1, won; Galbanum (Crosby), 113, 10 to 1, second; Solid Silver (K. Murphy), 107, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:09.

Second race, selling, six furlongs—Minnora (G. Weber), 104 pounds, 3 to 1, won; Pickup (Nalling), 104, 6 to 1, second; Irene H. (C. McDonald), 111, even, third. Time, 1:23½.

Third race, selling, seven furlongs—Amboy (J. Weber), 106 pounds, 8 to 5, won; Hanselle (Aldridge), 106, 10 to 1, second; Brown Button (J. Murphy), 108, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:37¾.

Fourth race, handicap, six furlongs—Vedette (Jordan), 107 pounds, 4 to 1, won; Bessie K. (J. Weber), 106, 3 to 2, second; Mayor Nolan (C. Weber), 74, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:22.

Fifth race, nine-sixteenth of a mile—Josephine Cassidy (Jordan), 100 pounds, 8 to 5, won; Zed (J. Weber), 103, 3 to 1, second; Palmyra (Morgan), 106, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:01½.

Friday's St. Louis races are:

First race, five furlongs—The Scalper, 80 pounds; Miss Norton, 80; Stonewall, 80; Jessie, 80; Picallily, 85; Don, 89; Cannon Ball I., 95; Lady Nell, 95.

Second race, six furlongs—Zantippa, 95 pounds; Allehue, 103; Event, 105; Montpelier, 109; Grafton, 110; Broncho Bill, 115.

Third race, five furlongs—Ada S., 95 pounds; Trixie M., 95; Topsail, 95; Leonites, 97; Rookery, 100; Redbud III, 109; Solitor, 112.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Stemwinder, 80 pounds; Angeree, 80; Clarion, 80; Black Knight, 83; Dan L., 84; Miss Mary, 87; Bush McDuff, 90.

Entries for the fifth race close at the track tomorrow at 11 a. m.

GLOUCESTER TALENT IN FORM.

Paola, Stringfellow, Maginnis, Algonquin, Guard, and Cornelia Win.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Three favorites and three second choice horses were the winners at Gloucester today. Paola in the first, Ed Maginnis in the third, and Guard in the fifth race were the favorites. The second choice horses were Stringfellow, Algonquin, and Cornelia. The summary follows:

First race, six and one-half furlongs—Paola (Yetter), 2 to 1, won; Arizona (Gorman), 20 to 1, second; Laura S. (J. Bergen), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:26¾.

Second race, five furlongs—Stringfellow (J. Bergen), 5 to 1, won; Virgin (Morrissey), 6 to 1, second; Little Dan (Burrell), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:05½.

Third race, one and one-eighth miles—Maginnis (Burrell), 6 to 5, won; Jno. Jay S. (Yetter), 10 to 1, second; Baliston (Clerico), 4 to 1, third. Time, 2:04.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Algonquin (Mosby), 5 to 1, won; Pliny (Morrissey), 10 to 1, second; Belisarius (Carrol), 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:33½.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Guard (J. Bergen), 6 to 5, won; Blackburn (Carrol), 4 to 1, second; Uncertainty (Merrick), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:04.

Sixth race, four and a half furlongs—Cornelia (Larrissey), 3 to 1, won; Genevieve (F. Doane), 6 to 5, second; Cloverdale (Merrick), 4 to 1, third. Time, :58.

Friday's Gloucester entries are:

First race, seven furlongs—Elyton, 109 pounds; Juggler, 105; Issaquena filly, 104; Richal, 103; Franco, 102; Tappahannock, 97; Raveller, 97; Question, 96.

Second race, five furlongs—Shakespeare, 129 pounds; Pat Kelly, 123; Euna, 120; Coriolanus, 118; Harry Russell, 116; Patrocles, 110; Uproar colt, 108; Little Dan, 104; Carnegie, 104; Barrientos, 104; Skidmore, 104; Richard K. Fox, 100; Reve d'Or, 95; Wigwam, 95; Jack Mullins, 78.

Third race, six and one-quarter furlongs—King Regent, 110 pounds; Little Addie, 109; Torchlight, 106; Topmast, 106; Fast Time, 101; Pretender, 95.

Fourth race, one mile—Dickens, 113 pounds; Lotion, 108; Wheeler T., 108; Fernwood, 106; Alan Archer, 104; Dr. Helmuth, 104; Crispin, 104; Eblis, 104.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs—Emma J., 111 pounds; Austral, 111; Oliver Twist, 110; Defendant, 109; Silence, 107; Gold Step, 95; Pickidiore, 94.

Sixth race, six and one-fourth furlongs—Prince Charming, 111 pounds; Rustic, 106; Battersby, 106; Paola, 106; Fitzroy, 105; Paradise, 105; Monroe, 101; John Arkins, 101; Teddington, 101; Urbana, 101; Ossa, 101; Albert Stull, 101; Annie E. (late Lupa filly), 90.

WINNERS AT GUTTENBERG.

Peralto, Marie Lovell, Maud P., Tasso, Joe Courtney, and Harrison Won.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., Feb. 18.—The track was in excellent condition today:

First race, five and one-half furlongs—Peralto won; Turk II., second; Flambeau, third. Time, 1:18.

Second race, six and one-half furlongs—Marie Lovell won; Innovation, second; Granite, third. Time, 1:23¾.

Third race, four furlongs—Maud P. filly won; Miss Bess, second; Fedora, third. Time, 50¾.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Tasso won; McKeever, second; Picket, third. Time, 1:31¾.

Fifth race, one mile and a furlong—Joe Courtney won; Jay F. Dee, second; Virgie, third. Time, 1:44.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Harrison won; Harry Ireland, second; Longworth, third. Time, 1:32¾.

DAVID D. WITHERS DEAD.

An Eccentric but Stanch Figure in American Racing Passes Away.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—David D. Withers, known in the turf world as "The Sage of Brookdale," died at 3:30 o'clock this morning at the Brevoort House. He was born in Greenwich street seventy years ago, when that was a most aristocratic neighborhood in New York and Fourteenth street was out in the country.

He was the son of fine old Reuben Withers, a Knickerbocker blue blood. As a boy he played on the Battery and learned to shift for himself. Early in his manhood he became a planter in Louisiana and owned a plantation of 2,000 acres in that State at the time of his death.

Mr. Withers was eccentric. He never married. He lived at the Brevoort House ever since 1859. He was an enthusiast in the breeding of racing horses and his great stock farm Brookdale is situated in the heart of one of the richest counties of New Jersey, five miles from Long Branch, where have been bred the wonderful 2-year-olds for which Mr. Withers was famous.

He was a stanch patron of art and the opera, and his was a familiar figure in opera-house audiences. He held the controlling interest in the Nassau Ferry company. When Monmouth Park had been declared a failure nine years ago Mr. Withers bought a controlling interest in it from John Chamberlain. He expended $2,000,000 in making it the best-appointed racing park in America, and the most successful as well.

At Brookdale Mr. Withers had about forty selected brood mares, many of them imported, and the following stallions: Uncas, Kinglike (a colt of his own breeding), imported King Ernest, imported Mortimer (French), imported Stonehenge, imported Macaroon, imported Eothen and Ventilator.

ALBERT GARNIER BEAT CARTER.

Another Match Made Between the Men—Piot Dodges Garnier.

Garnier beat Eugene Carter in Vignaux's Parisian Academy Feb. 2. The game was most exciting and of 300 points, cushion carroms, on a Brunswick-Balke-Collender company table, for $500 a side. The American colony was out in full force, and as Carter (receiving odds of 27 points) had easily beaten Vignaux in a 100-point game during the afternoon, his friends put their money on him freely. It was a safety game throughout. After an hour's work the buttons showed 85 to each man's credit. At one time during the last hundred Garnier was 62 points ahead, but Carter made a magnificent rally, scoring a run of 36. Garnier finally succeeded in winning by 8 points, the score standing: Garnier, 300; Carter, 292.

Carter is not satisfied with his defeat and will challenge Garnier to make another contest, the stakes to be $1,000 a side.

Garnier offered to play Piot 800 points at 14-inch balk-line for 5,000 francs a side, but Piot refused, giving ill-health as an excuse.

Chicago Cycling Club Show.

Rosalie Hall in Hyde Park was packed last night by an appreciative crowd to witness an athletic entertainment given under the auspices of the Chicago Cycling club. The numbers consisted of sparring by Billy Myer and Frank Hoxie, W. B. Young and George E. Inglis, Ed Myer and Link Pope, Billy Arthur and Ben Donnelly; wrestling by Clare Knode and William Murphy, H. D. Barnum and Charles Smith, Adon Butler and George Barrett; heavy dumb bell lifting by Capt. Anderson of the Fire Department; fencing by Capt. Yates and William Eckart, and several entertaining musical numbers.

The Buffalo Colt Race Fable.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—John E. Thayer's commissioner, George W. Leavitt of Boston, in an interview here tonight says there is not a word of truth in the report sent from Buffalo that he wanted to match Ralph Wilkes against Aaron Monbars and Chimes Girl.

A. S. McCann has sold to H. S. Henry, Morrisville, Pa., Anticipant, a 2-year-old colt by Anteo, dam by Red Wilkes, for $5,000.

General Sporting Notes.

Pitcher Vickery will probably go back to Milwaukee.

Joe Lannon will probably be matched against Joe McAuliffe.

Brooklyn has signed Dan Brouthers and Mike Griffin has come to terms.

The Manhattan club will meet today and act on the question of withdrawal from the union.

The Gladstone club of Providence offers a purse of $2,500 for George Godfrey and Joe Choynski to fight for.

It is authoritively announced that George Slosson and Maurice Daly will go to Paris after Carter and Garnier in July.

Buck Ewing has again announced that Reddy Mack will cover second base for New York if Richardson cannot be secured. From Richardson to Mack would be an awful fall.

A dispatch from New Orleans, says: "Both Needham and Ryan are working hard. Needham devotes himself to punching the ball, running, and such other accessories as is customary, in addition to which he is pulling a skiff against the mighty current of the Mississippi River. Ryan is training at the rooms of the Young Men's Gymnastic Club, under Jack Burke, the light weight professor of boxing. He punches the ball two hours a day, jumps the rope some 2,000 times, swims two or three miles, and walks five or eight miles a day. As this is the first time either has fought under electric light, both are doing much of their work under that illumination."

Ralph Cuplar, former catcher of the Chadwick baseball team, has succeeded in forming a team, for which he will catch and act as Captain. The team is to be known as the "Oak Ridge Baseball team," and will endeavor to secure the championship of the Oakland League. The following players, averaging 17 years of age, comprise the team: Dan Ahern, Ray McNamara, Ralph Cuplar, Thomas Talcott, Fred Smith, Steve Hogan, Charlie Philipps, Ed Coates, Howard Foss, Theodore Garett, and Vincent Morrison. All teams composed of members living within the territory bounded by State street, Thirty-first street, the lake, and Fifty-seventh street, and who wish to secure a place in the Oakland League, will send name and address to V. Morrison, No. 338 Oakwood boulevard.

PACKERS NOT DISTURBED.

Representative Weadock's Resolution Is but the Reopening of an Old Fight.

The packing interests of Chicago are in no way frightened by the resolution offered by Representative Weadock in Congress calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of foreign salt that was imported for packing purposes during the last four months. It's the revival of an old fight directed principally against Chicago packers by the salt producers of Michigan, New York, and Kansas. Representative Weadock is from the salt district of Saginaw.

Chicago packers have always insisted that foreign salt was essential to packing meats for export. Senator Stockbridge fought the battle of the American salt men when the salt item of the McKinley bill was being considered. At that time he charged Senator Allison and the Illinois Senators with desertion of the protective policy when the local packing interests were involved. Dispatches from Washington regarding the Weadock bill say:

> As the salt clause was passed it allowed the packers a rebate of 99 per cent on the duty they paid for foreign salt on meats for export. This practically wiped out the entire duty on foreign salt. It was a concession amounting to millions of dollars annually to the packing interest. Mr. Weadock now asks Secretary Foster to show the vast amount of rebate which has been paid to the Chicago packing houses.

Those interested in packing lines laughed at this dispatch. A. H. Veeder, attorney for Swift & Co., said: "The amount of rebate paid to Chicago packers on foreign salt used in exported meats is very small. There is not so much foreign salt used as formerly. Early in the growth of the packing industry Liverpool salt was considered by Europan purchasers and handlers of American cured meats as the best in the world. They thought it was cleaner and sharper than other salt. Chicago packers used it extensively. Great cargoes of salt used to be sent here from England. There is little of it seen now. Go to the Custom House and make inquiries and you will learn that Mr. Weadock's bill will amount to nothing, for the rebates paid to Chicago packers on the salt in question are but trifling."

Mr. Quinn, attorney for P. D. Armour & Co., said: "There is little of that rebate demanded or paid. The fish-men, those who put up fish along the coast for the markets of the world, have led in this fight against the salt-men of this country. If the fish-men are entitled to the rebate on foreign salt used in the exportation of cured fish, are not the packers entitled to similar privileges as to cured meats? Still the packers are not demanding it. Drop over to the Custom-House and you will readily learn that there is little cause for any loss of sleep by packers over Mr. Weadock's resolution."

W. J. Jewell, Deputy Collector of Customs, said: "There is little or nothing in that. The telegraphed statement that under this salt act Chicago packers were given a grant amounting to millions of dollars annually is all nonsense. Here are the figures: Year before last the amount paid out to Chicago packers as a rebate on this foreign salt used in canning meats for export was $5,000. Last year it was $4,020; this year it will doubtless be less. Considering the business done this is the merest trifle.

"There are four or five exporters in this line. Armour, Libby, McNeil & Libby, and Miller, Hendricks & Co. about cover the list. Of those the first three mentioned are all exporters of canned meats. They only claim a drawback on the tinplate that they import, then use in canning meats, and export the cured canned meats.

"The rebates these Chicago packers paid on the tinplate so used amounted year before last to $70,000, last year to $97,000, and this year will be far more. This is greatly due to the higher duties on tinplate. It is only on pickle-cured, dry-salted, boxed, and barreled products that they claim a refunding on salt. No claim is made in Chicago as to salt on canned meats. Exports are larger every year than the preceding, but the packers do not claim that rebate, so that the rebates on salt so used by packers are very small."

TYPE-FOUNDERS FORM A COMBINATION.

Reasons Given for the Organization and the Effect That It Will Have.

Dispatches from New York state that the first definite move for uniting the type-founders of the United States has been made there by the organization of the American Type-Founders' company, with a capital stock of $10,000,000. The following directors have been elected: Robert Allison, President; William B. Mackellar, Vice-President; G. Frederick Gordon, Eastern Manager; John Marder, Western Manager; and A. T. H. Brower, Secretary. It is claimed that it is in no sense a trust and that it is not intended to advance prices. Concerning it, however, Chicago type-founders talk as follows:

W. H. French, Secretary of Barnhart Bros. & Spindler—During the last eighteen months we have been frequently approached by the trust with a view of either entering the combination or selling out to it. To all these calls we have given the same answer—that we were satisfied with our business and its profits, and while we thought that the price of type was rather low and that it would be a general advantage to have prices somewhat advanced, we would under no circumstances enter any trust or combine. We rather hastily suggested once that while we should manage our own business as long as we staid in it and would not give up the control of it to any organization over which we had no power, we might be induced to sell out at our own price. Being urged to state that price we mentioned a sum which, invested at 8 per cent, would produce an income equal to our present annual earnings. We subsequently withdrew this proposition. The trust, as I understand it, has stock or bonds or both amounting to something like $15,000,000 to $18,000,000. This represents at least three times the cash value of its plants. It will require great economy at present rates of type to realize profits and pay a dividend on the increased capital stock.

A. F. Wanner, President of the Union Type Foundry—A. T. H. Brower, Treasurer and Manager of our company, has gone East to complete arrangements. The American Type-Founders' company will probably buy out our plant, paying a certain sum in cash and balance in stock. The transaction if consummated will be equal to an outright sale. I think that by combining the price of type will be lessened and its qualtity improved. There had been great allowances made to printers in the way of long lines of credit, which has proved disastrous to some concerns. A great change will be made in the mode of business management in that and other directions.

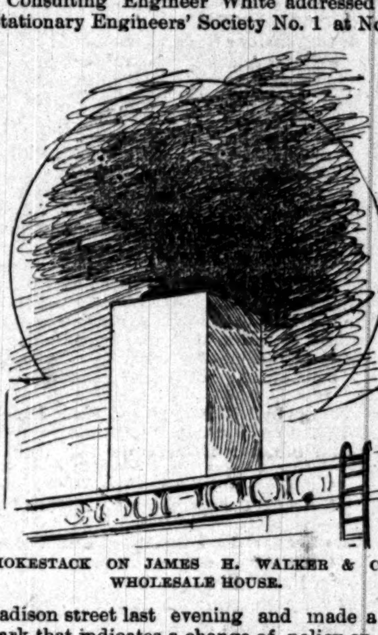
NO HASTE TO ASSIST.

HOW CHICAGOANS ACT IN THE SMOKE-ABATEMENT MATTER.

The Campaign Against the Nuisance Does Not Meet with Overwhelming Support, and It Is Thought the Aid of City Officials May Be Asked—Peaceable Methods Apparently Not Popular—Engineer White Makes an Address to the Stationary Engineers' Society.

The conviction is gaining ground among those who are watching the smoke-abatement campaign that an alliance with the city authorities may become necessary in order to carry out the plans of the smoke-prevention society. Inquiries and requests for advice and assistance do not roll in to any alarming extent, and advice is not always acted upon with grace and speed. Mayor Washburne and Health Commissioner Ware have both promised to cooperate if the society should at any time desire their assistance. The tendency at present is in that direction. Moral suasion is receiving a trial. Information is offered and given, but not availed of extensively and cheerfully as might be. The effort will be carried on a while longer. But men of experience declare that stronger measures must be taken in order to back up the peaceable efforts of the society.

Consulting Engineer White addressed the Stationary Engineers' Society No. 1 at No. 83 Madison street last evening and made a remark that indicates a change of policy on the part of the Society for the Prevention of Smoke. He said they had come to the conclusion that it would be practically impossible for the society to make a minute examination of every steam plant and furnace that was making smoke. They would gather information and give advice freely and examine plants as far as they could. But the chief burden would still rest with the steam user and the engineer. To examine every plant closely enough to prescribe every detail of improvement necessary to prevent smoke would take twelve years. That work must in many cases be done by help to be obtained by the owners.



SMOKESTACK ON JAMES H. WALKER & CO'S WHOLESALE HOUSE.

At the same time Mr. White said he took the position that smoke could be prevented and that it should be prevented, and yet the use of soft coal and even screenings could be continued. There was no loss involved for the owner, but on the contrary the economy of fuel would soon pay for any outlay that might be incurred.

Mr. White spoke of some of the tests of smoke-burners made by himself and his inspectors lately. He described the operation of furnaces at the Rookery, Tacoma, Owings, and United States Express buildings, the Fairbank factory, and the Wacker & Birk brewery. The furnaces of the last two places he admired particularly. They were of the down-draught construction and made little smoke, although the consumption of coal was enormous—860 pounds per hour at Fairbank's and 640 at the bewery. The coal used was Indiana block and Illinois screenings. In fact, Mr. White announced it as his opinion that the hope for smoke abatement lay not in smoke-burning devices but in proper furnace construction. The down-draught furnace and the mechanical stoker appear to be the most effective.

The Society for the Prevention of Smoke, he said, would not refrain from making recommendations for fear of stepping on somebody's toes. If it found a device good and suited to a certain place it would recommend it. It would be as fair as it was within the capacity of human beings to be, but would not remain idle simply for fear of giving offense.

In the midst of the wholesale clothing and dry goods district, at Market and Adams streets, stands the massive wholesale house of James H. Walker & Co. One would think that this firm would consider cleanliness one of the first requirements of persons who handle dry goods. This seems to be a fallacy. If it were true, the smokestack on the building would not be belching forth such an amount of smoke as it does every day. It is one of the worst in that bad district.

There were sixty-five smoke cases called in Justice Glennon's court yesterday afternoon, but as none of the defendants were ready for a hearing they were all continued until Feb. 25.

BISHOP SCHWEBACH'S CONSECRATION.

To Be Held at La Crosse, Wis., Feb. 25—The Nunnemacher Suit.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Archbishop Katzer will officiate at the consecration of the new Bishop of La Crosse, the Rev. James Schwebach, at La Crosse on Feb. 25. Mgr. Zeininger will serve as the archpriest. The services will begin at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. A large number of Bishops will attend, among them J. B. Cotter of Winona, Minn.; J. Jansen of Belleville, Ill.; J. Vertin of Marquette, Mich.: J. Shanley, Fargo, N. D.; J. McGolrick of Duluth, Minn.; J. Bonacum of Lincoln, Neb.; J. J. Hennessy of Wichita, Kas.; O. Zardetti of St. Cloud, Minn.; Richard Scannell of Omaha, Neb.; J. Cosgrove of Davenport, Ia., and J. Hennessy of Dubuque, Ia.

The suit of Edward L. Upton of Chicago against Niels C. Fredericksen, defendant, and Rudolph Nunnemacher, garnishee, involving over $100,000, came up for trial in the Circuit Court this afternoon. Newton S. Murphey opened the case for the plaintiff, and introduced a large number of promissory notes in evidence. The notes were made by Fredericksen to Upton in 1889, and ran from thirty to sixty days each. John Mr. Schmidtill, Upton's clerk, was put on the stand and read a schedule of the notes. At 10 per cent interest, deducting the part payments, they amounted to $111,131.81. The plaintiff rested his case.

It is probable that the case of Miss Kittie Lawrence against Mrs. Samuel Chandler will be settled out of court. Mrs. Chandler has retained Attorney David S. Ordway, and he has requested the plaintiff's counsel not to proceed any further in the matter until a conference is held.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."
BEECHAM'S PILLS
PAINLESS.—EFFECTUAL.
FOR ALL
BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,
Such as Sick Headache,
Weak Stomach,
Impaired Digestion,
Constipation,
Disordered Liver, etc.
Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

BURNETT'S
PERFECTLY PURE HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
STANDARD FLAVORING
EXTRACTS
Are Used by the Best Cooks and Housekeepers Everywhere.
What the Best New York Trade Say for 1892.

"We cater only to the best trade in the United States, and so sell Burnett's Flavoring Extracts exclusively."
PARK & TILFORD.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1892.

Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co.—
After repeated trials, we find the best trade on our books demand Burnett's Extracts. We have no complaints and no bother with these goods, and hereafter will carry no others in stock, filling orders for cheap goods outside.
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.

Notice in New York Grocers Monthly Review, January Number, 1892.
"We have decided, and so instructed our salesmen, beginning with the new year, to push Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts, for the reason that the sales of these goods have so grown with the best retail trade that they have become standard in all sections of the United States.
"We still keep a stock of cheaper brands for the trade who do not require quality, but require low-priced goods."
E. C. HAZARD & CO."

BURNETT'S EXTRACTS ARE FOR SALE AS BEST BY ALL FIRST-CLASS RETAILERS.

Nicoll THE TAILOR
20% DISCOUNT
On all goods ordered from us from date to February 20th.
This is an opportunity that you should take advantage of.
Call today and be measured.
Terms strictly cash.

Nicoll THE TAILOR
Cor. Clark & Adams-sts.
Open Evenings till 7 O'Clock.

BRONCHITIS
IS CAUSED BY A COLD
which settles in and inflames the air tubes leading to the lungs. It is the beginning of
Bronchial Consumption
If neglected leads to that disease very speedily. A sharp, metallic cough accompanies it. Take it in time and you can cure it with
SCHENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP.
Which Is Without an Equal for
BRONCHITIS
And for all diseases leading up to and including Consumption.

Dr. SCHENCK'S New Book on Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, and Stomach, should be in every home. Sent free.
DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

ELY
IMPORTANT NOTICE
On and after FEBRUARY 1 to FEBRUARY 20 all goods ordered of us will be sold at a DISCOUNT of
20%.
THE EDWARD ELY CO.

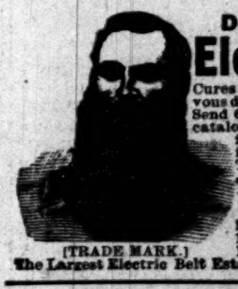
NEWSDEALERS CAN GET THE TRIBUNE AT THE HOME OFFICE FOR THE LOWEST PRICE; SAFE DELIVERY OR NO PAY

ALBERT E. PARSONS,
Ladies' Tailor and Dressmaker,
OF BOSTON,
Represented by J. J. SNOW, C. J. PARSONS,
WILL BE AT
"THE LELAND"
February 23, 24, and 25 with Model Gowns and Garments for Spring and Summer.
Also with samples of the latest novelties in Silks and Woolens from which they will be prepared to take orders for all occasions.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH VEGETABLES.—Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Office Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Chicago, Illinois, February 17, 1892. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, accompanied by guarantees, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., on Thursday, the 17th day of March, 1892, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for the furnishing and delivery of such quantities of fresh potatoes and onions as may be required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Camp at Oklahoma City, O. T.; Fort Reno, O. T.; Fort Riley, Kansas; Fort Sheridan, Illinois; Fort Sill, O. T.; and Fort Supply, I. T., during the time commencing May 1 and ending June 30, 1892. Proposals will be received up to and opened at the same hour at the several posts, by the respective commissaries of such posts, each post commissary receiving proposals for his own post only. Blanks for proposals and guarantees and circular of instructions to bidders, giving full information as to the quality and probable quantities of vegetables required, manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office or to the Acting Commissary of Subsistence at any post. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fresh Vegetables to be opened March 17, 1892," and addressed to the undersigned or to the Acting Commissary of Subsistence at the post bid for. M. R. MORGAN, Colonel, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of the Missouri.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING WAUKEGAN Harbor, Ill.—United States Engineer Office, 386 Milwaukee-st., Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 15, 1892. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon Wednesday, March 16, 1892, and then opened, in the presence of bidders, for dredging at Waukegan harbor, Ill. Approximate quantity, 60,000 cubic yards. The attention of bidders is invited to the acts of Congress approved Feb. 26, 1885, and Feb. 23, 1887, Vol. 23, Page 322, and Vol. 24, Page 414, Statutes-at-Large. Proposals will be accompanied by a guarantee that, if bid is accepted, contract will be entered into within 10 days after notice of acceptance. Preference will be given to materials and plant of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (import duties included) being equal. For blank proposals and information apply at this office. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Dredging Waukegan Harbor," and addressed to JAMES F. GREGORY, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Custodian of the United States Marine Hospital, Chicago, Ill., Room 20 Custom-House Building, and opened at 12 o'clock on the 23d day of February, 1892, for furnishing all labor and material required to complete, in accordance with the specification, certain interior painting, calcimining, etc. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for not less than 2 per cent of the amount thereof. Bidders must state the number of working days within which they will complete the work under penalty of forfeiting $10 per day for every day in excess of the number so stated. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. The specification can be seen and any information obtained by applying at this office. JOHN B. HAMILTON, Custodian.



[TRADE MARK.]
DR. A. OWEN'S
Electric Belt
Cures acute, chronic and nervous diseases without medicine. Send 6c. for illustrated catalogue, with statements [illegible] in English, Swedish, German, and Norwegian, or [illegible]
THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.
[illegible] Factory, [illegible] Chicago, Ill. [illegible] Broadway.
The Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

HOTEL NORMANDIE,
McPHERSON SQUARE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.
New house, centrally located,
Elegantly equipped and furnished.
Cuisine and service unexcelled.
HORACE M. CAKE, PROPRIETOR.

BERMUDA.
The Land of the Lily and the Rose.
HAMILTON HOTEL,
Open from December until May.
For circulars, etc., address
WALTER AIKEN, Proprietor.
Hamilton, Bermuda.

DEMAND CHEAPER GAS

A CITIZENS' MOVEMENT TO ELECT ALDERMEN WHO FAVOR IT.

One of Those Interested Declares That Men Who Refuse to Pledge Themselves Against the Trust Will Be Opposed by All Parties—Why the City Should Own the Plant—The Meeting Called at the Sherman House for Tonight—Some Experiences.

According to a citizen interested in the agitation gas bills will play an important part in the coming election for members of the City Council.

"The Aldermen chosen at the next election will be men who make pledged in advance to a policy looking to the eventual ownership of gas works by the city and the furnishing of gas to the people, by the people, and for the people," said a man who is one of the prime movers in the citizens' movement which will find expression at a mass-meeting. "There will be no politics in the fight we propose making aside from this one question. Republicans and Democrats alike will be given to understand that the success of party candidates depends upon their attitude on gas. In other words, a candidate for the City Council who will not pledge himself to aid the people in this manner will be met by the opposition of every one who has suffered from gas-trust extortion. The women may not be allowed to vote, but you may depend on it that their influence will be felt.

"Republicans, Democrats, and Laborites will find it to their decided advantage to adopt our views and to instil the cardinal principles of our war cries into their party platforms.

"Our plans? Well, it is too early to explain them fully; in fact, they are embryotic as yet. Personally I favor the issuing of bonds and the building of a complete gas plant with mains and feeders tapping every street in Chicago. At a greatly reduced charge for gas to consumers and with honest methods there could be a sufficient sum set aside each year toward a sinking fund to pay the bonds at their maturity. The gas trust has stock and bonds to the amount of $25,000,000, on which dividends and interest must be paid, while it is a fact that a better plant could be erected for $5,000,000. The people of Chicago are paying usurious rates of interest on watered stock.

A Strong Fight Means Success.

"If a strong and determined fight should be made on this there is no question as to ultimate success. We have scared the gas people already, and I would like to wager a considerable sum that the pressure will be so reduced that gas bills for February will be materially less. It would be something of a hardship on the owners of gas stock if the City of Chicago should build and operate a plant, but when a warship gets after a pirate's craft the suffering of the pirate captain and his piratical crew is not considered. Their convulsions at the end of the yard-arm are a source of joy to all beholders."

"Why should not Chicago own its own gas plant?" said another of the committee, who had listened to the remarks of the first speaker. "It has been demonstrated in many cities and towns that they could be run satisfactorily and that gas could be sold at a much lower figure than is charged by private corporations and there would still be a profit. The plants of the gas trust are old and the machinery is not only antique in pattern, but is badly worn. Much of the piping is so worn with rust that it leaks badly and fully 30 per cent of the gas manufactured is lost in transporting. The gas trust may not lose it, but it is lost nevertheless. There is no more reason for the gas works being in the hands of a monopoly than for the water-works to be owned by a corporation."

A Meeting Called for Tonight.

Invitations were sent out yesterday to the 300 men who have been selected to act as a special Committee of Arrangements and which is to meet at the Sherman House at 7:30 o'clock tonight. The invitation reads:

> CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—An important meeting of earnest citizens will be held Friday evening, Feb. 19, at 7:30 o'clock, at Sherman House Parlor, to devise some effective measures for the correction of the severe wrongs and ("errors"?) inflicted upon a generous people by the Chicago Gas Trust. Unless the strong speak and act the poor and the humble are without defense. You are especially urged to attend the meeting named.
>
> COMMITTEE OF AGITATION.

The following additional names have been added to the list published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning:

Charles P. Miller, T. Marcus, Charles F. Stokes, L. Adams, Emil Peterson, M. Altman, Morris Epstein, Adam Craig, R. Spaulding, C. W. Storey, A. H. Abbott, Graham H. Harris, Emil Liebling, C. F. Gunther, F. W. Farwell, W. C. Potter, E. H. Goodrich, J. D. Isaacs, J. A. Weeks, J. H. Coles, W. H. Haskell, Benjamin Allen, M. W. Diffley, M. R. Cobb, W. S. Wilkinson, Jules Kluefer, Charles T. Wilt, Charles A. Taylor, J. D. Delbridge, George E. Stanton, W. S. Johnson, T. C. Matlack, John B. Wiggins, M. H. Berg, S. F. Wilson, J. A. Colby, H. A. Sloan, W. P. Mussey, George Kelsey, W. A. Stanton, T. Benton Leiter, J. A. Sutter, A. M. Henderson, J. E. Haskell, M. H. Foulke, R. W. Hyman, George H. Gerts, W. L. Gay, M. D. Deane, G. J. M. Porter, W. A. Hutchison, Carter H. Harrison, Jesse Cox, Sidney Smith, John A. Sweet, E. F. Runyan, Washington Hesing, Rufus H. Bartlett, Joseph R. Dunlop, James W. Scott, John F. Gould, C. Sidney Shepard, R. W. Patterson Jr., N. B. Rapplye, John R. Bird.

Complaints are still pouring in upon the committee charging extortion by the gas trust. Many of these are from poor families, to whom the additional expense for gas is a particular hardship. Others are from business houses.

Some of the Complaints.

The Chicago Oyster-House, Nos. 140 to 144 Madison street, is one of the most decided complainants. The proprietors say an explanation of the peculiar juggling of the meter's figures will be difficult. In January, 1890, the gas bill for the restaurant was $138; January, 1891, $167; while for January of the present year the bill presented was for $214. For December of last year the bill was only $156, showing an increase in one month of $58, and this notwithstanding the later hours kept before Christmas and for the week following. There have been no additions to the restaurant during the last three years, and the amount of gas consumed is practically the same year after year. For 1890 the gas bills amounted to a total of $1,486. For 1891 the total jumped to $1,788.

Brockway & McKey, proprietors of the restaurant at Nos. 154 to 160 Clark street, paid a gas bill of $198 for November and $208 for December. They concluded the bills were growing too rapidly and so a reform was instituted. The pressure was reduced materially at the meter, a number of lights were turned off entirely, and the gas used for cooking oysters, a considerable portion of that used, was cut off entirely and steam was substituted for it. When Feb. 1 came round, however, the usual bill was received from the gas trust. It was for $243.

THINK CONSUMERS ARE TO BLAME.

Opinions Expressed by Members of the Chicago Gas Club.

In discussing the fact that considerable air as well as gas was blown through the supply pipes, members of the Chicago Gas club yesterday spoke as follows:

J. B. Howard—It may be true that mistakes have been made in the reading of meters, but these would correct themselves when the first correct reading was obtained. Most of the trouble, however, is directly traceable to the carelessness of the consumers themselves. They turn the gas on full blast and allow the burners to blow, thereby wasting a small percentage of the gas and obtaining no illumination from it. This is due largely to the fact that they do not have check burners and do not see that the burners are occasionally renewed. By constant use a burner becomes so incrusted with the chemical constituents of gas as to greatly diminish its efficiency. The gas meter is as perfect and correct an instrument as can be made, and to it little blame can be attached. With its correct use the chances are nine to one in favor of the consumer. The only way in which a meter may be made to over-register is by placing it in a warm place, and this the gas companies can ill afford to do, as heat will ruin a meter, which is an expensive instrument. The talk about an air pressure being brought to bear upon it is all rot. It is hard to make the public believe there is no chicanery on the part of the gas companies, but let them get hold of a little of the stock and their views undergo a radical change.

F. H. Shelton—The complaint seems to arise from meters which have been improperly read and from the old pipes which are to be found in many of the buildings in the city. The first difficulty it is impossible for the gas companies to correct by the existing methods. They attempt to employ trustworthy readers, but there is nothing to prevent one of these men from estimating a meter, and the company has no means of finding out whether this has been done. I think the introduction of the new device described in THE TRIBUNE would be a step in advance of the present system. The responsibility of keeping the gas-pipes in a building in proper condition rests with the landlords. The talk to the effect that an air pressure is brought to bear upon the meters is the veriest of nonsense. If some of the dissatisfied consumers would spend $10 for a chemist to analyze their gas, the folly of this assertion could soon be shown. The introduction of even a small percentage of air so decreases the illuminating power of gas that it can be readily detected by the eye—the result being a blue flame. There has been no intention on the part of the gas companies to defraud the consumer, and whatever cause for complaint there may be lies in a condition of affairs that they have been unable to remedy by existing systems.

Many other representatives of the gas companies were seen and expressed practically the same views. The device for reading meters as described in THE TRIBUNE seemed to meet with general satisfaction.

OLD-TIME GAS COMPANY METHODS.

An Instance That Came to Light in 1888.

The recent agitation of the gas question recalls a curious incident that happened in 1888, and was published in THE TRIBUNE at that time.

Two years previous to July, 1888, G. T. Lewis, a real-estate man, moved from Room 19, No. 21 Wabash avenue, where his office had been for some time. When he vacated the premises the gas meter and all the fixtures were removed. Shortly afterward another man rented the office, but he did not find it necessary to use gas. Notwithstanding that the meter and gas fixtures had been removed a gas bill made its appearance promptly at the end of each month. The occupant of the office was surprised at first, but after several months he became used to it, and when the gas bill arrived it was promptly consigned to the waste-basket.

For two years the bills, which were made out to G. T. Lewis, and were for various amounts ranging from fifty cents to $1, came promptly each month. Mr. Lewis' successor grew weary of receiving gas bills about this time, and hunted up Mr. Lewis, and gave him the last bill, which called for fifty cents, for gas burned during July, 1888. A visit to the office of the Consumers' Gas company failed to reveal the method by which Mr. Lewis' bills were made out, and it was also impossible to ascertain what system was used to keep the books.

The Superintendent declared at the time that it was all a mistake, although he had previously declared that there was a meter in the place, and that the bills had been made out according to the register. A visit to the office dispelled the "illusion" under which he seemed to be suffering, and Mr. Lewis' successor was troubled no more with gas bills.

HOLDING OUT FOR A HIGHER PRICE.

A. C. Pinkham Talks of the Action of Property-Owners in the Field Block.

A. C. Pinkham of A. C. Pinkham & Co., who has been carrying on the negotiations for the purchase or lease of the property in the same block with Marshall Field & Co.'s retail store, State and Washington streets, said yesterday that two of the parties who had at first practically agreed to accept the offer made had suddenly changed their minds and were holding out for a higher price.

"Has Mr. Walsh set a price on the Western News company property?" he was asked.

"Yes; but I can tell you nothing about the price fixed. In my opinion the whole business will have to rest just where it is for the present."

"Is it true that Marshall Field has a controlling interest in the Central Music Hall property?"

"I do not think he has. I do know that some time ago the stock was all concentrated in the hands of a few people—not to exceed a dozen, at the outside. N. K. Fairbank then led the list. Marshall Field was second. But I am positive there is an understanding between the two by which Field can secure control at any time he desires."

John R. Walsh, President of the Chicago National Bank and principal owner of the Western News company's building, was not at his office when a reporter for THE TRIBUNE called there. His private secretary said that the property in question was not being offered for sale, and that Mr. Walsh had not set a price upon it. There had been numerous inquiries regarding it from various real-estate men and brokers who might or might not be representing Marshall Field. If a reasonable offer were made for the property Mr. Walsh, he thought, would be willing to sell it. The Western News company's lease expires within a year and arrangements for giving possession could no doubt be easily made in case the property should be sold. Later in the day Mr. Walsh was quoted as saying he would take $300,000, that price covering his own and all other interests in the property.

Regarding the property at Randolph street and Wabash avenue A. S. Trude said: "There was a party in here who wanted to buy, but that was some time ago. My property is 50x104 feet. The twenty-five feet next adjoining it upon Wabash avenue is owned by Mrs. Sanford Lewis. The parties—who did not wish their names made known—fixed the value of my property, which had recently undergone considerable improvement, at $215,000 and that of Mrs. Lewis at $75,000. She declined to sell and the deal fell through, as they did not want any of the property unless they could get both mine and Mrs. Lewis'. My impression was that the property was wanted at that time as a site for a theater. Since then there have been a number of desultory inquiries regarding my property, but my usual reply has been that the property is not in the market. I have no objections to selling, but don't care to have the property hawked about by real-estate men. It hurts it."

IT MAY RECONSIDER THE ACTION TAKEN.

The Republican Committee's Aldermanic Convention Plan Unpopular.

It is agreed that the Republican City Central committee at its next meeting will reconsider its action in giving each member of the committee authority to call an Aldermanic convention in the ward he represents at such time and in such manner as he may see fit and issue a call providing that the primaries be held under the new primary election law and that the conventions be held the same day.

There was much comment yesterday among Republicans over the action of the committee Wednesday and the general opinion seemed to be that a mistake had been made.

Collector Mamer, commenting yesterday on the criticism made that nearly all the members of the Republican county and city committees are officeholders, said: "I intend to ask the committeemen who are employed in my office to resign from the committees or to resign their positions. I think there is good reason for the criticism indulged in regarding this abuse. The servants of the people should not pose as the people's bosses."

State's-Attorney Longenecker's victory at the Richland County convention created much discussion in Republican circles yesterday. There was a great deal of surprise among the Fifer people, who felt sure the convention would indorse the Governor's candidacy. One feature of the fight could not be explained and that was how Live Stock Commissioner McCauley got on the delegation. He is an appointee of the Governor.

THE COLORED PHYSICIAN THROWN OUT.

White Doctors of Augusta, Ga., Succeed in Having an Appointment Revoked.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The white doctors of this city have succeeded in boycotting a colored physician who was elected by the city to serve his own race and have bulldozed the city authorities into nullifying their own act. There is a colored hospital here which has been used by the Medical College of Georgia. A month ago the City Council departed from their usual course and elected the Rev. D. W. Culp, a colored doctor, to take charge of the hospital. At once the students of the college rose in revolt against practicing there. Later their action was reechoed by the faculty, which refused to recognize Culp as a physician. There the matter has stood for three weeks. Now the announcement is made that the affair has been settled by the reduction of Culp to be steward of the hospital, the denial of the fact that he is a physician, and the supremacy of the white doctors over a colored institution. This agreement has been reached by the college faculty and the Hospital committee of the City Council.

Canadian Insurance Company Quits.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 18.—The amalgamation of the Citizens' Insurance company with the Guardian of London, Eng., has been completed. The latter acquires the Canadian fire business of the Citizens'. It is understood that the Guardian company pays $95,000 for the building now occupied by the Citizens' at 35 per cent on unearned premiums. A Canadian Board of Directors has been elected. It includes Premier Abbott and Andrew Allan.

MUSIC ON ALL SIDES.

FIFTEEN BAND STANDS TO BE BUILT ON THE FAIR GROUNDS.

Plans of the Chief of Construction—Theodore Thomas Has a Conference with Him in Regard to the Matter—Many Applications Already Received—The Japanese Government to Donate Its World's Fair Exhibit to the City of Chicago—What It Will Consist Of.

Visitors to the World's Fair will find on every hand bands of music for their entertainment. At least fifteen music-stands, the Chief of Construction said yesterday afternoon, would be provided for the accommodation of the different bands anxious to visit the Exposition and make music for the visitors. In addition Chief of Construction Burnham will recommend that a special building be constructed to accommodate the choruses which will sing at the World's Fair.

Theodore Thomas, Musical Director of the Exposition, spent last night at Jackson Park as the guest of Mr. Burnham. He went there to confer with the Chief of Construction in reference to the location of the band-stands and the chorus hall. After several conferences with Mr. Thomas Mr. Burnham has decided to recommend that a chorus hall be built between the Transportation and Horticultural Buildings. Its dimensions are to be 160x200 feet, and its cost, approximately, $75,000. Already Scottish, Welsh, and other musical associations have asked for an opportunity of giving musical festivals. The idea of having these concerts in the proposed live-stock amphitheater, at the south end of the park, has been abandoned and the new building will be erected for that purpose.

As to the band-stands or music pavilions Chief of Construction Burnham has always had their erection in view and an estimate of $20,000 for their construction appears in the budget. From all parts of the United States and from foreign countries bandmasters have sent applications for the privilege of making music. Among these applications is that of the director of Emperor William of Germany's band. In addition local organizations are anxious to show what they can do at the Fair, and no doubt is expressed that the fifteen band-stands will be constantly occupied.

The chorus hall it is intended shall accommodate 7,000 auditors, and in it will be given the grand musical festival of the World's Fair.

PERMANENT JAPANESE EXHIBIT.

The One Prepared for the Fair to Be Turned Over to the City of Chicago.

Jackson Park will in all probability be enriched by a permanent exhibit of Japanese ancient temples and landscape gardenings.

Several weeks ago S. Tegima, Special World's Fair Commissioner from Japan, arrived in the city and asked of the Exposition management space for the reproduction of certain Japanese temples and a display of landscape gardening. He said his government was willing to spend $50,000 on the buildings and $10,000 on the gardening, and at the close of the Fair donate the same to the City of Chicago or the South Park Commissioners.

Chief of Construction Burnham at the meeting of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings yesterday recommended that Japan be given 40,000 square feet for the purpose indicated on the north end of the wooded island in Jackson Park. This is the space selected by the Japanese Commissioner. It remains for the South Park Commission to pass upon the request and offer of Commissioner Tegima. There seems to be little doubt that the Park Commissioners will favor the plan. They practically did so at a meeting last week.

At the committee meeting yesterday Mr. Burnham also recommended that 4,000 square feet be allotted for the Japanese tea-house between the Manufactures Building and the lake. Both recommendations were confirmed by the committee.

FRENCHMEN NOT ENTHUSIASTIC.

Archbishop Ireland Says There Is Much Ill-Feeling in France Toward the Fair.

ROME, Feb. 12.—In an interview today Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, who is in this city, said that when he was in France he was informed that little interest was taken there in the Chicago Exhibition. Incidents that had occurred at the Philadelphia and New Orleans Expositions had left an unfavorable impression upon the minds of Frenchmen. Nor had the French forgiven the meager part taken by the United States in the Paris Exposition.

The Archbishop further said that a friend of his who had the closest relations with the French Government said the government had complained of its inability to obtain either from Washington or Chicago particulars regarding the Exhibition. Letters, this friend said, were often never answered or were answered only after a long delay. When they were answered the replies were seldom as full as they should be. The Archbishop concluded by declaring that something must be done at once to remove the ill-feeling or otherwise France would be poorly represented at the Fair.

TO ASSIST IN RAISING THE SUM.

The Hartford Board of Trade Will Pledge That City's Share.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 18.—The Hartford Board of Trade has voted to further the objects of the convention of manufacturers and others called to meet here the 22d inst. to raise $35,000 for Connecticut's representation at the Chicago Fair. Various plans for raising Hartford's share of the $50,000 were discussed, the most popular plan suggested being to make a joint note signed by twenty-five leading citizens. The understanding is that the next Legislature will reimburse the subscribers. Finally it was voted to appoint a committee of ten to attend the general convention the 22d inst., with authority to pledge the City of Hartford for $10,000.

Boston Artists Will Enter Objection.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18.—Boston artists are excited over the action of Mr. Halsey C. Ives, Chief of the Department of Fine Arts of the Columbian Exposition, or possibly Assistant Director Charles M. Kurtz, in entirely ignoring the appointment of the Boston members of the jury who are to decide what works of art are suitable to be shown at the Fair. Furthermore, the "general" jury, which is to be composed of members of the New York jury, has power to reverse the decision of the Boston jury, while giving to Boston artists no representation on the "general" jury. In order to voice this feeling an indignation meeting has been held, at which a committee was appointed to draft a petition to Chief Ives praying for a representation upon the general jury and upon the "hanging" committee; also recommending that the decision of the Boston jury be final. The committee, which is to report to an adjourned meeting, consists of Thomas Allen, John J. Enneking, Ross Turner, Charles Turner, and J. F. Cole.

W. C. Shurtleff's Appointment.

The Committee on Manufactures of the Board of Directors met yesterday afternoon, and, among other things, approved of the nomination of W. C. Shurtleff of Waterloo, Ia., to be chief clerk to Chief Allison of the Department of Manufactures. Congressman Henderson made the recommendation for Mr. Shurtleff's appointment several months ago. The Director-General, before taking any action, made a thorough investigation of Mr. Shurtleff's fitness for the position and finally recommended him. Meanwhile Congressman Henderson has assaulted the Director-General before Congress.

Low Rates on English Railroads.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The British railways have undertaken to carry the goods of British exhibiters at the Chicago Fair to and from the port of shipment at half rates, and the principal steamship companies have reduced rates considerably and will take freight to the Exhibition at 11 shillings per ton and have also consented to adopt a reduced passenger tariff for exhibiters and their employés, certified to be such, under the authority of the Royal Commission.

No Queen Isabella Pavilion.

The Queen Isabella Association will have no pavilion on the Fair grounds. The subject was brought up before the Committee on Grounds and Buildings at its meeting yesterday afternoon, and a decision reached that space for the proposed pavilion could not be granted. In a general way the work of women and woman's organizations will be represented in the Woman's Building, under the direction of Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers. This disposes of the old fight of the Queen Isabella Association against the Board of Lady Managers. The association may erect its statue of Queen Isabella, which is being prepared by Harriet Hosmer, but all woman's congresses and woman's exhibits of a national character must go to the Woman's Building.

To Arrange for Forwarding Exhibits.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Among the passengers today on the Teutonic was R. F. Downing, who goes to Europe to arrange in various countries for forwarding and handling all the way through the World's Fair exhibits, and carries to exhibiters special maps and official documents for their information.

Exposition Notes.

The Turkish Government was yesterday assigned the site allotted to the Argentine Republic southeast of the Fine Art Gallery. The space is 100 feet square.

The contract for the construction of a permanent greenhouse, which is to be an annex of the Horticultural Building, was awarded yesterday to Heidenrich & Co. for $12,940.

I. K. Boyesen, World's Fair Commissioner for Norway, has received a telegram stating that a royal requisition for an appropriation of 200,000 crowns has been presented to the Norwegian Parliament for making an exhibit at the Fair.

Herr Adolphus Custodis of Dusseldorf, Germany, wants to construct on the World's Fair grounds one or more of his big chimneys which are composed of radial clay brick. He is willing to erect these chimneys and have them put to any practical purpose of the Exposition management.

Chief Samuels of the Department of Horticulture has received from the California State Board the designs for the California horticultural exhibit in the open court of the Horticultural Building. The ground plan occupies a space of 88x270 feet. The exhibit will include date trees, orange trees, lemon trees, and other specimens of citrous fruit.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, wishes the statement denied that the board has refused to admit the work of colored women to the Columbian Exposition. Instead of crowding the colored women out Mrs. Palmer says she is endeavoring to secure a representation of what they have accomplished in the industrial world.

One of the promised exhibits at the Fair in the Transportation Department will be a full sized model of a 125-ton steam hammer. It will, to all appearances, be a perfect duplicate of an original turned out by the Bethlehem Iron company of Pennsylvania. In addition the same firm will exhibit a battleship shafting 125 feet in length and specimens of armor-plate, guns, projectiles, and various naval appliances.

MILWAUKEE'S NEW MALTING SYSTEM.

An Ingenious Device Gets a Chicago Verdict—How It Works.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—An innovation in malting in successful operation here was inspected today by a large number of brewers and maltsters, including many from abroad, among them these from Chicago: A. L. Sommers, William Kroeschell, Frank Hess, P. H. Rice, O. G. Blair, S. J. Burke, Charles Purcell, J. G. Smythe, A. Rheinstone, J. H. Pank, W. Bellinghausen, J. Gukenbeimer, A. F. Bullen, C. Bullen, F. N. Youngs, E. J. Berg, Theodore Zitel. The new system is known as the Galland-Henning pneumatic malting drums, and was recently introduced into the Kraus Merkel company's new malt house.

The new process is the invention of Nicholas Galland, a German brewer, materially improved upon by Julius Henning.

It consists of sheetiron drums about ten feet in length and six feet in diameter. There is a lining of perforated iron close to the shell of the drum leaving a space for air between the lining and the drum. The grain lies between this lining and a perforated iron tube, running through the axis of the drum. This tube affords an outlet for the air which has entered in the space between the lining and the drum. There being no other outlet the air forces itself through the grain. The drum rests on rollers and it makes a revolution once every forty minutes, thus constantly changing the position of the grain and at the same time securing an equal distribution of air through it. The germination under the drum process is accomplished in five days, and malting can be carried on every day. Under the old one, on account of temperature, 230 days a year was a fair average.

The visitors expressed themselves as much pleased with Mr. Burke of Chicago and there was hardly a doubt that the new system would immediately supplant those now in use throughout the country.

TO TIE UP THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

Fears Are Entertained That the Strike on the Pennsylvania Will Spread.

LIMA, O., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The strike among the machinists of the Pan-Handle division of the Pennsylvania line threatens to extend over the entire system should the company introduce non-union men, as it now threatens, and a tie-up of the entire system will be the result. An effort for an adjustment of the trouble has failed and the strikers are encouraged by the Executive committee of the International Society of Machinists. The officials of the railroad company declare that the piece work system is here to stay, come what may, and the men assert that the company has been discharging members of the brotherhood for several months for no other reason than that they were union men.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 18.—It is considered probable that Indianapolis will within a few hours experience another street-car tie-up. Since the temporary settlement of the late strike several employés have been discharged. Last night the brotherhood demanded the reinstatement of the discharged men and an increase in wages, giving President Frenzel until Saturday to reply. It is semi-officially announced this morning that the strikers' demands will not be granted.

GOV. FIFER TO THE FARMERS.

He Was in Attendance at the Champaign County Institute.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—In the Farmers' Institute today J. M. F. Erwin of the Empire company read a paper on "Hemp, Its Culture and Uses." Gov. Fifer gave an address on "Farmers as Citizens" to a very large audience. His remarks were eulogistic of the farmer class. Richard Perry of Griggsville, President of the Central Illinois Horticultural Society, delivered his annual address. H. Augustine of Normal spoke on "The Relation of the Nursery Men to Horticulture" at this evening's session of the Horticultural Society; Prof. William R. Lazenby, Secretary of the Ohio State Experiment Station, on "The Progress and Possibilities of Horticulture"; G. W. McClues on "What Our State Experiment Station Is Doing"; and C. N. Dennis of Hamilton on "The Present Condition and Outlook for Illinois Horticulture."

POINT FOR DEFENDANT M. B. CURTIS.

A Witness for the State Impeaches the Testimony of Police Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 18.—Evidence in rebuttal was given by the prosecution today in the trial of M. B. Curtis for the murder of Officer Grant. The only testimony of importance was that of George Alfers, who on cross-examination by the defense stated that the officers pursuing the man running from the scene were ninety feet behind when the man turned the corner. This impeaches the testimony of officers who testified that they did not loose sight of the man while he was running away. The case was continued until Tuesday.

COULD NOT CONVICT CAMPBELL.

The Jury in the First Emporia, Kas., Liquor Case Failed to Agree.

EMPORIA, Kas., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—In the case of J. M. Campbell, accused on eighty-two counts of violation of the Prohibition law, the jury this evening was dismissed, being unable to agree. This is the first of the whisky cases over which Emporia has been so worked up. The action of the jury was no surprise to the general public. This in the face of the fact that Judge Graves in his charge virtually told the jury that a verdict of guilty was the only one that could be returned.

The evidence heard another warrant was sworn out by the County Attorney against Campbell, charging him with contempt in selling liquor while an injunction was served against him.

Settled for Ten Years Now.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 18.—The United Workmen discussed a proposal to secede from the Supreme Court of the United States. The proposition was rejected. This settles the question for the next ten years.

UNFIT FOR DRINKING.

SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATIONS OF CHICAGO WATER MADE.

Bacteriological and Chemical Tests of the Fluid at Various Points in the River and Lake—The Water Pumped Through the Pier Inlet Said to Be Shocking—That at the Old Crib Not Good—Pure Fluid at the Four-Mile Crib—The Requirements of Water to Be Wholesome.

Feb. 11 the *Illinois Staats Zeitung* sent an expedition to examine the drinking water at a number of points in the neighborhood of the various inlets of the water tunnels. The experts were the chemists Robert Wahl and Max Henius and the bacteriologist A. Lasché. In publishing the results of a preliminary examination of the samples of water obtained on the trip the paper says:

> The bacteriological examination of drinking water has been cultivated with great care and diligence in Germany and England during the last year, and whenever there is a question of supplying cities and smaller places with water a most searching examination of the water in the source of supply is made before the construction of the aqueducts and water-works is begun. In America people have up to the present time unfortunately failed to proceed with equal care, and in Chicago, particularly in the location of the water-works and inlet pipes, the quality of the water has been considered not at all or in a most superficial manner.
>
> The fatal consequences of this negligence appear in an alarming increase of diseases, especially of the typhus kind, and although the present Commissioner of Health of our city is trying to allay the fears of the people by asserting that our drinking water is wholesome, and that typhus diseases have no connection with it, nevertheless the fact that the State Board of Health has ordered a thorough examination of our drinking water by its representative, Dr. Rauch, and arranged for a conference with the Drainage Board, the Canal Commissioners, representatives of the press, etc., for the discussion of the question of water pollution, shows sufficiently that the authorities are alive to the necessity of putting a stop to its increase.
>
> **Requirements of Wholesome Water.**
>
> The requirements of water in order to be wholesome are:
>
> First—The water should be clear, colorless, and without odor, and is the better the more it contains of carbonic acid and oxygen and the more more even its temperature.
>
> Second—The water should not be infected in any determinable way—that is, polluted—with human or animal refuse and products of decomposition.
>
> Third—Hence, upon microscopic examination, it must not show any considerable development of the lower organisms of decomposition, and hence in the examination of drinking water it is of particular importance to demonstrate the presence in the water of polluting animal refuse.
>
> The trip of the experts was made with clear weather and a temperature of about 20°. The samples of water were taken at a depth of about ten feet. The first sample was taken in the river at a point a little north of Twelfth street, the second at Lake street bridge, then at Dearborn street, at the mouth of the river, half way to the inlet at the north end of the northeast breakwater, at the point of this inlet, half way between this point and the old crib, at the crib itself, half way from there to the four-mile crib, at the four-mile crib itself, then at three points on a line from the four-mile crib to the mouth of the river, allowing one mile between the points, and lastly at the east end of the northeast breakwater.
>
> With these fourteen samples chemical and bacteriological examinations were made in the laboratories of Messrs. Wahl and Henius, but have not been completed. What was found by the preliminary examinations is that the river water at point A (near Twelfth street) shows about 300,000 micro-organisms in a cubic centimeter, and that there is a gradual increase in the number of bacteria as one approaches the mouth of the river. This is owing to the fact that the river along that line receives the contents of numerous sewers. At the mouth of the river the pollution is almost as great as in the river proper, but it decreases as one approaches the pier inlet. This is the continuation of the old provisional North Shore inlet.
>
> **Absolutely Unfit for Drinking.**
>
> That the water pumped through the pier inlet is absolutely unfit for drinking water was conclusively shown by our examination, for in the water taken at that point there were found over 20,000 micro-organisms in a cubic centimeter, whereas the limit is 500. But the quality of the water which we get from the old crib does not satisfy hygienic requirements, as it contains 2,000 bacteria in a cubic centimeter.
>
> On the way to the new four-mile crib the pollution decreases rapidly, and the examination of the samples taken at that point gave the gratifying result that water as pure as can be desired can be drawn from there, as it contains only eighty micro-organisms.
>
> The samples taken on the return trip to the mouth of the river show a regular increase of the number of bacteria, but the pollution at a point directly off the south pier of the river entrance is not nearly so great as at the south end of the northeast breakwater, where over 15,000 bacteria were found in a cubic centimeter. It appears from this that the refuse coming from the river gathers about the northeast breakwater and divides to the east and west thereof, and that the water supply would be better at a distance of only two or three miles from shore if it was taken at a point further south.
>
> On the trip the representative of this paper made the observation that the scows which carry the mud dredged from the river dump their loads at a distance of not more than two or three miles from shore, whereas the requirement is that they shall go out at least five miles on the lake.
>
> The chemical analysis also showed that the water from the pier inlet is to be absolutely condemned; the water from the old crib is strongly objectionable, whereas that taken from the four-mile crib does not exceed the limits established by science. The above conclusions are confirmed by an examination of water taken the same day from a hydrant in the city and showing nearly 2,000 micro-organisms.

TALMAGE ON SUNDAY AND THE FAIR.

The Brooklyn Divine Thinks There Should Be Religious Services on the Grounds.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage of Brooklyn spent yesterday at the Grand Pacific, leaving in the evening for the West.

"There is much of polemics in the air nowadays," he said in talking of the present seeming unsettled condition of the religious world. "I am not a polemist myself. I do not believe in religious controversies. The preacher should teach the truth, according to his own seeing, without regard as to what others are doing. It is not necessary to fight for religion. When a man fights he gets angry and his usefulness is ended.

"More interesting to me is the question of Sunday at the World's Fair. I am interested in that because of my desire for the happiness of the working people. There must be no clash between the church and the World's Fair, nor between the World's Fair and the wage-earners. The proper solution is to have every workshop, factory, and store closed promptly every Saturday noon during the entire Exposition. Give the working classes a half holiday every week during that time. Then Sunday let the great preachers who will be here from all parts of the world hold services in all the World's Fair buildings which will admit of it. Your regular churches and all your down-town halls will be crowded at that time, and there will be an abundance of people to fill the improvised churches on the Exposition grounds."

Grand Pacific—R. H. Hummell, London; J. W. Allis, New York; Frank McCurtie, Tacoma; Joseph Lynch, Spokane, Wash.; Charles R. Burt, Hartford, Conn.; Edward Flad, St. Louis; George R. Smith, Minneapolis; H. G. Sayles, Denver; E. G. Kelley, New York; Proctor Patterson, Cleveland.

Tremont—E. M. May, New York; E. C. Malsby, Richmond, Ind.; Daniel Hemingway, Somerville; W. H. Mason, New York; J. W. Pollock, Alexandria, La.; B. M. Graham, Detroit; L. J. Wendell, Newark, N. J.; W. G. Gill, Galena; J. W. Cross, Detroit; Wm. R. Rooney, Boston.

Sherman—E. E. Walling, Fostoria, O.; C. C. Jones, Rockford; J. G. Fry, Lincoln, Neb.; N. D. Fratt, Racine; John M. True, Madison; J. H. Moffett, Paxton; L. W. McLaughlin, Grand Forks, N. D.; G. P. Kenyon, Fargo, N. D.

Auditorium—J. A. Monroe, Omaha; Juan Boyle, Kearney, Neb.; C. B. Wing, Cincinnati; F. C. Pingree, Detroit; G. E. Bayley, Buffalo; J. S. Seerburger, New York; A. B. Nettleton, Minneapolis.

Richelieu—F. J. Kenny, New Westminister, S. C.; A. Maurice, New York; L. C. Fuller, Buffalo; B. S. White, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Palmer—T. F. Summington, Farmersville, Ky.; A. W. Shaw, Freeport, Me.; M. H. Goodman, New York; L. L. Simpson, Boston.

Leland—W. R. Meggatt, John C. Montgomery, Denver; F. D. Hubbell, Columbia, Mo.; M. L. Leddens, Columbus, O.

Wellington—T. R. Carlland, H. A. Packard, Boston; T. C. Barnes, Lexington, Ky.; W. F. Crosby, Milwaukee.

Stub Ends of Thought.

Some men say they are perfectly willing to spend their whole lives in making their wive happy, but they don't spend any money for the same purpose.

The woman with the prettiest face is not always the most beautiful woman.

What the world thinks should be a woman's looking-glass.

Zeal should be seasoned with prudence.

Religion has rights its ministers are bound to respect.

Good clothes covereth a multitude of skins.

A man is known by the money he keeps.

The heart will starve if but one dish be lacking.

Life is worth living if death is worth dying.

Happiness is constitutional.—*Detroit Free Press.*

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

The Workers' Church Center Wants 150 Members for a Proposed Course.

"The American Flag and Neutral Rights" was the subject of Dr. Woodburn's lecture last night at the Workers' Church before the Workers' Church University Extension Center. There will be two more lectures on this course, and what the center will do after they have been delivered is a problem. It is planned to have Prof. E. A. Ross of Indiana University deliver a course of twelve lectures on political and social reforms, touching upon monetary, railway, and tax reform, reforms in land ownerships and labor conditions, municipal reform, socialism, and other questions rendered of particular interest because of the coming national political contest. The center cannot carry out this plan unless a class of 150 members is secured.

The Workers' Church exercises no supervision over the course. Said Secretary Colburn: "It merely loans its audience room through permission of Plymouth Church. There are no salaries, no commissions. The committee is out of pocket some hundred odd dollars by the present course, and if at the close of Dr. Ross' lectures anything should remain it will go to provide new courses in the fall. Those who desire to take the proposed course can send their names to either Dr. H. M. Scudder, Room 22, No. 132 La Salle street, A. J. Coburn, No. 3629 Portland avenue, or Dr. D. Scudder, No. 714 Thirty-third street. The fee will be the usual one for extension courses, which is $1 for a six-lecture course, $2 for one of twelve lectures. This course will have twelve lectures and hence the fee will be $2, which includes everything connected with the work of the class."

The subjects embraced in last night's lecture were the War of 1812, the abuse of the right of search, the growth of neutral rights and privileges, the Trent affair, and the general influence of America during the nineteenth century on international law as affecting neutrals. The great question today in international diplomacy is, How shall the nations be brought to keep the peace? Sir Henry Maine has noticed with favor a proposition by M. de Molinari, an eminent French economist, to organize among the great nations a "League of Neutral Powers." The proposition looks toward a federal congress of nations, whose purpose would be to restrain individual nations from war, peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must. The twentieth century may bring forward some such great scheme of peace.

JUDGE MORAN TO LEAVE THE BENCH.

He Says He Can Make More Money in the Practice of the Law.

Judge Thomas A. Moran of the Appellate Court was asked yesterday about the rumor that he intended to resign from the bench. He replied:

> It is true that I am about to resign. In making the announcement I desire to say that I do not resign because of any dissatisfaction on my part with the labors on the bench. I like the performance of judicial duties, particularly the discharge of such duties as a Judge of the Appellate Court is required to perform, which are in my estimation the highest and the most satisfactory of the professional labors that a lawyer can be engaged in. My relations with the men with whom I have been associated on the Appellate bench have been at all times and are now delightful. My relations with my brethren of the nisi prius bench are without exception cordial and pleasant, and I retire from the bench and shall return to the active practice of law in the courts of this county, State and Federal, with perfect confidence in the integrity of the Judges and the highest respect for their ability, collective and individual.
>
> I regard the salary that is paid to the local Judges in this county, while double that paid in other counties in the State, is still too small a return for the services that the Judges ought to and as a rule do render. I leave the bench solely and entirely for financial reasons. I have no other income than my salary or earnings. I have a large family now arriving at that age when their proper education entails considerable expense. My duties to my family and the prospect of greatly bettering my financial condition are my excuse, if any is needed, for retiring from the service of the public in the position of Judge. I therefore leave the bench with five years and upwards of my present term yet to run.
>
> In returning to practice I shall be governed by the principle which finds expression in the saying that the law is a jealous mistress. The connection that I have formed is with the law firm of Kraus, Mayer & Stein. The offer which these men have made to me and with which I have closed I regard as having been courteous and, as I have before intimated, financially advantageous. The new firm will be styled Moran, Kraus, Mayer & Stein. The agreement contemplates my active connection with the firm by March 1.

As Judge Moran's unexpired term is more than a year there must be an election to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation. It will probably be held the same day as the town and Aldermanic elections—April 5. The Governor has plenty of time to order the election. Three or four of the Judges are absent from the bench most of the time through illness. The court dockets are heavy, and it will be urged that the vacancy should be filled. The Democrats will claim the right to name the successor of Judge Moran, and the only candidate thus far mentioned on that side of the house is Judge Moran's partner, William J. English. The Republicans are saying nothing.

No Restriction There.

Bagley—"I never restrict my wife. She does exactly as she pleases."

Bailey—"And you?"

Bagley—"I do exactly as she pleases, too."—*Judge.*

MANDEL BROTHERS.
State-st. Through to Wabash-av.

JUST FOR 2 DAYS.

Men's Neckwear, Men's Hosiery. NORTH AISLE.

For 35 cts. Men's English ½ Hose.
The known value is 50c.

For 45 cts. Men's Fast Black ½ Hose.
Embroidered with Silk.
The known value is 60c.

SPECIAL,
SPECIAL,
SPECIAL.

For 50 cts. Men's Scarfs.
The known value is $1.00.

These include the latest
PUFFS,
TECKS,
4-IN-HANDS.
The Newest Shades,
The Richest Silks.
Taken all in all a wonderful offering.

POWDER on an oily skin only makes a nasty mess and clogs up the pores. Consult JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist, 70 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Consultation Free. Call or send stamp for 128-page book on Beauty, illustrated, on Skin, Scalp, Nervous, and Blood Diseases; also disfigurements, like birthmarks, moles, warts, India ink, and powder marks, scars, pittings, redness of the nose, superfluous hair, pimples, etc., removed. Woodbury's Facial Soap for the Skin, Scalp, and Complexion. For sale at all druggists.

The Original and Genuine
(WORCESTERSHIRE)
LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."
SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, WELSH-RAREBITS, &c.
Beware of Imitations;
see that you get Lea & Perrins'
Lea & Perrins
Signature on every bottle of the Original and Genuine.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

KIRK'S
STANDARD OF THE WORLD
AMERICAN FAMILY
SOAP
A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY
DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP.
FOR FARMERS, MINERS AND MECHANICS.
Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc.
Removes and Prevents Dandruff.

Burlington Route
BEST LINE TO
St. Paul AND Minneapolis.
2 Trains Daily.

BARNES HATS
SPRING SHAPES,
Unsurpassed for Quality and Style.
CHAS. W. BARNES,
71 MONROE-ST.

TEST YOUR NERVE
ERIN NERVE PUZZLE.
10 c. Sold by Dealers.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

FRIDAY. FEBRUARY 19. 1892—TWELVE PAGES.

ar,
NORTH AISLE.
ose.
known value is 50c.
Hose.
ilk.
known value is 60c.
arfs.
own value is $1.00.
latest
FFS,
CKS,
N-HANDS.
es,
derful offering.
and Genuine
TERSHIRE)
ERRINS
UCE
licious taste and zest to
SOUPS,
GRAVIES,
FISH,
HOT & COLD
MEATS,
GAME,
WELSH-
RAREBITS,
&c.
Imitations;
t Lea & Perrins'
the Original and Genuine
SONS, NEW YORK.
RK'S
WORLD
AN
FAMILY
AP
URE AND SANITARY
ID TAR SOAP.
RS AND MECHANICS.
Wounds, Burns, Etc.
vents Dandruff.
gton
te
LINE
AND
polis.
Daily.
NES
S
HAPES.
ity and Style.
ARNES,
E-ST.
RVE
PUZZLE.
y Dealers.

GOODRICH TO RETIRE.

THE DRAINAGE BOARD'S ATTORNEY WILL RESIGN NEXT WEEK.

Before He Leaves He Will Render an Opinion Against the District Lending Its Credit to the City—It Can, However, Take Charge of the Bridgeport Works—Engineer Williams Becomes a Laughing Stock—The New County Morgue Inspected—Grammar Schools to Be Opened.

It is the present intention of Adams Goodrich to tender his resignation as attorney of the Drainage Board at the meeting of that body next Wednesday. Mr. Goodrich has not been well pleased with his position under the combine in control, and would have resigned some time ago but that certain important public interests demanded that he should continue his services. Two or three members have tried to worry him into a resignation, but he would not yield to pressure of that kind. Mr. Boldenweck had the rules of the board relating to the law department withdrawn from consideration Tuesday, in order that they might be amended, if necessary, so as to force Mr. Goodrich out. But this was not necessary. Mr. Goodrich made up his mind to quit the service of the Sanitary District the day Mr. Wenter was elected President, and so informed Mr. Eckhart and others. He held on because he deemed it a duty to the district.

Mr. Boldenweck wants as Mr. Goodrich's successor a Mr. Carter, recently of Morris, who is now a partner of Wing & Qualey, who were attorneys for the Cronin murderers. Carter has lived in the city only for a brief time. His election as attorney, it is claimed, will satisfy "the valley people." Mr. Eckhart also backs up Carter. But Mr. Cooley wants Mr. Vincent for attorney. In the last few days, it is said, Mr. Altpeter and Russell have consented to support Carter, and Mr. Wenter is willing that he shall have the job.

In this connection it is intimated that Mr. Cooley will be placated by the appointment of Harvey B. Hurd, his fellow-citizen of Evanston, as the General Counsel of the district. The new rules provide for such an office at a salary of $5,000 a year. If Cooley cannot get Hurd he wants his friend Mr. Vincent, late of New Mexico, for General Counsel.

Mr. Goodrich's Last Opinion.

Before quiting the service of the board Mr. Goodrich will render an opinion on the resolution for temporary relief from sewage pollution of the lake offered by Mr. Eckhart Monday. This opinion will hold that the district cannot lend its credit to the city for the work proposed by the resolution. But Mr. Goodrich will hold, as he did when it was proposed to locate the pumps at Corwith, that the Sanitary District can take charge of the Bridgeport Pumping Works with the city's consent, repair, improve, and add to them with a view to their operation as auxiliary and preliminary to the general main drainage scheme. In the same way the district can take charge of the canal and raise the banks so that they may accommodate 80,000 cubic feet of water or even 100,000 cubic feet. It is understood that the city authorities will readily surrender the Bridgeport pumps to the Sanitary District. But the Canal Commissioners may make some trouble about the canal. The quarrymen at Lockport and Lemont, who have always had much influence with the Canal Commissioners, say that if much more water is sent down the canal it will interfere with their operations. But the public demand for a larger supply of water along the canal is such that the Canal Commissioners can hardly afford to bar the way this time.

Engineer Williams Becomes a Humorist.

Chief Engineer Williams' report on the alternative routes for the drainage canal between Willow Springs and Joliet, made to the Drainage Board Wednesday, in which he states that many contractors would make the excavations through the rock formation on cheap terms in consideration of being given the stone so excavated, caused considerable laughter yesterday among the practical stone men of the city.

Ald. M. B. Madden, who is Vice-President of the Western Stone company, and is widely known as an expert in the quarrying and marketing of stone, said: "In quarrying stone for building purposes it is necessary to avoid the use of powder, for the reason that the explosive would shatter the stone into a shapeless mass, unfit for any use, except perhaps the cheap one of filling breakwaters, etc. Building stone must be quarried by drills and similar appliances, which turn it out of the earth in unbroken, unfractured pieces. Practical experience demonstrates that where an excavation is being made in rock following a given line that it is impossible to follow the drift of the seams, and that heavy charges of powder or dynamite must necessarily be used to make the excavation unless the seams are followed.

"The cost of quarrying stone for building purposes on account of the great care which it is necessary to use is much greater than the cost of any rock cut for the purpose of drainage possibly could be. If the work was done with a view to saving any portion of the stone, as stated by Engineer Williams, it would cost the district much more than it would if done with a view to drainage only, and if we admit for the sake of argument that all stone quarried in the prosecution of the work were good, how would it reach this market? The rock cut would be the first started and all stone excavated, piled on either side, would be awaiting means of transportation, which it is fair to assume would not be furnished for years, and when transportation was provided the cost of separating the stone on the bank from the dirt and other rubbish would equal the cost of quarrying in the first instance, as it would have all to be worked over and the frozen stone separated from any that might otherwise be good. No, sir; Williams is a theorist. His suggestions in this regard are impracticable, and every practical stone man of wide experience will indorse what I have said on this subject. That scheme is a wild, visionary one, unworthy of consideration."

INSPECTING THE NEW MORGUE.

Coroner Hertz Explains Its Faults to the Hospital Committee.

Coroner Henry L. Hertz is making preparations to use the new morgue at the County Hospital. Yesterday he conducted the Hospital committee of the Hospital Board through the building and informed them what furniture he needed before he could enter upon the active use of the new building.

The Commissioners present were Messrs. Spofford, Burmeister, Spencer, and Hoffman. Warden Deal of the County Hospital and Dr. Noble of the Detention Hospital accompanied the party.

The new morgue is situated south and a little to the east of the boiler-room of the County Hospital. It stands fifty feet from Polk street, but notwithstanding that fact the main entrance is placed on the north side, under the shadow of the boiler-house of the County Hospital, and the only entrance on the Polk street side, where the main entrance would naturally be placed, is a flight of iron steps leading to the second story. The new building is the old County Morgue remodeled after plans by Julius Wegman. It was finished last fall and since that time has been used solely by the County Hospital.

Coroner Hertz and the Commissioners were not slow in expressing their disapproval with the interior arrangements of the building. As a morgue it was, according to them, an exhibition principally of what a morgue ought not to be. The rooms were too small, there was no attempt at ventilation, and the drainage was imperfect. Each room was visited, defects of construction and arrangement noted.

On the first floor are the offices, laboratory, receiving-room, and morgue proper. The principal fault was found with the receiving-room. Instead of a door through which the contents of the ambulance can be received with ease, there is provision made by placing a small iron shelf on the outside of one of the windows for its reception.

In the second story are the inquest-rooms and amphitheater for clinics and autopsies. Coroner Hertz complained that the rooms were altogether too small for inquests and that there were no jury-rooms. The heating apparatus was severely criticised. It was poorly constructed and could not be controlled. While the Commissioners were passing through the rooms they were overheated, and the windows and doors were warped badly. Great cracks in the walls showed where the new part of the building had settled away from the old, and in one place a large quantity of plastering had fallen.

In the third story are rooms for a clerk and a morguekeeper, and Coroner Hertz informed the Commissioners that he would make application for several additions to his staff to fill the positions required by the use of the new morgue. A visit was also made to the Detention Hospital. Under the guidance of Dr. Noble the party was shown over that institution.

The committee held a short session and passed a resolution to be presented to the County Board, which was in effect that persons affected with delirium tremens would not be received in any case at the County Hospital and at the Detention Hospital only when the cases were in need of surgical treatment.

Dr. Noble wanted the committee to investigate the Washingtonian Home. He charged it with being a "rich man's" institution and a money-making concern. "The county," he said, "ought to have something to say about the management of the Home. It gets 10 per cent of the dramshop licenses. If a man has a little money or a political pull he gets treatment, but a drunken 'bum' out of the streets is refused admittance. Only the other day the Home refused to admit a common drunk from the street."

"Bring us a good, authenticated case of that kind," said Commissioner Spofford, "and we will see what we can do by way of investigation."

NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOLS MARCH 1.

They Will Be Known as the Knickerbocker, the Beale, and the John Crerar.

A special meeting of the Board of Education will be held Tuesday to make all the necessary preparations for the opening of three new grammar schools March 1. These schools are: The Knickerbocker, Jay street and Belden avenue; the Beale, Sixty-first and Sangamon street; and the John Crerar, Campbell avenue and Taylor street.

All three are to be grammar schools. There are sixteen rooms in each, affording accommodation for sixty-five pupils a room, or 3,000 in all. The Bancroft, another sixteen-room building, was opened in the vicinity of Humboldt Park a few weeks ago. Principals for the four schools will be elected Tuesday, and forty-eight assistants for the three to be opened March 1. There are women candidates for all the principalships. It is understood they will probably be divided equally among the men and the women.

REVIVING AN OLD ASSESSMENT IDEA.

How It Is Proposed to Pay for Paving Intersections of Streets.

A year ago there was an agitation in favor of an ordinance providing that the intersections of streets should be paved at the expense of the property-owners possessing land abutting for a block on the streets intersecting. In the confusion of last spring's campaign the ordinance was lost sight of, and as a consequence half of the cost of the intersections was charged up to the city. The property-owners on the adjacent blocks stood the other half.

As the year was a busy one in street-paving, and as the City Council made no appropriation, there is now an indebtedness of $700,000 against the city. The Commissioner of Public Works asks for an appropriation to meet that and $500,000 to meet the cost of intersections during the current year. The Controller has stricken out both items.

Now the agitation is being revived in favor of adding the cost to the assessment of the property in the blocks adjoining. It is claimed that the contractors, knowing that the city has not the money, estimate for the intersections in their bids and prices, and yet they get the warrants against the city additional and expect to collect them. It is urged that the passage of an ordinance such as that suggested would not add a dollar to the amount of the assessments against property-owners for street-paving. Commissioner Aldrich favors such an ordinance.

The Investigation Begun.

Engineer McMath began his investigation of the Onderdonk tunnel yesterday. He will be joined today by Engineer Benzenburg. Ald. Kent says the report will be ready in a week or so. The contractors for the Lake View tunnel have as yet taken no notice of the order of Commissioner Aldrich, issued more than a week ago, to begin the raising of the tunnel grade so as to get out of the rock. They have rather intimated that it is their intention to disregard the order. Ald. Brookman, Sexton, and Weber said yesterday on hearing this: "The proper thing to do with those contractors is to take the work away from them and intrust it to contractors who will be able to complete the tunnel within the present decade at least. Either that or the contractors ought to be compelled to live up to the letter of their agreement."

Is Not Hiding the Ordinance.

Ald. Powers, who has been charged with hiding the ordinance for the Grand Avenue Electric Street railway, says: "I intended to present the ordinance with the report of the committee in the Council last Monday even though I had not the minority report ready. I forgot the document and started out to get it. Before I returned the Council had adjourned. Reports of committees could not have been presented last Monday night except by unanimous consent, and as there is opposition to this ordinance because it proposes the use of the storage battery and because there is no provision stipulating how often the cars will be run, it is not likely that I could have secured unanimous consent for the report. It will be presented next Monday. There is no attempt at smuggling."

What Mr. Jackson May Do.

It is intimated that Mr. Jackson will seek to secure action by the Council in his favor before the case of Mr. Schaefer against him is called up in Judge Anthony's court again. The Council will not meet before Tuesday. If the matter is introduced then it must be referred under the rules. Before it can be reported back Judge Anthony will doubtless be able to inquire into the merits of the case. The Election committee, which is favorable to Jackson, cannot get at the question until after the Council meets.

Will Act Next Week.

Ald. Kelly says that the Council Committee on Streets and Alleys South will take up the loop and cross-town ordinances for the South Side company next week and dispose of them in some way. The committee will favor electric cross-town lines.

A WOMAN'S THIRTY-YEAR DISGUISE.

She Served in the Rebellion and Died in a Man's Dress.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 18.—Henry Armstrong, aged 60, an old settler of Junto, who died a few days ago, proved to be a woman. According to an old diary found among her possessions her name was Myra Lawrence. Just before the war she was deserted by her lover, who afterwards entered the Confederate army. Then she donned male attire and enlisted in the same regiment, so as to be near him. He finally died in her arms from a bullet wound. Retaining her masculine attire Miss Lawrence then began a new life as a man and kept her secret until the end.

Why the Irish Like Green.

A well-known writer for one of the standard publications of the United States in summing up the Irishman's legends, tastes, fads, etc., has this to say in regard to their preference for green: "The early Celts worshiped the dawn and the sunrise. It is more than probable, therefore, that their liking for the color green, which we see in their flags, sashes, etc., arose from a mistake among those who had lost a thorough knowledge of the Irish language. The sun, in Celtic, is called by a word pronounced exactly like our word 'green,' and it is likely that the Irish fondness for that color arose through the striking similarity of the two words. In the same way when we talk about a greenhouse we think they are so called because plants are kept green in them during the winter; yet it is far more probable that the word is derived from the old Celtic word for sun, because greenhouses are so built as to catch the rays and heat of the sun and store them for future use."

GLORY FOR CHICAGO.

ITS LAKE COMMERCE AND WORLD'S FAIR GIVEN A REVIEW.

Lieut. Charles C. Rogers, in "Scribner's" for March, Deals with the Subject, "The Water Route from Chicago to the Sea"—Statistics of Chicago's Enormous Lake Commerce—Director-General Davis Contributes a Valuable Article to the "North American Review" on the Fair.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The March number of *Scribner's Magazine*, which will be published Feb. 25, will contain a paper that will be of great interest to all good citizens of Chicago. The title is enough to pique curiosity without going any further—"The Water-Route from Chicago to the Ocean." The author, Lieut. Charles C. Rogers, is connected with the Naval Intelligence office in Washington, and has long made a study of the question he discusses in this article. He has succeeded in combining a vast amount of valuable information with a picturesque style, so that his paper is a thoroughly readable one. That Lieut. Rogers is a man of rare discernment every Chicagoan will admit on reading this paragraph:

> This city of industry, indomitable will, and immense material resources has been well chosen as the site of the Columbian Exposition; over the waterway to it will be borne much of the treasures and exhibits of foreign nations, and this highway thus attains a prominence more than ever in keeping with its magnitude and importance.

In describing the lake commerce of Chicago he says:

> Chicago's shipping is second only to that of New York; from it the cereals of the Northwestern States are transported through Lakes Huron and Erie to Buffalo, whence they are forwarded to New York by rail or by the Erie Canal; grain intended for Montreal may be carried over the lakes and down the St. Lawrence without once breaking bulk; and it is contemplated even to run steamers direct to England. Some idea of its lake traffic may be formed from the statement that the aggregate entrances and clearances in 1890, fore the great lakes, numbered 88,280, of which 21,054, measuring 10,288,688 tons, were at that port. The corresponding aggregate for New York is 15,283, and for the entire seaboard of the United States, 37,756. The tonnage has nearly doubled itself in the last ten years, and it is possible to conceive of a like increase by 1900, for 54,411 miles of railway terminate here, and in a year move 43,000,000 tons of freight. Besides, in the Central Northern and the Northwestern States the total freight moved is 196,000,000 tons, a fair proportion of which goes to Europe.

Wonderful Growth of Lake Commerce.

Lieut. Rogers gives statistics on the wonderful growth of shipping on the lakes, which will prove astonishing to those who regard Chicago as an "inland city," without any water commerce worth speaking of. He writes:

> The history of marine architecture does not furnish another instance of so rapid and complete a revolution in the material and structure of floating equipment as has taken place on the great lakes since 1886. In that year the total valuation of the vessels by Lloyd was about $30,600,000. In 1889 sixty new steamers and eleven sailing vessels, aggregating 70,000 tons and valued at $6,650,000, were added to the fleet. During the four winters of 1886-1890 the tonnage of the lakes was nearly doubled; 206 vessels, measuring 399,975 tons, were turned out of the shipyards, with a valuation of $27,389,000. During the same time the number of steamers of more than 1,500 net register tons increased from 21 to 110. The two valuations of the fleet already presented differ by more than $9,000,000; but either one emphasizes the fact of the very recent and extraordinary growth of this commerce, and renders it difficult to predict the increase in the tonnage and in the size of vessels upon the lakes during the nine years that remain till the opening of the next century. More than one-half of the vessels on the great lakes are assigned to Chicago, Port Huron, Detroit, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Cleveland, and Buffalo. The number of Canadian vessels on the lakes is 647; tonnage, 132,971; valuation, $3,989,130. For further comparison it may be stated that the total of coast and inland shipping registered in Canada is 7,153 vessels, of 1,040,481 register tons, valued at $31,213,430. The increase in population of the lake ports indicates the great increase that must follow, necessarily, in the business of the lakes and also of the railways tributary to them. Buffalo has increased from about 42,000 in 1850 to 255,000 in 1890; Cleveland, from 17,000 in 1860 to 262,000 in 1890; Chicago, from 30,000 in 1850 to 1,100,000 in 1890; while Detroit and Milwaukee exhibit a remarkable parallelism in growth, the former having increased from 116,340 to 205,876 in the last ten years, and the latter from 115,587 to 204,468.

Novel and Picturesque Features.

So much for statistics; now let us look at the picturesque side:

> The lake ports present novel and picturesque features. Unlike the rule of cities by the sea, their harbors are often open roadsteads; islands and landlocked bays are the exception and not the rule; and, instead, breakwaters or costly piers protect ships and cargoes from the waves and tempests. Their situation is generally at the mouth of rivers, whose channels, sometimes navigable to the heart of the city, become the harbor proper; it is thus that the river, instead of the lake-front, is frequently the scene of mills, docks, shipyards, immense elevators, warehouses, and railway depots. The water is covered with graceful yachts, puffing tugs, great four-masters and steel propellers, a confusion intensified at nightfall by the many-colored lights and the whistling din of departing steamers. Chicago is divided by its river into three sections, thus securing a water-front greater than Liverpool's; its water-works, among the wonders of the world, comprise a tower, from the base of which a tunnel extends two miles under the lake, the water entering through a grated cylinder, inclosed in an immense crib on which are a lighthouse and dwelling. Milwaukee, similarly divided, is built partly upon high bluffs; its atmosphere seems bracing and healthful, an impression confirmed by a delightful drive along the cliffs overlooking the lake. Detroit is on lower ground, but offers from the cupolas of great wheat elevators a fine view of St. Clair and Erie; its opera-house is one of the finest in the country; and its avenues, radiating from the Grand Circus, intersect the other streets as do those of Washington, and form small parks that diversify and ornament the place. Cleveland is so embowered in trees that little save the spires of churches can be seen through the green; a great stone viaduct spans the river valley between the two divisions of the city; and Euclid avenue, the street of millionaires, is lined with costly residences in beautiful grounds. Buffalo, on a plain sloping gently to the water, seeks recreation in superb parks, connected by boulevards.

Beautiful Mackinac Island.

Those persons who have not read Irving's "Astoria" and who imagine that the Astors laid the foundation of their fortune in New York real estate will find on reading Lieut. Roger's story that such was not the case:

> The chief point of interest on Mackinac is the headquarters of the American Fur company, built in 1809 by John Jacob Astor, and within which the nucleus of the Astor millions was formed. The approach to the island is beautiful and impressive; it rises abruptly from the clear waters of the strait, and its jutting crags, perfect harmony, and brilliant colors are a pleasing contrast to the extreme monotony of the more southern coast. Its atmosphere is bright, pure, and invigorating. The view from it is Italian—a deep sapphire in a cloudless sky; a delicate emerald extending along shore; and beyond the azure and the lilac resolving into an endless sheet of the darkest blue.

Lieut. Rogers' article is a long one and is illustrated with three maps and numerous pictures of scenes in Chicago and elsewhere along the route described. The literary feature of this number of *Scribner's* is Mr. Lowell's poem "On a Bust of Gen. Grant." It covers three pages of the magazine and a facsimile of part of Mr. Lowell's manuscript is given with it.

The *North American Review* for March will also pay its respects to Chicago in an article on "The World's Columbian Exhibition," by Director General George R. Davis. Mr. Davis opens his article with a backward glance to the time when Christopher Columbus "planted the standard of Spain upon the shores of San Salvador," and touches upon the progress made by science in its various departments, and the inference is that there are going to be some remarkable exhibits at the great Exhibition.

About the Columbian Exposition.

After referring to the various departments the Director-General says:

> Chiefs, or head officers, have been appointed to all these departments, and, with a single exception, have already entered upon their official duties. In selecting these chiefs the importance of securing the best available talent has been kept constantly in view, and they were chosen from amongst the noted men in their respective lines throughout the country at large. The importance of the interests they have in charge may be partially gathered from the plan and scope determined upon for the Exposition, by which it was found necessary to erect magnificent and commodious buildings for each exhibit department in addition to those required for administration offices and for the Board of Lady Managers, covering in the aggregate upwards of 113 acres, and including stables for live stock over 153 acres. This obtains with all the departments, with the exception of the Departments of Manufactures, Liberal Arts, and Ethnology. These three are joined in one magnificent building covering something over thirty acres.
>
> A brief summary of the Department of Transportation exhibits will serve to illustrate the importance of each and, perhaps, give a faint conception of the extent of the combined whole.
>
> For the first time in the history of World's Fairs the science of transportation in its broadest sense will have that attention to which its importance entitles it. The development of modern transportation, having had its beginning within the lifetime of men now in the vigor of manhood, has been so rapid that its significance is hardly yet understood. Yet its early history is fading out of sight and in a fair way to be utterly lost. Judged by its relations to everyday life of the world, no other industry surpasses it in utility or as a power in the progress of civilization. Considered from the standpoint of the amount of capital invested, it overshadows every other industry. It has been stated by eminent authority that the world's whole stock of money of every kind—gold, silver, and paper—would purchase only one-third of its railroads. Add to this the shipping of the world, and all the means of conveyance from place to place throughout the world, and the interests represented in this department of the World's Columbian Exposition can readily be imagined. It falls within the plan and scope of this department to exhaustively present the origin, growth, and development of the various methods of transportation used in all ages and in all parts of the world. The means and appliances of barbarous and semi-civilized tribes are to be shown by specimen vehicles, trappings, and craft. Water craft, from the rudest forms to the modern giant steamship; wheeled vehicles, from the first inception of the idea to the latest development of the luxurious palace car, will be illustrated by the machine itself, or, in cases where this is impossible, by accurate models, drawings, plans, and designs.

Shows the Genius of the Age.

> By keeping the historical feature clearly in view the greatest exhibition of the actual means of transportation employed throughout the world today will stand out by contrast in high relief, and the wonderful achievements of later years will bear testimony to the genius of the age in which we live. A large number of the leading railways of the world will make exhibits of their roadbed, track, and equipment; and even cities, owing their existence to transportation influences, will be represented by elaborately prepared models. Nothing will be overlooked bearing on the subject of transportation—terrestrial, aquatic, or aerial. The building for the display of the exhibits of this department is located on the western bank of the lagoon surrounding the beautiful wooded island, which occupies nearly the center of the Exposition. It is surmounted by a cupola reaching a height of 165 feet. Eight elevators will run from the center of the main floor to the balconies surrounding the cupola at heights of 115 and 118 feet. The view from the observatory will be beautiful in the extreme and will give the visitors an excellent comprehension of the whole plan of the Exposition grounds at a glance. The total floor space, including the entresol, devoted to the interests of this department amounts to nearly nineteen acres. The annex will open into the main building in such a manner as to afford long and striking vistas down the main avenue and aisles.

Mr. Davis gives a summary of other departments, but I select this as being perhaps the most unique. In concluding his valuable and exhaustive paper Mr. Davis pays a tribute to Chicago that you will have to acknowledge is not undeserved:

> Beautiful and imposing as the Exposition on the borders of the beautiful Lake Michigan will be, the most interesting feature of the Fair to many will be Chicago itself. Of all the wonders of the world Chicago stands out alone, unexampled and without a peer, a youthful giant among cities, with its business quarter, its traffic lively beyond description, its wide streets, and colossal palaces built of steel and stone, completely fireproof, and rising ten, twelve, sixteen, yes, over twenty stories, prodigious beehives of earnest humanity.

Like a Fairy Tale.

> Men still live who were prominent in founding Chicago, and these men now behold instead of the open and unsettled prairie of their youth a city of 1,000 streets and 1,250,000 inhabitants. The engineer still lives who surveyed the first line of railroad into Chicago, and now more than forty railroads center in this queen city, situated in the heart of this vast continent, 1,000 miles from Hell Gate and thrice that distance from the Golden Gate. Chicago is the chief center of the entire railroad system of the United States. Fifty thousand miles of railway, representing capital of over $2,000,000,000, are largely dependent upon Chicago, and the history of the building and development of these roads sounds like a fairy tale. On a single one of these tributary systems 450 passenger and 800 freight trains now move daily. A single corporation controls over 7,000 miles of line—the greatest number of miles of railroad under one management in the world. A single general manager, with headquarters in Chicago, can marshal railway rolling stock in greater number than the number of men that Grant could muster on the left bank of the Mississippi the day he set out on his matchless campaign south of Vicksburg, or that responded to Sheridan's rallying trumpet-call at Cedar Creek, or sprang forward at Wellington's "up and at 'em" at Waterloo.
>
> Chicago is surrounded on all sides by a complexity of navigable rivers, canals, and lakes which connect it with tidewater at widely divergent points, and it is, moreover, the center of a network of railway systems which embrace all portion of the North American continent. Her wide streets cross each other at right angles, looking on the east out upon the broad blue surface of Lake Michigan, and in every other direction leading into splendid parks and wide, shady boulevards which surround the city as with an emerald girdle. No other city in America can show such a large number of public parks. Space forbids an extended reference to her schools, her churches, her theaters, her elevators, her water-works, her foundries, her rolling mills, her manufactories, her wholesale houses, her stock-yards, and other features in endless variety.
>
> And this great central city of the foremost nation of the Columbian Hemisphere has already provided over ten millions of treasure in aid of the International Exposition designed to fitly commemorate the epic-inspiring and epoch-producing achievement of the peerless Discoverer, and to make our government the munificent host at a peaceful fête of nations whose splendors will outshine all that has yet passed into history.

TWO WIVES CLAIM INSURANCE MONEY.

What an Investigation of Charles A. Hutchinson's Death Revealed.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen has decided the controversy over the claim of $2,000 growing out of the death of Dr. Charles A. Hutchinson, a member of Lone Star Lodge in this city, who was thrown from his buggy and killed. Two wives made application to the Grand Lodge for his insurance money, and the Board of Arbitration made an investigation. It found that Hutchinson June 6, 1888, caused a beneficiary certificate to be issued to Margaretha Hutchinson, whom he represented to be his lawful wife. He died Nov. 22, 1890, and notice was served upon the lodge by one Emma Hutchinson that she was the lawful wife of Charles A. Hutchinson, and claimed any money due. It was also developed that Hutchinson, in 1876, having some years before lawfully married said Emma, was living in Springfield, Ill., and ran away with another woman, whom he placed in an insane asylum, where she died. He went to Evansville in 1882 and married Margaretha, living with her until his death. The report concludes with the statement that he secured admission to the lodge by fraud, representing himself to be of good moral character, and therefore his beneficiary was voidable and that the lodge does not owe anybody the amount called for.

The following grand lodge officers of Indiana were elected: L. H. Carr, Rushville, Past Grand Master Workman; D. T. Neal, Frankfort, Master Workman; Harry Chester, Elkhart, Foreman; George R. Spitzer, Princeton, Overseer; Fred Baker, Evansville, Recorder; James Cox, Terre Haute, Receiver; Fred Slemker, Evansville, Guard; N. Conover, Fort Wayne, Inside Watchman; R. H. Curtner, Hazleton, Medical Examiner.

TO PREVENT THE USE OF HYPNOTISM.

Bill to Be Introduced in the New York Legislature to Control Exhibitions.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—A bill has been prepared for presentation to the Legislature restricting the use of hypnotic power. It provides that only duly licensed physicians in the course of lectures to medical students or before scientific bodies shall give exhibitions of or perform hypnotic demonstrations in public, and only a licensed physician may hypnotize another under any circumstances. Violations of these provisions is made a misdemeanor. The bill has grown out of the agitation which has been going on, within and without the medical ranks, concerning the danger in an unrestricted use of this strange power. Although the Medical Society of the State of New York instructed its Committee on Legislation to prepare a bill to the same end, members of the committee indorse the bill outlined as fully covering the ground and first in the field. It will be introduced in the Legislature within a few days. Dr. C. A. Ring of this city, one of the committee referred, to says: "The medical fraternity will certainly appreciate efforts to secure the necessary legislation to stop the evil of promiscuous exercising of hypnotic influence, for it is an evil which, unless nipped in the bud, may assume gigantic proportions."

ACQUITTED BY FINLEY

KANSAS CITY ROAD DID NOT MANIPULATE RATES.

Minneapolis Delegation to the Republican Committee Meeting at Washington Secured in the Regular Way—Egan's Comprehensive Explanation—Busenbark's Road Fined for Misuse of Mileage Tickets—Vining Will Not Reduce Emigrant Rates—Other Railway News.

Chairman Finley yesterday promulgated an interesting decision in the matter of the complaint against the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City road respecting transportation of a delegation from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago en route to Washington, D. C. The facts in support of the complaint were in substance that Nov. 18, 1891, an agent proceeded to the office of defendant company at St. Paul, where he stated that he wanted transportation on the so-called special Washington train leaving that evening at the special rate. He was told that he would be given a round-trip ticket to Chicago and further transportation would be furnished him on the train. There was issued to him a round-trip ticket for which he was asked to pay $23. He was afterwards paid a rebate of $7.65, as was done in regard to all other delegates going to Washington to secure the Republican National convention for Minneapolis.

A communication from President Egan to Chairman Finley explains the position of the company on that matter as follows:

> I do not know of any subscription being made, and I have not heard anything that would indicate that if any such subscription was made the same would be made good by the Chicago, St. Paul, and Kansas City railway company. Allow me to say here that the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railway cannot subscribe to anything of this kind unless it is done with the approval and consent of the Executive Board or full Board of Directors, and as I have been present at the meetings of these different boards that have taken place during the past year, will say that no action of this kind has ever been talked of, nor has it come before the board in any way. What certain officials of this company or members of the Board of Directors would do individually I have no knowledge of, and I do not propose to ask them. They can subscribe 10 cents or $10,000, just as they feel about the matter. So far as I am personally concerned, I have not subscribed any money and I have none to subscribe. I am informed that certain parties who are connected with our road did subscribe liberally toward defraying the expenses of the committee to go to Washington from Minneapolis, and if they did it was their own business, not the railway company's. I am also informed through outside parties that parties connected with this company have placed their names on the subscription-list to the extent of $5,000 or more to help defray the expenses of the Democratic committee who intend going to Washington next week. How much has been subscribed by any of the individual members of this company or any member of the Board of Directors is more than I know and I do not intend to ask.
>
> Now, Mr. Finley, allow me to say to you in connection with this matter, that Thomas Lowry, who was the moving spirit in obtaining the convention at Minneapolis, who was in New York, who paid perhaps more than any four or five men paid toward the subscription in Minneapolis, who went to Washington with Gen. Clarkson and others from New York, was under some personal obligations to this company on account of our action toward him when a social event took place at Minneapolis a few months ago in which he was directly interested, and he told me then—and I have his telegrams and letters to that effect—that when he could be of any service to this railway company to call upon him and he would do what he could. When this matter of the committee going to Washington was talked of I immediately wired Mr. Lowry, asking him to do what he could to obtain the delegation to go over our line, and I received a very favorable response from him. I also wish to state to you that I went over to see some of the parties at Minneapolis, and I was informed by them that Mr. Lowry had instructed them to work for the interests of this road. This may be something that was unknown to you, and I think carried a great deal of weight at the time, and I tell you this in order that you may thoroughly understand the situation.

After producing a large number of affidavits and other documentary evidence, Chairman Finley finds as follows:

> We have endeavored in the foregoing to recite the substance of the material testimony secured in this case. Transactions in connection with which members are charged with violation of the agreement very often concern—as in this case—outside parties whose statements, when essential, are necessarily voluntarily given, if at all; it being an inherent weakness of an organization of this character that it is unable to compel the giving of testimony by all such parties. But having gone into this complaint as far as the circumstances have permitted, and after giving full consideration to the testimony, we deem it to be our duty to hold that the weight of evidence is in favor of defendant and the complaint is therefore dismissed.

DECISIONS BY FINLEY.

Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Road Fined for Violation of Agreement.

In the matter of complaint against the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railway with respect to the misuse of mileage tickets from St. Paul, Chairman Finley rendered the following decision yesterday:

> Acting under the requirements of and the authority conferred by Art. XII., Sec. A, of the agreement, the Chairman, Sept. 22, 1891, preferred charges against defendant company, serving notice upon its St. Paul city passenger and ticket agent, for violation of the agreement in the carriage of a passenger upon conditions in contravention of Rule 1, Sec. 1, which provides that mileage tickets shall be restricted to the use of one person only, who shall be named thereon.
>
> The facts are that an agent having purchased Sept. 21, 1891, of a St. Paul broker, commercial 2,000-mile ticket No. 2,187, issued by defendant Sept. 16, 1891, in the name of W. M. Thompson, presented same for transportation from St. Paul to Chicago on defendant's train, which left St. Paul on the evening of Sept. 21, 1891, and the ticket was honored for such transportation by defendant's conductor upon agent's signing "W. M. Thompson" in a manner essentially different from the signature to the contract of the ticket.
>
> The defendant was duly notified to produce the mileage strip detached, with agent's signature, but, failing to make such production, the statement of facts as to signature must be taken as confessed, nor as to other facts enumerated is there any dispute.
>
> Defendant company pleads, first, want of jurisdiction on the part of the Chairman, and in the second place a reasonable compliance with the requirements of the rule of the association.
>
> Regarding the first of these defenses the point raised is disposed of in a decision rendered under date of Nov. 16, 1891, in the matter of complaint against said defendant company with respect to the use of mileage ticket from Chicago Sept. 21, 1891, which decision has been sustained by award of Board of Arbitration, filed under date of Dec. 23, 1891; and as to the second of these defenses the point raised has also been passed upon in the decision cited.
>
> The evidence shows that there existed sufficient ground to have raised, in the exercise of due diligence on the part of the conductor, that degree of doubt in his mind which should have called for further and satisfactory identification, in the absence of which the mileage presented should not have been accepted for transportation.
>
> In view of the foregoing the defendant company is adjudged to have violated Rule 1 of the general rules for the conduct of the passenger business of this association, and under Art. 13, Sec. A, is required to pay over to the association the sum of $11.50.

In another case, which is similar to the above except that the mileage ticket sold was in the opposite direction, Chairman Finley also inflicts a fine on the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City of $11.50.

WILL APPEAL TO THE COMMISSIONERS

Transcontinental Roads Vote Against a Reduction in Rates.

With regard to the request of Passenger Traffic Manager White of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad company to be given authority to make a rate of $14.30 from the Missouri River to the Pacific coast on second-class emigrant traffic Chairman Vining of the Transcontinental Association announced yesterday that he had submitted the proposition to the roads in the association, and all of them had voted against it. The application of the Santa Fé is, therefore, denied.

Passenger Traffic Manager White of the Santa Fé stated yesterday that he expected such a decision, but he is satisfied, inasmuch as it gives him the desired opportunity to make an appeal to the Board of Commissioners of the Western Traffic Association. He thinks the commissioners, after giving the matter due deliberation, will come to the conclusion that the present condition of things is demoralizing in the extreme. There is no good reason why the roads should pay a commission to steamship agents and brokers of $20.70 in order to meet outside competition. The regular rate from the Missouri River to the Pacific coast on second-class emigrant traffic is $35.00. After paying the $20.70 commission the roads get only $14.30. By giving the amount of the commission direct to the public Mr. White thinks the revenue of the railroads will remain just the same, while at the reduced rates the travel would be largely increased. As it is now the $20.70 commission virtually comes out of the pockets of the public, and Mr. White is of the opinion that the commissioner will agree with him and order a reduction in the rate as requested.

Great Northern's Pacific Coast Line.

President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern railway has gone to Spokane, Wash., to make arrangements for the entry of his road into that city. He has received the last reports of his engineers and made request of the Mayor of that place to call a meeting of citizens. To a reporter President Hill talked freely of his plans. He declared that the rails would be laid into Spokane and the cars be running into Spokane by April 1. The country, he said, would be given an example of rapid railroad construction between Spokane and the Columbia River, 175 miles west. Mr. Hill says he will be running trains to the Columbia by July 1. He stated that what is known as the Crab Creek route has been definitely chosen across the Big Bend plateau between Spokane and the Columbia as affording the easiest grades and the cheapest construction.

Wisconsin Railroad Incorporated.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The Bayfield and Northwestern railroad company filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State today. The capital stock of the new organization is $5,000,000. The incorporators are R. D. Pike, William Knight, A. G. Mussel, F. Butin, and A. Tete, all Wisconsin capitalists.

Extension of the Little Wabash.

CLAY CITY, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Little Wabash Railway this afternoon it was decided to call a meeting of the stockholders for April 28 for the purpose of authorizing the issue of $1,500,000 in bonds to be used for building and equipping its line from Carmi to Effingham, Ill., via Saylor Springs.

Stopped the Express Business.

LEBANON, Ind., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Railroad officials of the Chicago and Southeastern road refused to allow United States Express messengers to take out their runs on the line today, claiming as the road had changed its name and was not known as the Indiana Midland railway any longer a new contract would have to be made. It is rumored that it is a scheme to crowd the United States Express off the road to favor the American company.

To Be a Double-Track Line.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 18.—It is officially announced that the Canadian Pacific will shortly be made a double-track line between Winnipeg and Fort William, on Lake Superior. This has become a necessity owing to the enormous increase in the grain-carrying trade from the Canadian Northwest. The building of another road will entail enormous expense.

Railroad Notes.

W. G. Neimyer, General Western Agent of the Southern Pacific and Mexican International railroads, announces the appointment of C. H. Morrill as commercial agent of those companies, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo.

Westbound freight rates from seaboard points by the Canada Atlantic, Central Vermont, Canadian Pacific, and other differential rate routes were to have been advanced Feb. 15. This, however, has not been done, and the reason assigned for it is that the above mentioned lines could not get out the new tariffs in time. It is understood that the advanced rates will be put in effect March 1.

ROSENFELD, THE MONTE CARLO PLAYER.

He Lands in New York and Is on His Way to Chicago.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The steamship Spree has arrived and has on her passenger list that young man of Chicago known on two continents as the "Monte Carlo plunger." Henry Rosenfeld is his name. Smooth faced, pale, and slight, and not over 25 years old, he is regarded as one of the world's coolest gamblers.

His reckless play and his almost unprecedented winnings of about $60,000 in less than a week at Monte Carlo last month are still the talk of sporting circles. The plunger is one of the heirs of Millionaire Michael Reece of San Francisco. It is said that young Rosenfeld spends only about ten days of each year in Chicago. After his annual visit to his brother, a business-man of that city, he usually starts on a tour around the world, looks in on all the best cafés and gastronomic resorts in Europe, and invariably reaches Monte Carlo in due time. He has been known to put down the limit at every turn of the wheel and he alarmed the bank last year. It is believed that Plunger Rosenfeld returns to this country a winner of about $75,000 or $100,000. He bought an interest in the Cleary Opera company last season, but abandoned the company in the Argentine Republic and went to Chile in search of adventure.

SAY THERE HAS BEEN NO STATEMENT.

Charges Against Officers of the Fraternal Circle in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The most sensational charges yet brought against the American Fraternal Circle are contained in an amended bill filed in the City Circuit Court for the appointment of a receiver. The bill declares that the absolute control of the circle is in the hands of three persons; that nobody knows who adopted the constitution and by-laws after its incorporation; that the incorporators are the "Past Supreme Chancellors, and elected themselves for life with the power to vote to themselves their own salaries"; that the revenue gathered in by the Supreme Council is derived from charter and certificate fees, fines, profits on printing, sale of supplies used by the order, etc.; that the bill charged to a local council amounts to $100, with an additional per capita tax of $1, and that the moneys thus derived, amounting to over $200,000, have not been accounted for by the officers in their statements of funds received and on hand since the order was instituted.

CAUGHT IN A HAIL OF MOLTEN STEEL.

Three Mill Men Horribly Injured Through a Defective Converter's Turn.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 18.—An accident happened at the Edgar Thomson steel works at midnight in which two men were fatally injured and another probably fatally burned.

Their names are John Fischer, John McCaffrey, John Ward. Four men were on the platform in front of steel converter No. 3 when a heat of steel was blowing in. The converter turned over suddenly, and the pit being full of steam the men were unable to see the fierce hail descending upon them.

Fischer fell down, striking his head on a red-hot ingot. He was unable to rise, and was terribly burned by the flying steel. McCaffrey's clothing was burned off, and his body was badly charred. Both will die. Ward was also frightfully burned about the body, and but slight hopes of his recovery are entertained.

Could Not Convict Alleged Train Robbers.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 18.—The cases of the last of the notorious McCoy gang, who held up the Rio Grande train last August near Cotopaxi, ended yesterday, when the two Price brothers, who were tried as accessories to the crime, were acquitted. "Kid" McCoy and Frank Hallock were released yesterday, as there was no testimony to hold them on. "Peg Leg" Eldridge and Burt Curtis, who are now in the penitentiary at Detroit, Mich., are the only members of the gang who were convicted.

Silver King Group Is Consolidated.

OURAY, Colo., Feb. 18.—The Silver King group, including the Silver King, Bonanza Boy, Lady Helen, and two other claims near Red Mountain, have just been sold in Chicago. The stock capitalization is $440,000 and $40,000 working capital. They were put up by S. W. Gregory of Ouray with the Chicago parties who negotiated the deal. Mr. Gregory left for Chicago today to deliver the property. Ample working capital has been provided, and the mine will be pushed to the front rapidly.

Will Object to Moving the Line South.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 18.—The Kansas Live Stock Commission has decided to formally oppose the moving further south of the Texas fever quarantine line, and the commission will go to Washington at once to present the matter to Secretary Rusk.

BY A POPULAR VOTE.

PALMER IN FAVOR OF SUCH AN ELECTION OF SENATORS.

He Tells Nothing in His Address About the Conditions Leading Up to His Own Selection—For a Bill Providing for Such an Amendment—Bland and Harter Have a Warm Discussion Over a Circular—Feeling of Free-Silver Bill Advocates—Nicaraguans Against Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Senator John M. Palmer, after three months' coyness, today delivered his maiden speech in the Senate. He has talked on previous occasions, once on the Mexican Awards bill and again yesterday on the Idaho contested election case, when he took issue with his Democratic colleague, Senator Gray of Delaware. But his address on the popular election of United States Senators was advertised to be his formal introduction to the arena of Senatorial debate. His text was the resolution introduced by himself on this subject. Mitchell of Oregon, Turpie of Indiana, and two or three other Senators who are advocates of the same plan were careful listeners. Senator Cullom, as in duty bound, sat squarely in front of his colleague. That is a rule of Senatorial courtesy.

If Senator Palmer could have followed his usual plan and adjourned to the open air he might have made more of a hit. But there was no chance for an off-hand speech on a subject as weighty as the one he was discussing. So he read his remarks. In one respect his speech was an innovation on the established customs of the Senate. It was short. So short that some people who had intended to hear the beginning only heard the ending, and those who wanted to listen to the peroration came in too late to hear anything. The Senator presented merely an outline of his views. He did not tell any of the interesting things that might be told of the way his own selection reflected the popular will. He assumed that all his colleagues knew how he had been nominated by the Democratic State convention of Illinois and had made the campaign. As he had reached the Senate he left them to infer that the popular will had found expression in the Illinois Legislature without any political scheming. The side lights which Senator Palmer might have shed on the nature of the vision which it took two Farmers' Alliance men—Moore and Cockrell—two months to see before they could be convinced that it was their duty to support Palmer, will be turned on by somebody else than the beneficiary of their votes. Senator Palmer plainly does not intend to tell anything about the inducements which worked so powerfully on their minds.

Senator Palmer's Argument.

Senator Palmer opened his speech by saying that in urging this constitutional amendment he only obeyed the instructions given him in the most impressive manner by the people of the State of Illinois. "The people of Illinois," said he, "are loyal to the Constitution, and are devoted to the principles of orderly, constitutional, free government, but they believe that the election of Senators by their State Legislature under existing conditions has failed of satisfactory results and that the reform proposed by the joint resolution now before the Senate is demanded alike by correct principles and the highest considerations of public policy."

The Senator reviewed briefly the great Douglas and Lincoln Senatorial contest in Illinois and then detailed the successive steps and declarations that had been made by the Democracy of Illinois in regard to this subject and which had finally led to Democratic triumph in that State and the election of the representative of that principle to the United States Senate. "Upon the issues of the platform adopted by the State convention," said he, "101 members of the State Legislature (204 being the whole number) were elected by an aggregate plurality of more than 30,000 votes. These 101 members of the Legislature, regarding themselves as electors chosen to register the will of their constituents, between Jan. 21, 1891, and March 11, voted for the candidate nominated on 153 ballots, and on the 154th ballot they were joined by two members of the House of Representatives who were favorable to the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people of the several States, and on that ballot a Senator was elected."

The Senator insisted that the constitutional mode of electing Senators by the Legislatures of the States was no longer satisfactory to the American people. He did not mean to make himself responsible for the charges of bribery and undue influence that attended nearly every Senatorial election by indorsing or repeating any of them. None of the reasons which led the framers of the Constitution to deprive the people of the direct control of the Executive Department and of the Senate now existed. Experience had long ago demonstrated the uselessness of Electors for the selection of President and Vice-President. The wealth invested in commerce, in manufactures, in railways, forests, and mines demanded legislation for its protection or its benefit, and its political power, whether employed in Congress or the State Legislature, rarely failed of success. All that the people could gain by the proposed amendment would be enlarged powers of self-defense.

"The elections for the choice of Presidential Electors; the election of members of the Legislature, who elect Senators; the election for members of the House of Representatives in Congress," said the Senator, "are alike influenced and often controlled by the unfair arrangement of districts. If the amendment to the Constitution which I propose is adopted, the members of the Senate of the United States will be chosen by the direct vote of the free people of the several States, and will be what it never yet has been, the popular branch of the Congress of the United States."

Business of the Session.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon, said he had had the honor of introducing a similar proposition in 1888, and one at the present session. Similar amendments had also been introduced by the Senators from Indiana and New Hampshire (Messrs. Turpie and Chandler.) All these propositions had been referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and after a consultation a majority of that subcommittee had agreed to report in favor of such an amendment to the Constitution.

Among the petitions reported and referred by the Senate was one by Mr. Voorhees, from some citizens of Weedersburg, Ind., asking that the Pinkerton detective force be suppressed by law, or else that it be incorporated in the military force of the country. Among bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were the following: Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Illinois river near Havana, Mason County, Ill. To ratify and confirm an agreement with the Tonta tribe of Indians in Oklahoma Territory.

Mr. Dolph moved to take from the calendar and to pass the bill extending for ten years the laws preventing the introduction of Chinese into the United States, but Mr. Hawley objected. It was, he said, a bill of extraordinary severity, and he wished at least time to read it. Mr. Dolph gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

Mr. Peffer offered resolutions that the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the death of Senator Plumb of Kansas Dec. 20, and that as a mark of respect to his memory the business of the Senate be suspended to enable the Senate to pay proper tribute of respect to his high character and distinguished public services. Mr. Peffer then addressed the Senate in eulogy of the deceased.

After eulogies by Senators Cockrell, Perkins, Morrill, Allison, Hale, Daniels, Dolph, and Turpie the Senate adjourned.

BLAND SAILS INTO HARTER.

The Democratic Majority Is Badly Wrought Up Over the Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The scene in the House today when Mr. Bland sailed into Mr. Harter of Ohio was a faint index of the wrought-up condition of the Democratic majority over silver. Bland charged that Harter was sending out the petitions of the G. A. R. posts against free coinage. His attack on Harter was so savagely personal that the latter might have been justified in replying in the same vein and charge Bland with being the agent of the mine-owners. He did not go that far, however, though his reply was vigorous enough. Bland was angry because he had learned that Harter was circulating another call for a caucus Feb. 25 with the purpose of securing delay. Harter's call makes plain the only hope of the anti-silver Democrats. That is to prevent action until the Democratic National convention meets and straddles the question.

Mr. Bynum has stated this frankly in announcing that when the Silver bill comes up he will move to postpone it until next session. Harter's caucus will amount to nothing, because he and his followers won't agree to abide by the decision hostile to them. Speaker Crisp and his Committee on Rules would like to have some medium course adopted, but they know that the radical silver men are determined to pass a free coinage bill, and that if this element is thwarted no other legislation will be possible. On the other hand, the free coinage leaders have shown a willingness not to press their bill in a way to antagonize the tariff, provided they are given a fixed day for a special silver order. This is the only means by which parliamentary chaos can be avoided. Mr. Harter does not seem to have much influence among his Ohio colleagues, for with one or two exceptions they are for free coinage. The call for the caucus says:

To the Hon. William S. Holman, Chairman—Dear Sir: We ask you to call a meeting of the Democratic members of this House for Thursday evening, Feb. 25, at 7:30 o'clock to consider the resolutions which will be presented. They are as follows:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the continued use of both gold and silver as money, and that we are unalterably opposed to any legislation which will drive either metal out of general circulation.

Resolved, That in justice to the Democratic party, and with due consideration for the general business, industrial and financial interests of the Nation, we deem it the duty of the Democratic members of the Fifty-second Congress to defer any definite action on the subject of free coinage until the question of its wisdom and justice is distinctly made in the elections of 1892. We ask you further to invite the Democratic members of the Senate to this conference.

FOR BUILDING SITE AND ANNEX.

Newberry's Measures Providing for a Site and Enlargement Agreed Upon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—Representative Newberry's bill to provide a site for a public building at Chicago was favorably acted on by the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds today. The bill was amended before it was agreed upon. As amended it authorizes and directs the Attorney-General to obtain from the State of Illinois, or by cession from the United States, as the law may require, title to a bit of ground north of Jackson street, east of Michigan avenue and fronting thereon, and south of Randolph street, containing not less than 180,000 square feet, to be used by the government for a public building.

Mr. Newberry's bill to provide for an increase of space for the Chicago Postoffice was also acted upon favorably by the committee. This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to have erected along the east side of the present Government Building at Chicago, and extending to the line of Dearborn street, a one-story building of a temporary character of glass and iron or other non-combustible material for the use and occupancy of the city Postoffice. It is provided, however, that in the erection of this addition no part of the present building shall be removed or permanently disfigured or impaired. The provision in the bill appropriating $75,000 for the work was stricken out, as the committee has no authority to report bills carrying appropriations.

[Postmaster Sexton and his assistant, John M. Hubbard, hardly know whether to be glad or sorry over the favorable attitude taken by the House Committee on Public Buildings relative to the Newberry bill to acquire property for a new Postoffice building on the Lake-Front and add a temporary annex to the old building. It is the temporary annex that bothers the Postmaster.

Postmaster Sexton said: "Of course we are glad to hear that the Attorney-General is directed to obtain from the State of Illinois, or by cession from the United States, as law may require, the title to a piece of ground north of Jackson street, east of Michigan avenue, and south of Randolph street, containing not less than 180,000 square feet, for a public building. That is all right and a consummation devoutly to be wished. But the temporary shed for present needs is what we object to, because it is liable to stay temporary too long. The bill provides for an increase for the Postoffice by having erected along the east side of the present government building, and to extend to the line of Dearborn street, a one-story building of temporary character, to be of glass, stone, or other noncombustible material, and it is to cost $75,000. I am heartily in favor of it in this way, that it be made such an ugly structure that the public will demand another building. If it could be made to cover all the unoccupied land on the east side it would be better, but the idea, as I understand it, is to extend the shed out directly from the east wing. In regard to the Lake-Front site, the sooner we get that the quicker the problem will be solved. There are two plans for the Lake-Front site. One is to fill in ground where the lake now is and put the new building on it. An exposition of this scheme was given in THE TRIBUNE a short time ago. I am in favor of this plan because the United States Government would have an unquestioned title to the land. The other scheme is to acquire territory on the Lake-Front Park. I earnestly hope that the proposed shed will be a temporary affair."

Assistant Postmaster Hubbard said: "So far as I am concerned, I was one of the original movers for a postoffice building on the Lake-Front. Inasmuch as I am not conscious of ever having been converted from that idea I stand pat on that. I hope the proposed shed on the east side of this building will be so erected that it will not be possible for it to retard any movement for a new, commodious, and suitable structure. I suppose Mr. Newberry, who was Postmaster here at one time, appreciates how rapidly the mail matter here is growing in volume. The putting up of an annex on the east side of this building, as proposed by him, indicates it. It would seem apparent that he is in touch with the actual present necessities of the case if he had proposed another annex for the west side of the office. In a twelvemonth it will be as necessary for the west side as it is now for the east. The entire ground vacant should be utilized. Every foot of space that could be gained is needed. During the last three years our business has increased 40 per cent. In the last year it has increased nearly 11 per cent, and it will increase three times that during the coming year. The fact is, no one realizes how fast this business is growing, and we have got to keep hammering away till we get Congress to realize it. Why, we don't realize it ourselves. A building which was big enough for the employés to get lost in a few years ago is now as crowded as a beehive. We don't want to be temporizing with any sheds, but are willing to take every thing we can get. As regards the bill providing for a Lake-Front site it may be a short or it may be a long time matter. It is evident that the committee is not certain how the title is to be obtained, whether from the State of Illinois or from the United States Government. It must meet the requirements of law, for a good title means a legal title. It goes without saying that Mr. Newberry wants to provide an annex to tide this office along till a new one shall have been erected. I say that the west side of the building should have an annex as well as the east side to meet the necessities."]

NICARAGUA'S NEW IMPORT DUTY.

Consul Newell's Figures Showing How American Products Are Affected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Consul Newell, at Managua, Nicaragua, in a communication to the State Department dated Jan. 21, 1892, showing the effect that the new tariff of Nicaragua will have upon importations from the United States, remarks: "The financial condition of Nicaragua grows less and less assuring." Continuing Mr. Newell says:

"On Dec. 19, 1891, the Government of Nicaragua issued a decree increasing customs duties 35 per cent. According to decree of July 25, 1888, the duty was 50 per cent upon the valuation of importations. This law remained in effect until Aug. 8, 1890, when duties were increased 15 per cent. With the addition of 35 per cent the law of December, 1891, places a duty of 100 per cent upon the valuation of all importations. This enormous duty will seriously affect the importation of many articles of American manufacture, and a number of the leading merchants say that trade with the United States under the existing tariff will be materially decreased, for the reason that they cannot afford to pay the prices charged by American merchants or pay the high rates of freight and a duty of 100 per cent, expecting to sell their goods in competition with those from England and the rest of Europe.

"This new duty is imposed to meet the increasing expenses of the government, which during the biennial year of 1889-'91 were $290,-885.57 more than the income. Each biennial year has presented analagous results, though the deficit mentioned is less than that of June 30, 1890, which was 7.2 per cent, while this is equivalent to 5.5 per cent. In order to show clearly the effect of this new tariff upon goods imported from the United States I have drawn a comparison of the cost of certain kinds of merchandise under the old duty with that of the decree of Dec. 19, 1891: Twenty-seven dozen pairs gentlemen's boots cost in the United States $569.95; then must be added freight from New York to Corinto, $24.10; exchange at 40 per cent, $229.60; old duty, $165.15; freight charges Corinto to Managua, $8, making cost laid down at latter place, $1,076.80; adding difference between old and new duty, $198.85, brings the total up to $1,275.65. A corresponding increase is shown upon importations of calico, American duck, white lead, California raisins, canned fruits, hams, and scales.

"All of the merchants with whom I have conversed express the opinion that this new tariff seriously injures the trade of the United States with this country and that the United States cannot hope to secure the bulk of the trade of Nicaragua so long as American merchants maintain the prices that they do, or so long as the business-men here are compelled to pay the present exorbitant freight rates. These two items, and now this oppressive duty, will militate against Nicaraguan merchants increasing their importations from the United States."

ALLERTON ON FUTURE DEALING.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary Hears Opinions on the Trade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary listened this morning to an argument made in opposition to the Washburn bill by Mr. Samuel W. Allerton of Illinois, who stated that he had been a practical farmer for the last forty years. The system of dealing in futures, he said, had not been inaugurated for gambling purposes. It had grown out of the necessities of the grain trade. The trading was not fictitious, but grew out of established opinion, based on intelligent thought of what the world would need in the future. The prompter of this bill seemed to be the "mill combine" controlled by English capital. It was designed to destroy the Chicago market—the greatest central market in the world. Individual rights were on the verge of destruction. He ventured that every Congressman who voted for the pending bill would in two years be as dead politically as a dried Egyptian mummy.

Senator Washburn inquired what advantage the passage of the bill would give to the miller.

Mr. Allerton reported that if the future trading in Chicago was limited and hampered by laws the market there would be destroyed and the millers of Minnesota would buy their wheat cheaper. Let the millers destroy the Chicago market and they would have the market to themselves. Senator Washburn stated that it was not in the interests of the miller to have cheap wheat.

Mr. J. H. Norton, a shipper of Chicago, argued against the bill. The Board of Trade of that city, he said, had no objection to the proposition of the measure directed against "options," though it believed that it was undignified and unnecessary for Congress to adopt such legislation. What it did object to was a law to prohibit the free buying for future delivery of grain and hog products. The bill purported to be a revenue measure, but this claim was made only to cloak and cover up other objects. It was particularly aimed at the Chicago Board of Trade. It would not prevent the wealthy miller from selling flour for future delivery, and it would place the wheat raisers at his mercy.

D. B. Smith of Toledo, O., argued that the bill instead of proving beneficial to agriculturists would have the contrary effect. It would strike a damaging blow to the general system of trading which had grown up from the necessities of the country and its matchless advancement. It would prove the most disastrous legislation ever inflicted on the business interests of the land. The future system was a great evener and regulator of market values, and prevented a fall in prices in times of depression.

W. C. Brown, a miller of Fostoria, O., told the House Committee on Agriculture that any anti-options bill should be made uniformly operative on all and should not discriminate. In his argument Mr. Brown maintained that the "future" system gave the farmer a better market for his product and was necessary for the protection of the miller. The miller, he said, by buying futures knew what amount of capital he would require and the price which his material would cost him for some months ahead. E. P. Bacon, President of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, on behalf of that body, asked that legislation be delayed and that a Congressional investigation of the subject of "futures" be made during the recess of Congress. He maintained that the system enabled producers to dispose of their crops more readily than would otherwise be the case.

TO INFLUENCE GRAND ARMY MEN.

Bland Uses Some Strong Terms in Connection with the Circular Sent Out.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The President's message relative to the Choctaw and Chickasaw claims was before the House this morning and laid on the table at once. Mr. O'Neill (Pa.) presented a protest of the Philadelphia Board of Trade against free coinage. It was ordered, on motion of Mr. Newberry (Ill.), that when the House adjourns it be to meet on Tuesday. A bill for the exclusion of Chinese was reported by Mr. Gray (Cal.) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill. During the course of general debate Mr. Bland sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter written by Mr. Harter of Ohio to the various Grand Army posts in denunciation of the Free Silver bill and advising the members of the posts to urge their Congressmen to vote against it, as it would prove detrimental to the interests of the pensioners. This circular Mr. Bland characterized as a bulldozing document. It was an effort to intimidate members, and was part of the bulldozing tactics of the millionaire.

Mr. Harter admitted the authorship of the circular letter. The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland) had spoken of it as a bulldozing circular. The people of the country who were not familiar with the legislation that was proposed by Congress should receive information. The gentleman from Missouri had referred to him as a millionaire. He was more of a farmer than was the gentleman from Missouri. He was as much opposed to giving the silver bullion producers the earnings of the people as he was to giving them to the manufacturers. If the free coinage bill was passed it would elect Benjamin Harrison for a second term, and this would be done by a Democratic House under the leadership of the gentleman from Missouri.

He would like to pay members of Congress with the 70-cent dollar and see how they would like it. If anything should be made a legal tender it should be the corn of Kansas and not the silver of Colorado.

Mr. Bland, in rising to respond, sent to the clerk's desk and had read Mr. Harter's biography as published in the Congressional Directory, in order to show that his business life had been spent as a banker and manufacturer. It was not proper, continued Mr. Bland, for a member of the House to prompt Grand Army men to send telegrams to their Congressmen in order to intimidate them and induce them to vote against the Free Silver bill.

Mr. Harter said that he believed in good mooney for the farmer. For his part he had no preference. "This," said he, "is all the gold I possess," and he drew from his pocket a large gold watch. Mr. Bland, who was seated beside him, dangled by its chain his silver watch, offering an exchange. As the gentlemen compared watches Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey interjected the query, "When did you get them out?" The House thoroughly enjoyed the scene and much laughter was indulged in.

Silver was then laid aside and the consideration of the Indian bill was resumed, Mr. Smith of Arizona criticising some of its features, especially the appropriations for the Carlisle school. The Indian Appropriation bill was generally discussed until adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Appropriation for Hay Lake Channel and St. Mary's River.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Whatever appropriation, if any, will be made this session for the improvement of Hay Lake Channel and St. Mary's River, Michigan, will probably be provided in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The committee in charge of the River and Harbor bill insist that the Appropriations committee properly has jurisdiction of this matter, because authority was given in the River and Harbor bill passed by the last Congress to the Secretary of War to enter into contracts for prosecuting the work. Gen. Casey, Chief of Engineers, who was before the Appropriations committee today, thought there was probably enough of last year's appropriation to continue the work during the next fiscal year. It appears that of the last appropriation for St. Mary's improvement there were remaining to its credit Feb. 15 $1,826,509, and the monthly expenditure since last July has never exceeded $43,000 a month. On the same date the balance to the credit of Hay Lake Channel improvement was $550,000, and the expenditure since July has not exceeded $42,000 a month.

Why the Bonds Were Continued.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter to the Speaker of the House in response to the House resolution calling on him for information "Whether at any time since the 4½ per cent bonds became due there has been sufficient funds in the Treasury to pay the same; and, if so, by what authority he has assumed to continue any of such bonds at 2 per cent interest?" The Secretary says that the 4½ per cents are redeemable at the pleasure of the United States on three months' notice to the holders. He shows that there were sufficient funds in the Treasury to pay the bonds, but it was deemed prudent and profitable to continue a portion of them, and the authority under which the bonds were permitted to continue is contained in the act which authorized their issue.

Still Working for Gen. Swaim.

The friends of Judge Advocate General Swaim are renewing their efforts to secure the removal of the sentence of suspension imposed upon him by court-martial some years since. The 17th of next month, were it not for this suspension, Gen. Swaim would become eligible for retirement. His friends assert that he is willing to retire, and will do so next month if allowed to. It is also believed that the President is favorably inclined to this arrangement and that he stands ready to remove the order of suspension as soon as assured of the General's immediate retirement. Assistant Secretary Grant of the War Department is understood to be a candidate for the office of Judge Advocate General, as is Gen. Lieber, who has been Acting Judge Advocate General since Gen. Swaim's suspension.

Clements for Inter-State Commissioner.

Southern people who claim to know say that the President has finally selected ex-Congressman Clements of Georgia for Inter-State Commerce Commissioner. Clements was one of the first candidates to put in an application. But after the President had passed him over to offer the place to Judge Culberson of Texas, and then to Judge Lindsay of Kentucky, it began to look as though President Harrison did not think Clements was the man for the position. Whoever is appointed will have the remanant of the term of the late Commissioner Bragg to fill out. This will be about three years.

Washington Notes.

The regular proclamation by the President, warning all persons against illegal sealing in Bering Sea, is ready for issuance.

The Census Department has agreed to omit the portions of the bulletin on the limestone industry objected to by manufacturers.

The Controller of the Currency has appointed Emerson Collins of Williamsport receiver of the First National Bank of Muncy, Pa.

V. A. Taylor of Ohio introduced a bill appropriating $10,000 for a monument in memory of the soldiers, to be erected in Washington.

The House Judiciary committee heard what Representative Watson of Georgia had to say in support of his resolution proposing an investigation of the Pinkerton system.

Representative Montgomery of Kentucky made a strong argument before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors in favor of an appropriation of $200,000 to continue the work of locking and damming the Green River in Kentucky above the Barren River.

HE WAS A DISSIPATED GRAND DUKE.

His Brother, the Czar, Once Had Constantine Arrested.

Death must have come to Russia's Grand Duke Constantine in the form of a happy release, and must be a source of relief rather than of grief to his relatives. About eighteen months ago he had a paralytic seizure, which left him deprived of the power of speech or of making any sign beyond raising or lowering his eyelids. By degrees every remaining glimmer of intelligence faded away, and for the last ten or twelve months he has been absolutely helpless, mentally as well as physically.

Smaller than his brother, the late Emperor Alexander II., he was vastly his superior so far as brain power was concerned. Indeed, he was so clever that he made many enemies, and his sharp wit and sarcastic utterance were dreaded by almost all who were brought into contact with him.

The Grand Duke has never been a favorite of his nephew, the present Czar, who not only objected to his questionable morals and his dishonesty in office, but who also held him to be guilty of ambitious and disloyal sentiments toward the throne.

Immediately on his accession to the crown Alexander III. summarily deprived his uncle of the post of President of the Council of the Empire, and also of his office of Lord High Admiral of the Fleets. He likewise commanded him to leave the capital, and to take up his residence in quasi banishment at Ouanda, his magnificent palace near Yalta, in the Crimea.

On the occasion of the marriage of Constantine's granddaughter, the late Princess Olga of Greece, to the Grand Duke Paul Constantine, he was partly restored to favor, and permitted to return to his palace at Pavlosk, near St. Petersburg, where he died.

Neither of the two elder sons of the late Grand Duke is in favor at court. The first born, Nicholas, is still in banishment somewhere in Central Asia, expiating the sacrilegious robberies which he was induced to commit at St. Petersburg by the Philadelphia adventuress, Fannie Lear, alias Hattie Blackford.

The other, Constantine by name, has given great offense to the Czar by the publication of a volume of poems in which tyranny and despotism are assailed and liberty lauded.

Strictly speaking, however, I am wrong in describing these young men as the sons of the late Grand Duke Constantine. Although they are the offspring of his wife, yet they are only nominally his children. At the dates of their respective births the Grand Duke Constantine had, in each case, been absent from Russia and from his wife for more than twelve months previously.

Had his own conduct been above reproach he would have disavowed the paternity of the two boys, but as his behavior was at the time of the most scandalous description, imperial and popular sympathy was all on the side of the beautiful and deserted wife, and it was by the late Emperor's express commands that he put in a reluctant appearance at the christenings of the two children, thereby according them a public recognition as his sons.

Human Relics of Pompeii.

In the museum at Pompeii are preserved the most horrid and pathetic relics of the last days of the ill-fated city. Early in 1863 the workmen who were helping to unearth an immense palace struck into a cavity in the lava, the nature of which, of course, was a mystery. Without breaking further into it they poured plaster of paris down the crevices that were already opened, and as soon as the plaster had hardened, the crust of lava was carefully removed, and lo! the form of a human being in his last struggles was revealed! The outlines and form of the person were perfectly preserved, showing plainly that he had been buried in boiling lava, which had hardened about him. The intervening 1,800 years and the heat of the lava besides had reduced the body to a handful of dust, but the lava had left a cast natural as life.

Since that time several bodies have been reproduced—one of them with the features so perfectly preserved as to show the expression of the face. In some of the plaster casts parts of the skeletons are embeded. Two female casts which are clasped in each other's arms have been called "The Mother and Daughter." Persons who have seen this group say that there is nothing in all Pompeii more touching than the utter despair depicted upon the face of the "mother."

No Candidate from the Bench.

The *World* mentions nine men living outside of this State who, in its opinion, "can unite the factions, carry New York, and be elected President of the United States." One name on this list ought to be withdrawn at once. It is that of "Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of Illinois." The Nation had one experience with a Chief Justice of its highest court as a candidate for a Presidential nomination a quarter of a century ago, and it does not want another. One of the most melancholy things in our political history is the chapter which tells how Salmon P. Chase refused to be satisfied with the greatest prize offered to the legal profession and fretted to become President. Nothing is more repugnant to thoughtful men than the spectacle of a Judge occupying a life position in our supreme tribunal who seeks the chief executive office. The well-grounded sentiment against such an attitude might easily influence enough voters to turn the scales in a close State against the party which should make the mistake of seeking its Presidential candidate in that quarter.—*New York Evening Post.*

The Dark Continent.

The population of Africa, according to the latest and most reliable estimates, is given at 163,000,000, or fourteen inhabitants to the square mile, while the population of the three Americas is given at 121,713,000, or eight inhabitants to the square mile. It must be remembered that while explorers tell us of large districts in Africa that are scantly peopled, there are also vast regions densely populated of which but few persons have ever heard. It may in fact be said that only the fringe of the Dark Continent has as yet been reached after 1,000 years of intermittent exploration.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today the following cases were argued and submitted:

Lecompe vs. Lueders; Kingbury vs. Kettle; Blodgett, Survivor, etc. vs. Hovey; Swanton vs. Muskegon Improvement company; Heaton vs. Edward; Weber et al. vs. Child et al.; Swift Electric Light company vs. Grant.

Call for Friday was: 116, 1, 40, 43, 44, 41, 42, 45.

The Chief Justice announced that hereafter appeals in criminal cases will not be entertained unless the record here shows the status of the case in the court below as to whether judgment has been entered there, or whether the court has staid proceedings until the decision of the Supreme Court on such appeal is made.

MANY CHARGES MADE.

ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD AGAINST THE MIDLAND COMPANY.

The Complainants Allege Many Illegal Transactions on the Part of Banker Tolman—Accusations Similar to Those Made in Recent Litigation Concerning the Trust and Savings Bank's Affairs—Other News of the Courts—The Record and the Call for Today.

A lengthy bill was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday to have declared that the Midland company was organized for a fraudulent purpose, to have its charter forfeited, and for the appointment of a receiver. Carl Anderson, Andrew J. Anderson, and the firm of Mattson & Aeppli are the complainants and charges are made similar to those contained in recent litigation to wind up the affairs of the Chicago Trust and Savings Bank.

Complainants are stockholders of the concern and allege that Tolman organized the Midland company in May, 1888, for the purpose of aiding and assisting himself and the Chicago Trust and Savings Bank to conduct the illegal and fraudulent business of loaning money at highly usurious rates of from 20 to 30 per cent per annum.

Charges are made that the Midland company has never performed a legal act or a lawful business and that its operations are contrary to its charter. Complainants then state they were deceived by false representations made by Tolman at the time they were induced to purchase shares of stock. It is alleged that notes amounting to over $200,000 which the Midland company has pretended to guarantee without authority have been discounted by and are now in the possession of the Trust company or Tolman. The court is asked to declare the alleged guarantees by the Midland company void.

A large number of suits, involving many thousands of dollars, have been brought against the Midland company, and during the last year it has sustained losses amounting to $50,000 by, it is alleged, reason of its being used by Tolman and his trust concern for fraudulent purposes.

Finally it is asked that the Midland company be dissolved, that a receiver be appointed, and that the Trust company and Tolman be compelled to account to the stockholders of the Midland company.

National Subway Company Affairs.

Judgment by confession for $47,426 was entered in the Superior Court yesterday against the National Subway company. This action was taken to protect claims for borrowed money, but as the company had not been doing business for two years the proceeding is more of a formal nature than an attack by creditors. W. K. Nixon, Alfred Cowles, and F. H. Eames of the Commercial National Bank are the creditors represented in the judgment, which was entered in the name of Lewis L. Coburn. At one time the company controlled a large business in the manufacture of vitrified piping for subways. The concern furnished much of the material used in the underground work in St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago, but it was gradually replaced by companies manufacturing improved piping. The assets of the company consist of a $30,000 plant on Goose Island, now in the hands of a tenant, and some valueless balances on old contracts. Alfred Cowles is President and F. A. Hecht Secretary and Treasurer of the company. It was capitalized at $500,000.

Want Their Claim Protected.

Van Allens & Boughton of New York yesterday laid an obstacle in the way of a continuance of business of the R. S. Dickie Manufacturing company by petitioning the County Court to protect their claim on the machinery in the Elgin plant. They put in the presses and other machines for $45,114 and $25,114 is still due. The petitioners claim they had an arrangement by which possession would revert to them in default of a payment, and they now ask the court to order the return of the property or direct the assignee to apply cash receipts on the accounts. Certain creditors wish to continue, but the petitioners insist that the presses should not be worn out unless their pay is guaranteed.

R. G. Ingersoll as Associate Counsel.

In 1885 a few stockholders in the First National Bank of Chicago filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court alleging that in the reorganization of the present bank they had been frozen out by the officers and directors of the bank; that they were induced to take a price much under the actual value of their stock and were afterwards refused the right to join in the reorganization of the present bank. The suit has been delayed on account of the death of Judge Beckwith and the subsequent demise of Henry Decker, who succeeded him as counsel. Yesterday the case was given new life, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll entering his appearance as associate counsel with Robert H. Kelly, the complainants' solicitor.

Trouble Over School Books.

Francis M. Woods, a publisher, yesterday filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court against the Maxenkuchee School Supply company and J. H. Koontz to enjoin the alleged infringement of a copyright for several school books and charts. Infringement of copyright is alleged to have been on normal charts, "Arithmetic, Primary and Practice," "Business Forms and Bookkeeping," "Public School Teaching Made Practical," and "Teaching to Do by Doing." It is alleged that the defendants have printed and sold a large number of these works in many States and Territories to the injury of the business of complainant.

Court Notes.

Judge Wright gave instructions yesterday to have a decree prepared in the divorce case of Katherine G. vs. John Cuddy. Besides the decree Mrs. Cuddy will get the custody of her two children. The question of alimony was reserved.

Judge Tuthill's jury yesterday returned a verdict for $5,000 against John and Charles Lebohn, Lake View brickmakers, who were sued for that amount for the death of Willie Soderman. The boy was drowned in a clay hole dug out by the defendants.

Bruno W. Gottschalk of New York, who was arrested here as a fugitive from justice, yesterday petitioned Judge Kettelle for release under habeas corpus proceedings. He is charged with larceny of $500, but claims that the evidence conveyed in a telegram is insufficient. A hearing will be had this morning.

Noble C. Butler, receiver of the American Wheel company, yesterday made a report of the condition of the business during December. The receipts were $122,725 and the disbursements $112,011. The American Wheel company was a combination of most of the wheel manufacturing companies of the United States and failed last fall.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

138,252—Lizzie White vs. Fredk White. Bill for divorce. R. P. Parker, solr.

138,253—Excelsior Iron Works vs. Chas. Mears. Asst., $2,000. Poden & Gridley, attys.

138,254—Watts De Golyer Co. vs. E. H. Humphrey. Asst., $500. Same attys.

138,255—Atchison & Elder vs. Hugh Hughes. Conf. of judgt., $197.29. F. H. Simmons, atty.

138,256—Annie Farrell vs. W. C. St. R. R. Co. Case, $500. W. T. Beem, atty.

138,257—Lewis L. Colewin vs. Nat. Subway Co. Conf. of judgt., $48,533.59. L. L. Coburn, atty.

138,258—John S. Bielfeldt vs. Henry and Christena Krum. Same $370 50. Campbell & Custer, attys.

138,259—James Bonell vs. Fredk W. Short. Asst., $3,000. C. H. Lawrence, atty.

138,260—L. Wolff Mfg Co. vs. Geo. B. Kemp. Asst., $1,200. M. D. Owen, atty.

138,261—Same vs. Adolph Kuhut. Same, $1,000. Same atty.

138,262—Marie Dusova vs. Jan and Katerina Hruska. Conf. of judt., $454. Fanning & Herdlicka, attys.

138,263—Debt. Suppressed.

138,264—Michael Pauli vs. Central College Eclectic Shorthand. Asst., $100. M. A. Rorke & Son, attys.

138,265—Perkins Bros. vs. James M. Yale et al. Asst., $1,000. E. T. Cahill, atty.

138,266—Lyman P. Converse et al. vs. Garson Myers. Asst., $4,000. E. L. Barbour, atty.

138,267—Anna Boswell vs. Vernon J. Boswell. Bill for divorce. J. C. Martin, solr.

138,268—Bill. Suppressed.

138,269—Emily Nelson vs. Johan Nelson. Bill for divorce. C. A. Shirley, solr.

138,270—Artemus D. Watson vs. Eda Watson. Bill for divorce. H. H. C. Miller, solr.

138,271—A. Whipple vs. T. N. McCauley. Asst., $500. T. J. Holmes, atty.

138,272—George W. Murphy, use of Jesse D. Frost, vs. Chicago Chemical Solution Co. Asst., $2,000. Ashcraft & Gordon, attys.

138,273—Joseph A. Stolba vs. Howard J. Goldy. Case, $10,000. Same attys.

138,274—C. M. Henderson & Co. vs. J. A. Stearn. Case, $500. J. A. Fullenweider, atty.

138,275—Asst. Suppressed.

138,276—Protenza S. Pizzuto vs. Carlo Pizzuto. Bill for divorce. Jones & Lusa, solrs.

138,277—Frank F. Reed vs. Harry Swisky. Asst., $1,000. H. F. Allen, atty.

138,278—Edwin K. Walker vs. Emil Keller and Lesebrg. Conf. of judgt., $2,256.40. Heap & Whitfield, attys.

138,279—Wm. D. Barner vs. Atkinson Steel and Spring Works. Asst., $3,000. Doolittle, McKey & Tolman, attys.

138,280—Thomas Whelan vs. I. C. R. R. Co. Case, $2,500. James O'Connell and Demcout & Gilbert, attys.

138,281—People ex rel. Bruno W. Gottschalk vs. the Rev. McClaughery. Retn. for habeas corpus. W. A. Schofeld, atty.

138,282—James H. O'Brien vs. Joseph F. and Laura A. Wilson. Conf. of judgt., $123.23. B. W. Veirs, atty.

138,283—Robt. Berger et al. vs. Tedfil Mach et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed. $1,000. Lackner & Butz, solrs.

138,284—Frank Vains vs. Frank Kuzelka et al. Petn. for mechs. lien, $604.75. Cross & Jindrich, solrs.

138,285—Silvester Loree vs. Carrie Loree. Bill for divorce. John McKeogh, solr.

138,286—Bill. Suppressed.

138,287—Thos. Sums vs. Chgo. City Ry. Co. et al. Case, $10,000. Walker, Judd & Hawley, attys.

WITHHELD SUITS—138,247—Barnhart Bros. vs. Barton A. Ullrich. Asst., $200. H. H. Rose, atty.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

100,462—The Berlin Machine Works vs. Chicago Parlor Frame Co. et al. Repln, $1,000. Charles T. Farson, atty.

100,463—Sarah A. S. Hunt vs. David Simon. Debt, $5,000; das., $4,000. Lincoln & McCoy, attys.

100,464—August Lessing vs. John Otto Kuss. Bill for partnership accounting. E. A. Rosenthal, solr.

100,465—Levi T. Regan vs. Julius N. Brown. Bill to set aside contract. James Frake, solr.

100,466—Thomas Mitchell, trustee, vs. Frederic W. Short, et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed. Charles H. Lawrence, solr.

100,467—William S. Jay vs. Maud A. Hagaman et al. Appeal.

100,468—M. B. Leavitt vs. John A. Hamlin, Harry L. Hamlin, and Paul M. Potter. Asst., $10,000. Jas. E. Purnell, atty.

100,469—Thomas H. Scanlon vs. Mary O'Brien et al. Petn. for mech.'s lien, $820.20. Paden & Gridley, solrs.

100,470—Fred W. Leuthersen vs. the Berlin Machine Works. Repln., $1,000. William J. Ammen, atty.

100,471—Annie McDonald vs. Wm. McDonald. Bill for divorce. O'Shea & Mahoney, solrs.

100,472—Arnold P. Arnold vs. Christian Michaelson. Conf. of judgt., $164.21. Julius Andrae, atty.

100,473—Louis Hinrichs vs. W. J. Kent. Asst., $500. Cratty Bros., MacLaren & Jarvis, attys.

100,474—Moses Wallace vs. Henry W. Thompson et al. Asst., $500. H. S. Mecartney, atty.

100,475—Hattie Kennedy vs. Ill. Cent. R. R. Co. Appeal.

100,476—Nathan Labovich vs. Sarah Labovich. Bill for divorce. Theo. Proulx, solr.

100,477—Petition of Henry Kalle and wife to adopt Sadie Grabs. Richolson, Matson & Pease, attys.

100,478—Frank Cejka vs. Magdalena Hodon. Conf. of judgt., $416. Jones & Lusk, attys.

100,479—E. Meyer vs. George S. Poppers. Appeal.

100,480—Ristori Tognotti vs. Samuele Tognotti. Bill to set aside the will of Dominico Tognotti. Kerr & Barr, solrs.

100,481—Moe & Pihlfeldt vs. Dawson Iron Works. Appeal.

100,482—Henry Evans et al. vs. John Werner. Same. $153. C. R. Adams, atty.

100,483—Rad Pokrok, No. 65, C. S. P. S., vs. Charles Turek, Josef Botek, and Jan Kriz. Conf. of judgt., $239.33. Cross & Jindrich, attys.

100,484—Leach & Knowles vs. Alexander Berfeld. Asst., $1,000. H. T. Aspera, atty.

100,485—John P. Morrison vs. N. R. Warnick. Asst., $525. Ashcroft & Gordon, attys.

100,486—Charles Rogalski vs. Andrew Koemarek et al. Appeal and petition for certiorari. Joseph V. Crane, atty.

100,487—Joseph Formanirez vs. Same. Same.

100,488—Wm. Voegler vs. Albert C. Bandt. Conf. of judgt., $327.50. S. A. Reynolds, atty.

100,489—Michael Walshe vs. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Case, $2,000. C. Porter Johnson, atty.

100,490—Martha A. Nickle vs. George C. Nickle. Bill for divorce. Same solr.

100,491—John M. Buyer vs. Mrs. C. C. Ticer. Appeal.

100,492—Hamburger Co. vs. F. H. Wheeler and H. H. Burness. Conf. judgt., $279.91. Cratty Bros., MacLaren & Jarvis, attys.

100,493—Michael B. Leavitt vs. Wm. Howarth. Asst., $1,000. James E. Purnell, atty.

100,494—V. S. Lindsay vs. George P. and Anna S. Smith. Asst., $8,000. Cratty Bros., MacLaren & Jarvis, attys.

100,495—Carl Anderson vs. The Midland Co., The Chi. Trust and Savings Bank et al. Bill to wind up the Midland Co. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, solrs.

100,496—Home Mut. Loan Assn. vs. A. K. Johnson Jr. et al. Bill to foreclose mortgages. P. J. Ellert, solr.

100,497—James S. Atterberry vs. Western Trading Co. Appeal.

100,498—Sarah Oliphant vs. Thomas A. Oliphant. Bill for separate maintenance. Wm. H. Richardson, solr.

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

22,310—Francis M. Woods vs. The Maxinkuchee School Supply Co. and J. H. Koontz. Bill to enjoin infringement of copyright for charts and school books. Banning & Banning and Wilson & Zook, solrs.

County Court—New Suits.

9,770—People, etc., vs. John Sheehan. Petition for support.

9,771—Burlington Book Case Co. vs. James E. Moore. Appeal.

9,772—L. Van Dyk and W. H. Munnick to Nicholas Kelder. Vol. assignment. Assets, $1,500; liabilities, $1,500.

9,773—M. P. Madsen vs. Francis O. Johnson Co. Appeal.

Judgments.

JUDGE BRENTANO—138,256—Farwell vs. West Chicago Street R. R. Co. On fdg., $75 and sat.

JUDGE KETTELLE—2,035—Wicanus vs. Ill. Steel Co. On fdg., $100 and sat.

JUDGE TUTHILL—16,584—Temple vs. Lloyd. On deflt., $662.67.—6,355—Reed et al. vs. Curtis & Baker. Same, $890.38.—17,650—First Nat. Bk. of Chicago vs. Erier, $1,229.53.

JUDGE BAKER—17,184—Schaefer vs. Beaner. On deflt., $1,123.10.—17,781—Clark vs. Orowell. Same, $258.46.—17,004—Wilk vs. Buchkworth. Same, $335.30.—17,813—Paltzer vs. Linderoth Ceramic Co. Same, $327.65.

JUDGE DRIGGS—13,839—Mosan vs. The Wire Goods Co.; on findg.; $5,142.49.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—16,841—Barnberg vs. Theobold; on deflt., $258.81.—16,824—Rosenberg vs. Okes; on deflt., $708.17.—17,843—Kirk vs. Snopp; same, $205.52.—16,698—Wilson vs. Coffe; same, $617.76.

JUDGE ADAMS—82,291—Mittlocker vs. Mayer; $300 and sat.—16,624—Crooke vs. Fuller, et al.; on deflt., $742.—16,327—Karlisberg vs. Thomas; on deflt., $154.39.—15,740—Union Fire Ins. Co. vs. Lyman et al.; on ver., $824.25 debt to be dis., etc.

Decrees.

JUDGE TULEY—Divorces—5,907—Budziah, Maria, from Joseph.—6,028—Kull, Christina, from Nils.—96,892—Pearsoll, Giovanna A., from Charles E.

JUDGE HORTON—6,404—Storey vs. Fryer; dec.—100,477—In re petition of Kolle; decree of adoption.

JUDGE COLLINS—3,512—Scheubert vs. Scheubert; decree sale.—Divorces—95,357—Carr, Mary, from Philip.—6,631—Woodson, Willis D., from Lydia.—4,300—Adams, Eliza, from W. H.

JUDGE SHEPARD—2,138—Swan vs. Thomas; dec.—2,305—Sofel L. and B. Assn. vs. Lindquist; dec.—1,213—Bohne vs. Haussner; dec.—1,729—Chicago Natatorium vs. Wilson; dec.—128,586—Van Allen vs. Clark & Randall; dec.

Today's Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—No call. Kennedy vs. Chi. City Ry. Co. on hearing.

JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Calendar No. 2. Nos. 2,333, 1,970, 1,407½, 1,832, 2,275, 2,375, 2,377, 2,378, 2,379. No. 2,233 on trial.

JUDGE KETTELLE—Calendar No. 3. Nos. 1,939, 1,991, 1,996, 2,036, 2,037, 2,039, 2,040, 2,041, 2,042, 1,944, 1,982. No. 1,845 on trial.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—No call. No. 2,542 on trial. For Tuesday—Appeal calendar Nos. 5,556, 1,040, 3,389, 3,539, 3,640, 3,024, 1,835, 2,785, 3,737, 3,752, 3,760, 3,764, 3,765, 3,771, 3,680, 3,790, 3,791, 3,792, 3,793, 3,865, 3,914, 3,265, 3,399.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 33, 19, and Hilberg vs. Nichols. No case on hearing.

JUDGE WRIGHT—Calendar Nos. 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Trial call Nos. 2,984, 1,738, 3,737, 4,049, 4,099, 4,124, 4,142, 4,154, 4,170, 4,184, 4,247. No case on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—Trial call Nos. 4,213, 4,232, 4,058, 4,405, 4,841, 2,644, 5,090½, 5,103, 5,127, 5,165. No case on trial.

JUDGE DRIGGS—Nos. 11,494, 808, 14,416, 12,543, 2,701. No. 12,700 on trial.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Nos. 5,757, 5,763, 5,777, 4,832, 14,985, 4,300, 3,903, 5,625, 2,482, 2,483, 2,484, 5,329, 5,102, 5,126. No. 5,733 on trial.

JUDGE ADAMS—Nos. 404, 747, 555, 811, 1,063, 1,064, 267. No. 8,270 on trial.

JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22.

JUDGE COLLINS—Calendar Nos. 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, and 75. No case on hearing.

JUDGE SCALES—9 a. m.—Insanity cases.—10 a. m.—City specials, Nos. 1 to 40 inclusive, on special assessment calendar No. 6; 9,491, in re. Caloric Light and Fuel Co.; 9,430, in re. Tracy.—2 p. m.—City special, No. 12,892, on trial.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FEB. 18.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today issued licenses to incorporate new companies as follows:

Chicago Fuel Oil company, Chicago; to manufacture petroleum and oils of all kinds; capital stock, $300,000; incorporators, Henry S. Loch, Anna Miller, and Gideon S. Thompson.

The Chicago Astronomical Society, Chicago: to investigate and diffuse the science of astronomy and to manufacture scientific instruments; capital stock, $30,000; incorporators, John T. Long, Amasa P. Simmons, and Charles O. Brownmark.

Bloomington Coal and Lumber company, Bloomington; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, John H. Witbeck, Charles D. Benedict, and Frank W. McKee.

Princeville Creamery company, Princeville, Peoria County; capital stock, $5,400; incorporators, F. B. Blanchard, P. M. Nelson, and others.

The Huckins & Constant company, Chicago; general merchandise; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, John G. Campbell, A. E. W. Peterson, and E. G. Fish.

The McKillip Veterinary College, Chicago; incorporators, W. H. McKillip, J. M. Wright, G. E. McEvers, and L. A. Merillat.

Congresso Universale della Campagnia dei Trampi Vecchi, Chicago; pleasure; incorporators, Charles Ginocchio, John D. Raggio, and Louis Cafferata.

Mayo, Groff & Co., Chicago, filed a certificate of change of name to Mayo & Co.

The North Chicago Bowling club, Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, Fritz W. Huxman, Henry Bateman, and Fritz Krause.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upward were filed for record Thursday, Feb. 18, 1892:

Elizabeth-st., 98 ft s of 81st-st., w f, 50x125½ ft, Feb. 11 (A. Johnson to A. B. Camp)	$1,200
Catalpha-st., 177 ft e of Perry, s f, 50x125 ft, Feb. 10 (E. A. Carson to A. Valentine)	1,845
Michigan-av., 300 ft n of 14th-st., w f, 23x130 ft, Feb. 16 (Katharina Wiesler to John V. Farwell)	20,000
Michigan-av., 166 ft n of 23d-st., e f, 33 7-10 x178 ft, Jan. 23 (M. A. T. & W. L. Peck to Edw. T. Higgins)	3,600
Evanston-av., 50 ft n of Claremont-av., e f, 50 x125 ft, Feb. 6 (Est. of M. E. McDowell to J. Ritchie)	2,500
Chicago-av., n e cor Sedgwick-st., s f, 57¾x65 ft, Feb. 18 (Lawrence Hesselroth to Lambert Tree)	34,000
W. 20th-st., 120 ft e of Lincoln, s f, 24x123 ft, Feb. 17 (G. Bremer to J. & A. Huebsch)	2,200
N. State-st., 230 ft n of Schiller, w f, 30x130 ft, Feb. 10 (Henrietta Newhouse to Henry S. Durand)	25,000
W. Lake-st., 96 ft w of Kedzie-av., s f, 25x149 ft, Feb. 17 (E. Margetts to E. B. Mallory)	3,200
Newberry-av., 240 ft s of Wright-st., e f, 24x 100 ft; also W. Madison-st., 89 ft w of Gross terrace, n f, 21x100 ft, Feb. 17 (F. N. Margetts to same)	6,000
Illinois-st., 125 ft w of Market, s f, 25x100 ft, Dec. 9, 1891 (W. Larson et al. to Charles F. White)	5,000
Washington-st., 175 ft e of W. 44th, n f, 50x 175 ft, Feb. 12 (T. Werndt to F. M. Schmidt)	3,000
Throop-st., 115 ft n of Harrison, w f, 20x125 ft, improved, Feb. 17 (A. Plamondon to I. S. Tower)	7,500
Throop-st., 95 ft n of Harrison, w f, 20x125 ft, improved, Feb. 17 (C. B. Plamondon to same)	7,500
Michigan-av., 382¾ ft n of 13th-st., w f, 27 2-12 x131¾ ft, Jan. 23 (Walter L. Peck to Mary A. T. Peck)	36,000
51st-st., 48 ft e of Stewart-av., n f, 48x125¼ ft, Jan. 5 (J. McQuaid to Pitts, Ft. W. and Chi. Ry. Co.)	8,750
Storms-av., 50 ft e cor 74th-st, w f, 36¾x125 ft, Feb. 13 (W. Penrose to G. M. Kaubler)	2,400
Clinton-st., 49 ft n of Monroe-st., e f, 60x79½ ft, Feb. 17 (Calvin D. Tower et al to Ambrose Plamondon)	35,000
Michigan-av., 193¾ ft n of 30th-st., e f, 25x 179½ ft, imp., Feb. 18 (Babette and E. Mandell to Francis D. Cleave.)	25,000
Marshfield-st., 123¾ ft n of 86th, e f, 50x125 ft, Feb. 13 (L. Franklin to E. J. Landsberg.)	1,200
46th-st., n w cor Wood, s f, 48x102 ft, imp., Feb. 18 (Karl H. Frankl to Marie Smrz.)	14,000
Wharton-av., 441 ft s of 63d-st., w f, 50x124¾ ft, Dec. 26, 1891 (J. B. Lee to Annie V. Johnson.)	4,250
Lexington-st., 50 ft w of Albany-av., n f, 25x 125 ft, dated Feb. 6 (S. St. Pierre to H. E. Robbins)	2,500
Ada-st., 107¾ ft s of 50th, e f, 25x124 6-10 ft, Nov. 23, '91 (B. A. Grable to L. H. Schantz)	2,000
Florence-av., near 41st-st., w f, 25x124 ft, Feb. 18 (H. R. Robbins to F. G. Robbins)	1,000
Wabash-av., 250 ft n of 83d-st., w f, 50x323 ft, Feb. 15 (H. Higbee et al to L. D. Hirscheimer et al.)	3,500
58th-st., 184 ft w of Wentworth-av., n f, 25 ft to alley, Jan. 26 (D. Stauffer to J. Olson)	1,200
Campbell-av., bet. Van Buren and Congress-sts., e f, 26x125 ft, Feb. 11 (M. Coleman to C. J. Ward)	4,000
Addison-av., 200 ft s of 69th-st., w f, 25x125 ft, Feb. 7 (A. M. Gilbert to A. Kerr)	1,500
W. 20th-st., 100 ft w of Oakley-av., s f, 25x125 ft, Feb. [illegible] Est. of W. Stoick to J. W. Smith)	1,300
N. Franklin-st., 72 ft s of Schiller, w f, 24x110 ft, Feb. 18 (G. Hoesch to H. Schoeninger)	5,500
Osgood-st., 270½ ft n of Center, w f, 25x124 ft, Feb. 15 (C. Gertenrich to N. and I. Naatz)	1,750
Brown-st., 216 ft n of Maxwell, e f, 24x100 ft, Dec. 23, 1891 (Est of V. Lowak to M. Lowak)	1,200
W. Lake-st., 40 ft w of Sacramento-av., n f, 25 ft to alley, Feb. 18 (A. P. Preble to J. B. Earl)	5,000
Brown-st., s w cor Wright-st., e f, 227x100 ft, Feb. 16 (John Rawle to Thomas Brown)	15,000
E. Ravenswood Park, 26 ft n of Lawrence-av., w f, 33x163¾ ft, April 1, 1891 (W. H. Bryan to M. C. Howard)	3,000
Michigan-av., n w cor 56th-st., e f, und ½ of 198¾x161 ft, Feb. 8 (Sam C. Nessler to Flora Childs)	10,592
Kedzie-av., n w cor 39th-st., e f, 144x125 ft, with 21 other lots in same blk, Dec. 1, 1891 (R. M. Patrick to D. E. Gallagher)	3,938
Chicago-av., bet Kedzie and Homan, s f, 262 ft to railroad, imp. Feb. 18 (Mast. in Chcy. to Louis Merki)	19,000
Dauphin-av., 113 ft s of 90th-st., e f, 100x152½ ft, Feb. 10 (Calumet and Chi. C. and Dock Co. to T. A. Quinlan)	1,400
Monroe-av., 250 ft n of 55th-st., w f, 25x76 ft, Feb. 18 (W. T. Dix to H. R. Pebbles)	5,500
Heine-st., 150 ft n of Cortland, w f, 25x113½ ft, Jan. 20 (A. Heberg to P. J. Ward)	1,450
Same property as the above, Feb. 16 (P. J. Ward to C. Kreuter)	1,650
Dreyer-st., 312 ft n of 51st, e f, 24x122¾ ft, Feb. 15 (G. Weinand to J. Weinand)	1,500
Danforth-st., 94 ft s e of Huntington, Jefferson, s w f, 31 ft to Huntington-st., Feb. 18 (S. Dunk to C. Bade)	1,000
Eastwood-av., 480 ft w of Halsted-st., n f, 100x 124 ft, Feb. 18 (M. J. Coughlin to F. A. Hanlon)	6,500
Vincennes-av., n e cor 74th-st., n w f, 64¼ ft to alley, triangular lot, Jan. 25 (G. Z. Erwin et al. to S. Dornby)	6,700
Chicago-av., 160 ft w of Rush-st., n f, 18¾x90 ft, with 20x41 ft in rear, Feb. 1 (Ralph W. King to Michael Barry)	11,000
W. Division-st., n w cor Nora-av., s f, 25x125 ft, Feb. 18 (Michael W. Kerwin to William Adam)	11,000
Ada-st., 223¾ ft s of 57th, w f, 75x124¼ ft, Feb. 12 (L. L. Sutherland to T. Murnane)	1,250
Grand-blvd., n e cor 42d-st., w f, und ⅓ 254¾x 166 ft, Feb. 15 (Henry C. Parmly to Samuel H. Sweet)	33,333
Warren-av., 192 ft w of Falls-st., s f, 99x125 ft, Feb. 18 (William M. Adams to Michael W. Kerwin)	15,000
Monroe-av., 250 ft n of 55th-st., w f, 25x96 ft, Feb. 18 (H. R. Pebbles to B. M. Dix)	5,500
OUTSIDE SALES.	
33d-st., n w cor Hiawatha-av., La Vergne, s f, exc 50x123½ ft, with 263 ft to R. R., July 1, 1891 (Chas. H. Baldwin to Schuyler Baker)	15,400
W. 20 acres of Lots 9, 10, and 11 in Lauerman's part s w ¼ Sec. 28, 42, 13, New Trier, Dec. 2 (John De Haye to Anthony H. Malburg)	13,000
Sherwin-av., s e cor Forest, n f, 100x150 ft, also Bryan-av., 150 ft, e f, Forest, s f, 50x 150 ft, Feb. 10 (William J. McMaster to F. H. Doland)	5,500

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

Peter Olson, 2-story flats, 674 N. Oakley-av	$4,000
Charles Wesing, 3-story flats, 152 Dayton-st	5,000
J. Kreidling, 2 1-story stores, 614-16 N. California-av	2,500
F. E. Cobb, 2-story dwelling, 5616-18 Monroe-av	5,000
Charles Baker, 3 3-story flats, 93d-st. and Saginaw-av	7,000
Eugene Holton, 2 2-story flats, 6827-29 May-st	9,000
W. C. Eriken, 2-story dwelling, 79th-st. and Emerald-av	2,400
C. J. Carlson, 3 2-story dwellings, 913-17 Green-st	9,000

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FROM CORNER OF VERNON-AV. and 30th-st. black and tan dog named Gyp; had harness and bells, also license tag No. 2,060, on; reward will be paid for his return to third flat, 2978 Vernon-av.

LOST—A LARGE ENGLISH MASTIFF DOG with scalded spots on back; answers to name of Ponto. Return to 2612 Indiana-av. and receive very liberal reward.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP NO. 4,671 in the Chicago Board of Trade, dated Dec. 3, 1887, and standing in the name of Wm. L. May. Finder will please leave with the Secretary of the Board of Trade.

LOST—AT OR NEAR BOURNIQUE'S DANCING academy, a gold-chased bow-knot pin with three diamonds. Liberal reward given upon its return to Room 1001 Tacoma Bldg.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ANY ONE KNOWING MRS. E. FINley please send her address to
M. WINDHAM,
158 Clarence-av., Lake View, Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—MR. W. M. SWARTS, FORMERLY OF Philadelphia, please send address to B. F. BANES, 149 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—WANTED, TO SEE C. E. ALDEN ON an important matter. J. W. GATES, 911 Rookery.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS.
WATCHES.
Trade terms and prices. Goods delivered on first payment. See this stock before you buy.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Importer,
195-197 Wabash, cor. Adams.

PERSONAL—ALL LADIES DESIRING TO BE come beautiful as Dresden china free of charge call or address for sealed circulars to MRS. DR. MILLER, 241 Wabash-av. 2d floor.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—You are hereby notified that Walter Prescott is no longer in our employ, and we shall not recognize any business done by him in our behalf. DOTY BROS & GORDON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper and cashier, a worker, is open for engagement from April 1st; has held first-class position and can give present and past employers as reference. Address K 134, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant; competent, accurate, and reliable; references. Address J 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS young man of good education in wholesale house; writes a good hand, is successful salesman, and willing to start low; best city references. Address L 151, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED BILL and extending clerk with first-class house. A1 references. Address L 131, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN BOOKkeeper; thorough knowledge German and English; open for permanent engagement. Address L 125, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PRACTICAL D. E. BOOKkeeper fifteen years' experience, desires position; references first-class. Address L 136, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR office man, city reference. Address L 169, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS OFFICE man; moderate salary. Address O 4, Tribune.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HARDWARE SALESman; twelve years' experience; can keep books. Address K 180, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—A BOY 18 YEARS OF AGE, American parentage, desires situation in wholesale store or to learn a good trade. Address L 117, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY AS ASSISTant to cook; limited experience; references. Address L 166, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A CIVIL ENGINEER IN city would personally interview any one needing help. Address, until Friday night, L 119, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—WATCHMAKER—YOUNG man wants position where he can finish his trade; 3 years' experience; first-class references. Address L 123, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman (English); 3 years personal reference present employer. Apply at Stables, 4950 Drexel-blvd.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; KNOWS his business, and got references to show it. Address L 141, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGraphers and typewriter operators supplied business houses without charge.
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
175 Monroe-st., Tel. 137.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESSHOUSE gratuitously supplied with stenographers using the Remington, Caligraph, Smith Premier or Yost. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS stenographer; salary reasonable. L 165, Tribune.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, GERman. 149 Johnson-st.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DOMESTIC; 20 YEARS old. 140 N. Paulina-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GERMAN girl, general housework. Call at 518 Wells-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—MAN FOR RESPONSIBLE POSITION in Western city on straight salary; long contract with satisfactory man; some money required. Address L 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, AND clerks out of work or wishing to improve their position call at 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE BOOKkeeper and solicitor. References required. Good salary. Address K 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE CLERKS AND SALESMEN. Clerical Exchange, 416 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER, TEMporarily. Weber Wagon Co., 81st-st. and Rock Island and Eastern Illinois railways.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, A1 REFERENCE; office work preferred. Address L 171, Tribune.

WANTED—COMPETENT DRUG CLERK, WEST Side, good salary to right man. Address L 168, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT DRUG CLERK; GERman preferred. Address B X 159, Tribune.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER WITH SOME KNOWLedge of sash and door business; state experience and salary expected. Address L 111, Tribune.

Stenographers.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; A YOUNG MAN; Christian preferred. Apply at the Englewood Y. M. C. A., corner 63d and Princeton.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED—POSITION AS STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper or general office work. Good reference. Address L 137, Tribune office.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; CALIGRAPH, experienced; opportunity for advancement. Address L 147, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—ONE SALESMAN IN EVERY TOWN or city within 500 miles of Chicago to sell Chicago real estate as an investment; properties located in every division of the city. Properties varying in value from $100 to $1,500, all sold on easy terms. Will pay salary and commission and expenses to and from the city in showing property. Only men of influence and large personal acquaintance in the community where they reside need apply and must furnish the best of references as to character and ability. Address S. E. GROSS, S. e. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY OR COMmission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil: the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours; we want 1 general agent for each State and Territory; for terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN IN OHIO, Indiana, and States North and West of Illinois can secure a good side line (samples weigh 6 oz.) by addressing the KEYSTONE MFG. CO., Girard, Erie Co., Pa.

WANTED—A GOOD, FIRST-CLASS TRAVELing salesman in the woodenware and paper line. KOCH & LOEBER COMPANY, 101 to 105 West Water-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR PETIT LEDGERS, advertising cards, and many other specialties to merchants. Pershing Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HAT AND FURnishing-goods man for retail store away from Chicago. Inquire at L. HEILPRIN & CO., corner Market and Van Buren-sts., between 2 and 3:30 p. m. today.

WANTED—SHIRT SALESMAN. ELITE SHIRT Company, 358 Dearborn-st., 8th floor.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RUBBER GOODS salesman for Nebraska; must be thoroughly familiar with rubber clothing, boots and shoes, mechanical goods, also leather belting. Address D L 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—CITY SALESMAN ACQUAINTED with drug trade. Room 314, 84 La Salle-st.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT AND ACTIVE young man to travel for a large manufacturing house; references. Address O 1, Tribune.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, EXPERIENCED salesman to sell grocer specialties of high merit to the wholesale and retail trade in Wisconsin; no applications considered unless accompanied by references, giving age, what line sold, and average monthly sales. Address D L 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SOLICITOR FOR lithograph work in the city. L 130, Tribune.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MAN TO SOLICIT ADvertisements; liberal compensation. Apply to MR. L., Standard Theater, Jackson and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE MAN for advertising solicitor for furniture trade papers; must be A1. 314, 84 La Salle-st.

WANTED—SOLICITORS; EXPERIENCED; greatest inducements in Chicago. The Graphic Co., 358 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MERCANTILE AGENCY CANVASser. 40, 142 La Salle-st. Good pay to good man.

Boys.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY—BY PROMINENT real estate firm; must be bright, neat, and quick; salary $3 to $5. Address in own handwriting, stating age and references, L 145, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY LIVING AT home; wages $2. Address L 170, Tribune office.

WANTED—LAD WITH SOME EXPERIENCE AT office work; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address L 118, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—FOREMAN; EXPERIENCED MAN to take charge of cabinetmakers; must thoroughly understand laying out and construction of fine interior house finishings. Apply at office W. H. WARREN, Blackhawk and Smith-sts.

WANTED—3 JEWELERS. MEYER JEWELRY CO., 804 Main-st., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUSHELMAN FOR a retail clothing house away from Chicago. Inquire at L. HEILPRON & CO.'S, corner Market and Van Buren-sts., between 2 and 3:30 p. m. today.

WANTED—LITHOGRAPHERS—A FIRST-CLASS vignette and two good commercial engravers; steady position. Address, with samples, WILMANNS BROS., 19 and 21 Erie-st., Milwaukee.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH, ONE USED TO EXtra heavy forging; state wages wanted. Address WM. E. HILL & CO., Kalamazoo, Mich.

WANTED—COMPOSITOR. BLAKELY PRINTING CO., 184 Monroe-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TAILORS AND bushelman; good prices. The A. H. BIRNBAUM TAILORING CO., 441 Ogden-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—SALARY OR COMMISSION WILL BE paid by the North and South B. and L. Association to a few good men; do not apply without credentials. 601, 89 Washington-st.

WANTED—COACHMAN FOR SECOND WORK, sober and industrious: must understand steam furnace, and furnish first-class references. Call at 975 Rookery, 2 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A PROMINENT BOOT AND SHOE manufacturing house in the East contemplates opening a jobbing branch in Chicago for the sale of their own goods exclusively and wants to find a smart, active, and competent man of experience to take charge of it. Must be thoroughly acquainted with the city trade and have a practical knowledge of the general trade adjacent thereto. Correspondence solicited. Address K 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT IS WILLING to go west in a new mining camp who can accurately assay gold and silver ores; a good chance for the right party. Inquire at 1271 N. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO. SECURE positions for competent men. R. 11, 107 Clark-st.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN WITH references, who thoroughly understands the clothing business; must be a good buyer as well as salesman; state experience and name references. Address L 116, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUSINESS FIRMS WANTING HELP of any kind apply to WM. REED & CO., Tacoma.

WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR well-dressed, genteel-appearing men, not selling, but soliciting business. Call from 1 until 5 p. m. at Mutual Exchange, 128 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—DRESSMAKER; ALSO BUTTONholemaker. 286 N. Franklin-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—COMPETENT NURSE TO TAKE full charge of baby; must be familiar with preparation of infants' food; call at once, with reference. 446 Belden-av.

Cooks.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in a private family. Apply at 5003 Madison-av., Hyde Park.

WANTED—171 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—A GOOD cook and laundress.

General Housework.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages. 201 East 46th-st., between Greenwood and Ellis-avs.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family on West Side. MRS. S. BEAR, 193 South Robey-st., lower flat.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GENERAL GIRL; good wages. 4332 Ellis-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES TO LEARN RETOUCHING; position when competent. Room 36, 70 Monroe-st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON BOX-COVERing machines; experienced hands only.
J. KLUEFER, 76 Wabash-av.

WANTED—NICE APPEARING, WELL-DRESSED ladies, not to sell, but to solicit business; good pay. Call from 8 until 12 a. m. at Mutual Exchange, 128 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—ADDRESS OF FAITHFUL WOMAN to do house cleaning; state wages. Address O 2, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS

CHICAGO AND NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILroad Company Stockholders' Annual Meeting.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on Wednesday, March 2d, 1892, at Room No. 204 Grand Central Passenger Station, Chicago, Ill., for the election of Directors of the company and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. HENRY S. BOUTELL, Secretary, Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Chicago Jan. 26, 1892.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—BOILERS AND ENGINES, ALL SIZES, cheap. ARMSTRONG BROS., Springfield, O.

FOR SALE—OUR STOCK OF PLANERS, LATHES, pipe machines, stocks and dies, engines, vises, office furniture, typewriter, etc. 84 Waldo-place.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—BUTLER'S BOOK IS PUBLISHED; 1154 pages, illustrated; sells at sight; terms, circulars free. Dibble Publishing Co., 260 Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE IDEAL pant stretcher and other novelties; sells at sight; can make $20 per week easily. Address Box 161, Pawtucket, R. I.

$57.00 AND EXPENSES TO ENERGETIC young men to travel; splendid opportunity to make money; good references required. National Mdse. Supply Co., 243 Wabash-av., Room 63.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

DESKS— DESKS— DESKS—
Get posted and call. We save you 20 per cent on all kinds of office fixtures.
Office partition of all kinds and price carried in stock and put up on a day's notice.
R. X. McARTHUR & CO., 86 Lake-st.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 153 Washington-st.

BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIPS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BOARD OF TRADE MEMbership. Address L 152, Tribune office.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

BICYCLE—UNION NO. 10—USED ONLY ONE summer; in good condition. Lamp, lock, and chain; $75. Call evenings. 15 Oakwood-av.

CITY
FOR SALE—BY J
FACTORIES AN
and storage prope
suit tenant.
Estd. 1879. "V
FOR SALE—O
property of a
Buildings erected
H. O. STON
FOR SALE—$3,0
modern: adjac
cash. 7, 80 Dearb
SOUTH S
FOR SALE—IN
vision, cor. C
lots sold. We hav
83 LOTS, AR
Will sell single lot
figures way down
been cut down to
the tract at once.
forced to deal wit
buyer the commis
to the purchaser,
unsold. We are i
Come and see our
lots on the alleys
want you to under
ALL THIS PRO
COTTAGE GROV
the loveliest par
South Side. The
homes. The bala
be sold at once a
nificent lot for ou
again. Street im
We desire that
We give an abst
Handy & Co., sho
fect. In addition
and clean, the Ti
a guarantee polic
the title to be goo
lot and to any on
The first com
Everything is to
Apply to either
JOHN WAIN.
303 Tacoma
FOR SALE—
THE BEST B
MODERN
SIX CHEERFU
FUR
NEW AND S
Location—Righ
idence district;
pot, connecting
minutes, and in
blocks from Co
any part of the S
WE DEF
(Substant
PRICE ON
TERMS—HALF
FIFTEEN
PLANS AND P
We will take y
Do not miss th
W. H. CA
Rooms 30
N. W. CORNER
Take elevator
FOR SALE—B
S
CALUMET-A
2-story and cella
FOREST-AV.,
cellar 7 and 8 ro
per cent.
ST. LAWREN
ern 2-story an
iences.
CHAMPLAIN-
story 10-room
OAKENWALD
overlooking La
plans to improv
FOR SALE—N
I have a bun
$58 per ft. on s
that are well w
World's Fair sit
for $100 per ft.
no other way to
you will ever g
me and will sho
FOR SALE—
35th-st., det
lot 25x125; $7,0
1203 Chamber C
FOR SALE—
and 3615 Ell
rooms, laundry
first-class house
at office of own
born-st., Room
FOR SALE—S
Three-story
22d-st.; built by
Two-story, ce
cennes-av., nea
FOR SALE—
in select loc
by steam. Pri
FOR SALE—A
ford stone h
42d st.; owner
erate price; t
125 La Salle-st.
FOR SALE—C
room moder
nue near 32d-st.
$3,500; will tak
FOR SALE—L
convenient t
rooms, stone-f
the price aske
lot. HOLTON
Commerce.
FOR SALE—S
Modern hou
from May 1 at
cash required;
FOR SALE—$
diana-av., ne
FOR SALE—
and cellar
ments will b
VAN VLISSIN
FOR SALE—
120x120, wi
STATE-ST.,
COTTAGE G
GEO.
FOR SALE—
that is req
near 51st; re
SEELYE & MO
FOR SALE—
three minut
I. C. R. R. depo
FOR SALE—
wood finish
cars at 36th
MOONEY, 120
FOR SALE—
Polk; $94,00
—25 feet, Waba
—25 feet, Went
price $6,000.
FOR SALE—
stone front
in first-class
balance on ti
S. Clark-st.
FOR SALE—
erty, South
investment;
FOR SALE—
large list.
FOR SALE
near 75th
La Salle-st.
FOR SALE—
st., 50x150;
FOR SALE—
tic brick
posure on the
a price below
TON, SEELY
merce.
FOR SALE
Choice sm
boulevard. R
WEST
FOR SALE—
S. e. corner
S. w. corner
Inside lots
HARRISON
ADAMS-ST.,
a bargain.
LAKE-ST.,
cheap.
GEO.
FOR SALE—
On West
$4,140; incum
cash, or term
worth $100,00
J
FOR SALE—
268 feet,
486 feet, Ha
972 feet, T
200 feet, Fi
Free switch
cific belt line
J. W. HE
FOR SALE—
x92, on ea
for a builder.
FOR SALE
50 feet on
64 feet on
75 feet on
75 feet on
50 feet on
50 or 100
GRIFFI
FOR SALE
st., near
in part paym
South Side;
FOR SALE
feet on 12
FOR SAL
mento, 2-
price $5,700
CO., 88 Wash
FOR SALE
near Jack
room frame
Apply
FOR SAL
Near Lea
location for
$160 per foo
FOR SALE
on Lumb
ties.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.—

FACTORIES AND SITES—WAREHOUSE, DOCK and storage property for sale or lease; will build to suit tenant.

"VAN VLISSINGEN."
Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING property of all kinds; docks, warehouses, etc. Buildings erected for responsible tenants. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

FOR SALE—$3,000—NEW 9-ROOM BRICK FLATS, modern; adjacent to park; can occupy now; $500 cash. 7, 80 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN THE OLD UNIVERSITY SUBDIVISION, cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 34th-st.; 17 lots sold. We have still for sale

83 LOTS, ABOUT 2,000 FEET FRONTAGE.

Will sell single lots if desired. One price to all and figures way down. Investigate. Call. Prices have been cut down to the lowest notch so as to dispose of the tract at once. The figures are so low we are forced to deal with purchasers only so as to save the buyer the commissions. In other words, everything to the purchaser. Some magnificent corners still unsold. We are instructed to sell these corners also. Come and see our figures on corners. Some lovely lots on the alleys. Same price as inside lots. We want you to understand that everything goes.

ALL THIS PROPERTY IS AT THE CORNER OF COTTAGE GROVE AND 34TH-ST., in the heart of the loveliest part of the residence portion of the South Side. The center for select and fashionable homes. The balance of these lots we now offer will be sold at once and such a chance to obtain a magnificent lot for our present figures will never occur again. Street improvements all in.

We desire that purchasers only will apply.

We give an abstract FREE with each lot made by Handy & Co., showing the title to be absolutely perfect. In addition to this, the title being so straight and clean, the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. will issue a guarantee policy for a nominal sum, guaranteeing the title to be good forever in the purchaser of any lot and to any one to whom he may sell.

The first comers have best selections of lots. Everything is to go.

Apply to either of the following:
JOHN WAIN, 303 Tacoma Building. D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.
Exclusive agents.

FOR SALE—

THE BEST BUILT AND MOST COMMODIOUS MODERN SOLID MASONRY HOUSES
(For the money)
IN CHICAGO.
SIX CHEERFUL BEDROOMS.
FURNACE HEAT AND GAS FIXTURES.
HARDWOOD FINISH.
NEW AND NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

Location—Right in the heart of the South Side residence district; two blocks from Illinois Central depot, connecting with "WORLD'S FAIR" in 10 minutes, and in 14 minutes with center of city; two blocks from Cottage Grove-av. cable-cars, by which any part of the South Side is reached for 5 cents.

WE DEFY COMPETITION IN PRICE
(Substantial values being considered.)
PRICE ONLY $7,650.
PRICE ONLY $7,650.
TERMS—HALF CASH; BALANCE LONG TIME AT 6 PER CENT.
FIFTEEN SOLD—ONLY TWO LEFT.
PLANS AND PHOTOS CAN BE SEEN AT OUR OFFICE.

We will take you any day to see the houses. Do not miss the chance if you want such a home.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., OWNERS,
Rooms 301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Building,
N. W. CORNER DEARBORN AND MADISON-STS.
Take elevator to third floor.

FOR SALE—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., Madison and La Salle-sts.

SOUTH SIDE—FLATS.

CALUMET-AV., near 37th-st.—$7,000—A modern 2-story and cellar brick flat building.

FOREST-AV., near 36th-st.—$8,000—A 2-story and cellar 7 and 8 room brick flat, modern; pays over 10 per cent.

HOUSES.

ST. LAWRENCE-AV., near 43d-st.—$5,500—A modern 2-story and cellar 8-room brick; all conveniences.

CHAMPLAIN-AV., near 44th-st.—$6,000—A 2½-story 10-room residence, with 30-foot lot; good barn.

LOTS.

OAKENWALD-AV., near 44th-st.—A 25-foot lot overlooking Lake Michigan; owner now getting out plans to improve the adjoining lot; a bargain.

FOR SALE—NOTICE! I have a bunch of 15 lots to sacrifice for less than $58 per ft. on some of the best South Side avenues that are well worth $100 per ft. They are west of the World's Fair site. Some of them sold last summer for $100 per ft. The owner must have money and no other way to get it. This is the best chance that you will ever get in this city again. Come and see me and will show you all free. T. P. KEEFE, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOREST-AV., JUST SOUTH OF 35th-st., detached modern 9-room brick house; lot 25x125; $7,000. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—HIGH-CLASS RESIDENCES—3613 and 3615 Ellis-av. (2 sold), new stone fronts, 10 rooms, laundry, and cellar; every equipment of first-class house; open daily; plans and photographs at office of owner. FRED P. HOPKINS, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 48.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE HOUSES—Three-story brick and stone, Prairie-av., near 22d-st.; built by Burnham & Root; best style; $12,000. Two-story, cellar, and attic brick, 10 rooms, on Vincennes-av., near 38th-st., $8,000. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW MODERN HOUSE in select location South Side; 6 bedrooms; heated by steam. Price, $12,000. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED BEDford stone house and stable on Grand-blvd., near 42d-st.; owner going away; possession at once; moderate price; terms to suit. EDWIN READ & CO., 125 La Salle-st., Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—COMPLETELY FURNISHED NINE-room modern house on desirable South Side avenue near 32d-st.; house worth $9,500, the furniture $3,500; will take $11,000 for quick sale. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LANGLEY-AV., NEAR ELLIS PARK, convenient to Ill. Cent. and cable cars, $6,250; 9 rooms, stone-front house, which cannot be built for the price asked, not considering a 20-ft. east front lot. HOLTON SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—SMALL INVESTMENT—Modern house on Lake-av., rented for two years from May 1 at $600 per annum; price $5,500; $1,500 cash required; balance can run 5 years. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500 PURCHASES A HOME ON Indiana-av., near 47th-st., east front, lot 25x161. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—3231 GROVELAND-AV., 2-STORY and cellar modern 9-room residence; inducements will be given if purchased this week. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—35TH-ST., CORNER ARMOUR-AV., 120x120, with frame improvements; well rented. STATE-ST., corner 28th-st., 44 ft.; frame imp. COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near 46th-st., 50 ft. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000 FOR FIRST PAYMENT IS ALL that is required to buy improved lot on State, near 51st; rental $720; price $6,000. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$2,800 BUYS 50 FT. FOR HOTEL; three minutes from World's Fair; half block from I. C. R. R. depot. Address D L 15, Tribune.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM BRICK FRONT, HARDwood finish; accessible to Ill. Central and cable cars at 36th-st.; $9,500. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—47 FEET DEARBORN, NORTH OF Polk; $94,000.
25 feet, Wabash-av., north of 13th; $35,000.
25 feet, Wentworth-av., near 22d; income $900 year price $6,000. B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3302 WABASH-AV., 10-ROOM BROWN stone front residence with 2-story brick barn; all in first-class condition; price $8,000, $3,000 cash, balance on time. Inquire of S. J. CONDON, 156 S. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FINE MODERN RESIDENCE PROPerty, South Side, with barns; well located; good investment; need money. Address K 128, Tribune.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES ON ALL AVENUES; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50X161—STATE-ST., EAST-FRONT, near 75th, cheap for quick sale. OWNER, 91, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ARMITAGE-AV., CORNER MEAD-st., 50x150; $60 per foot. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3540 ELLIS-AV.—2-STORY AND ATtic brick and brown stone; lot 33 ft. wide; exposure on the south, giving light in every room; at a price below its value if sold immediately. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BLVD.—AT A BARGAIN—Choice small lot in one of the best parts of the boulevard. R. B. COOPER, 89 Madison-st., Room 18.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WEST TAYLOR-ST.—
S. e. corner Robey-st., 49 feet.
S. w. corner Winchester-av., 49 feet.
Inside lots in same block.
HARRISON-ST., near Hoyne-av., 47x130 ft.
ADAMS-ST., near Homan-av., 25 feet, at $100; a bargain.
LAKE-ST., near Sacramento-av., 50 feet; very cheap.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

A $50,000 CORNER.

On West Harrison-st.; 5 stores, 10 flats; rents $4,140; incumbrance $30,000, 5½ per cent. balance cash, or terms; might exchange for down-town piece worth $100,000 and assume some. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS
268 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st. Tel. 2,737.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
272 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
200 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
Free switching from Pan-Handle and Northern Pacific belt line railroads. Address Owner.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—ROBEY-ST., S. W. CORNER OHIO, 48 x92, on easy terms of payment; an opportunity for a builder. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING LOTS—
50 feet on W. Jackson-blvd., near Loomis.
64 feet on W. Monroe, near Center-av.
75 feet on Loomis, near Adams.
75 feet on S. Peoria, near Van Buren.
75 feet on S. Sangamon, near Monroe.
50 or 100 feet, Ogden-av., corner Clifton Park.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSE ON SCHILLER-st., near Lake-Shore drive, $17,500; might take in part payment $6,000 or $7,000 house on West or South Side; balance on time. Look this up. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR THIS WEEK; 50 feet on 12th-st., near 42d-st. Apply D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—COLORADO-AV., NEAR SACRAmento, 2-story modern flat building; rental $600; price $5,700; genuine bargain. G. W. McLESTER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON SOUTH WESTERN-AV., near Jackson-blvd.; present improvement a 10-room frame house; great bargain for a few days. Apply D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OGDEN-AV., Near Leavitt, 25 or 50x100 to alley; fine, growing location for store; will submit offer of $125; worth $160 per foot. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY; 150X190 FEET; on Lumber-st., north of 18th. Good R. R. facilities. G. F. SHIPPEY, 209 Opera House Building.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., Madison and La Salle-sts.

WEST SIDE FLATS.

ADAMS-ST., near Sacramento-av.—$6,500—A 2-story and cellar, 5 and 6-room, brick flat building; modern.

CONGRESS-ST., near California-av.—$6,000—A modern 2-story and cellar brick flat.

JACKSON-BLVD., near Sacramento—$6,000—A 2-story and cellar, rock faced, 5 and 6-room, brick flat; modern.

WALNUT-ST., near Garfield Park—$4,200—2-story and cellar, modern 5 and 6-room brick flat.

WEST SIDE RESIDENCES.

WARREN-AV.—$7,750—A modern stone-front residence, unusually well built, immediate possession.

WASHINGTON-BLVD., near Paulina-st.—$8,000—A 10-room brick residence, in fine order; hardwood finish.

JACKSON-BOULEVARD, near Ashland—$7,500—A great bargain. A desirable stone-front residence.

FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME—

SPRING IS CLOSE AT HAND.

Commence now (while lots are cheap) to get a home of your own next spring. See Irving Park. Choice 50-foot lot, $750; 25-foot lots as low as $275. Will build to suit you on easy terms. City water; fine neighborhood; no saloons; American people. Don't wait; make a beginning; do it now. A. H. HILL & CO., 155 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN 10-ROOM BRICK, ELLIS-av., near 42d-st., detached, with light on the south in every room. $9,000. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSES—

ASTOR-ST., brick, 9 rooms	$15,000
BELLEVUE-PLACE, brick, 9 rooms	16,500
DEARBORN-AV., brick, 9 rooms	16,000
DEARBORN-AV., stone front, 12 rooms	22,000

TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CLEAR VAcant, equity in residence No. Side. OWNER, L 140, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THAT CHOICE PROPERTY S. W. corner Clark and Deming-ct.; 150 feet on Clark, 200 feet on Deming-ct., 156 feet on 20-foot alley, by owner on premises.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CHICAGO-AV. AND EAST of Clark-st., large 15-room corner residence in choice neighborhood. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THE NORTHWEST CORNER DEARborn and Chicago-av. OWNER, store, 111 S. Clark.

FOR SALE—MODERN NORTH SIDE RESIdence, $18,000; bargain. FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-AV., NEAR 63D-ST., 50X133, $80 per foot for quick sale. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—14-ROOM HOUSE, NORTH SIDE, suitable for boarding-house; centrally located; owner leaving city. Address L 155, Tribune office.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Forty-eight lots or five acres in South Chicago, near business center, North Side of river, for only $27,500. Fortune in it. Commission to agents.

South Chicago has now two competing street-car companies, 60,000 people, miles of stores, Ill. Steel Co., many other mammoth plants, and better harbor now being made by U. S. Government than at Chicago River. Growing rapidly. THEODORE WINNINGHAM, R. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 45TH., 100 FT. e. f.—Calumet-av., between 42d. and 43rd., 100 ft. All improvements, Ingleside-av., just north of Midway, 96 ft. e. f. Cottage Grove, corner 58th., 45x130. BIGELOW, Owner, 119 Dearborn-st. Room 62.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER WITH A MODERN 10-room residence, lot 41x168 ft., west of the I. C. R. R., between the Plaisance and 63d-st. This is a bargain at $12,500. The rear of the lot is ripe for improvement and would pay a handsome return during the World's Fair. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—$25 PER FT. BELOW THE MARKET. Drexel-av. and 53d-st., 50x125, east frt.; $100 per ft.; ½ cash. Woodlawn-av. and 54th-st., 50x164, east frt.; $100 per ft. W. C. WALKER & CO., 918 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY MARK T. LEONARD, 84 WASHington-st.—Good and improving; might consider part in other good property:

St. Lawrence-av., cor. 49th-st.	$120
Indiana-av., near 49th-st.	120
Wharton-av., near 64th-st.	80

FOR SALE—IN KENWOOD—AT A SACRIFICE; $8,200, $1,000 cash; new brown-stone house, built in two 8-room flats, finished in oak, tile vestibule, plate glass, and all conveniences; finest location in Chicago; rents for $960; house cost $10,000 to build. OWNER, 22 46th-st., one block to Illinois Central trains; no exchange.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—55TH-ST., NEAR SOUTH PARK STATION ILL. CENTAL RY., 50X93 FEET TO ALLEY. R. B. COOBER, 89 MADISON-ST., ROOM 18.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD CORNER—An elegant corner on 47th-st., with frame house; location east of Drexel-blvd.; size 100x171; also 100x171 adjoining. Must be sold. Might exchange equity for first-class improved business or residence property. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—BY OWNER; NEW STONE front, 9-room house; elegant decorations; hardwood throughout; fine mantels and sideboard, screens, shades, kitchen range, stone steps and sidewalk; four blocks from I. C. R. R., Hyde Park. Address H 124, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—46TH-ST., BETWEEN VINCENNES-av. and Grand-blvd., 50x125, $125 per ft. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCE—Large two-story attic and cellar house, 12 rooms, nearly new; 100 ft. lot; 4 blocks from Kenwood Station; easy terms. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50X150—OAK-AV., NEAR VINCENnes, extending through to 36th-place; double front. JOHN C. LONG, A. Portland Block.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCE AND LOTS. Large list H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—43D-ST., EAST OF COTTAGE GROVE-av.—Some very desirable vacant property, including a corner, suitable for immediate improvement; can be had at a low figure. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPER THAN PAYING RENT—New seven-room house, $2,900; only $350 cash required, balance monthly, same as rent; near cable and elevated road, Langley-av., near 66th; open for inspection. For particulars inquire LAVERY & CO., 225 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER CALUMET and 57th; 160 on 57th by 113 on Calumet; $15,000. WM. GARNETT & CO., 149 La Salle-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR 18TH-ST. 31x168 ft., with cheap improvements; very low price. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN BY JACKSON & MURRAY, 505 Inter-Ocean Building. Elegant modern 7-room residence on Woodlawn or 65th-terrace; lot 40x125; ground alone worth $6,000; will sell for $6,500.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PROPERTY ON OGLESBY-av., between 60th and 61st-sts., near Midway-plaisance; 60x125 at $120 per foot if taken immediately. Address owner, L 127, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CORNER BARGAIN—75TH-ST., corner near Stony Island-blvd.; 50x123; street paved; price would be cheap for inside property. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR SOME INcome property, 4 lots on Throop-st., bet. 56th and 57th, 100x125, $24,000; 8 lots on Honore-st., bet. 53d and 54th-sts., 200x125, $4,000; both pieces are clear; might assume. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT., ALBANY-AV., NEAR 64TH, $700. Address P. O. Box 232, Mount Pulaski, Ill.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT SO. RAVENSWOOD, NEW house, 8 rooms and bath, brick basement, near station, $2,500; easy terms for quick sale. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st., and E. Rav. Park, cor. Sunnyside-av.

FOR SALE—TWO BARGAINS—EDGEWATER—I MUST BE SOLD.
11-room modern house; 100-foot corner lot.
9-room modern house; 50-foot lot.
R. B. COOPER, 89 Madison-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—50-FOOT EAST front lot on Wolcott-st., near station; sale forced; bargain price. Exclv. Agts., LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500, $7,500—STONE AND BRICK flats, Lake View, near park, cable, and steam cars; bargains. Room 7, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—1549 ALEXANDER-AV., BUENA Park—New 8-room brick house, lot 31x150 feet; $6,750; open to inspection. HENRY J. PEET, 306 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NO. 131 BUENA-AV., BUENA PARK—10-room stone house in perfect order. Open to inspection. Price $13,000. Easy terms. HENRY J. PEET, 306 Chamber of Commerce.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL 8-ROOM HOUSE IN Austin; 2-story frame on stone foundation; finished in oak and Georgia pine; bathroom and furnace; hardwood floors; convenient to depot; 1 block from Madison-st. electric cars; $1,500 cash, balance monthly payments, $37 per month; will sell at a bargain. Address L 139, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—34 50-FOOT LOTS at Glencoe; $5,000, worth $10,000. Address L 149, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 140 ACRES, 120 ACRES improved land, 20 acres in timber, plenty of water, with stock and grain. Address GEORGE S. SMITH, Millburn, Lake Co., Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—SOUTH SIDE ACRES SUITABLE for brickyard site, located on C. and E. I., Calumet Terminal, or Pan-Handle railroads, and about 20 miles out from Chicago. Address MARK T. LEONARD, 84 Washington-st.

WANTED—CONTRACTING AND BUILDING—Balances on lots paid off and buildings erected. GEORGE H. BRADY, R. 55, 125 La Salle-st.

WANTED—CITY OR SUBURBAN EQUITIES; pay some cash and Wisconsin or Michigan timber lands for balance. JOHN C. LONG, Room A Portland Block.

WANTED—A MODERN CORNER RESIDENCE in good location, West Side; $10,000 to $15,000. We can make a quick sale of such a house. J. C. MAGILL & CO., Madison and La Salle.

WANTED—$150,000, 5½ PER CENT FEE, FROM owners, for Eastern client. Will not offer in Chicago. FRANKLIN NICHOLS, 148 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMER—Modern residence in Hyde Park, between 45th and 53d-sts. and east of Drexel; $10,000 to $12,000. Owners reply to E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

WANTED—A WEST SIDE FLAT WELL LOcated. We can sell one to a party wishing to put in a choice South Side lot well located. J. C. MAGILL & CO., Madison and La Salle-sts.

WANTED—COTTAGE ON SOUTH SIDE, NEAR steam or street cars; will give $930 equity in lot on Halsted at 51st as first payment; give particulars to L 177, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCE, NEW, and cash for groceries and shoes. 84 La Salle-st., R. 311.

EXCHANGE—25 SHARES OF STOCK IN GOOD company worth $1,250, for stock groceries, cigars, and tobacco, or horses. Address K 111, Tribune.

FOR EXCHANGE—160-ACRE FARM 60 MILES from Chicago. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A SAWMILL IN WEST VIRginia, at cash value, and $20,000 in cash to exchange for acres near city or good equity. L. J. HITZ, 116 La Salle-st., R. 5.

TO EXCHANGE—LIVERY AND TEAMING STAble paying big for one-half cash and clear real estate; bargain; at once. Address L 150, Tribune office.

160 ACRES CLEAR IMPROVED LAND IN JUNeau Co., Wis. What have you? L 126, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FIRST MORTGAGE on Chicago Real Estate. Money loaned to build or to pay loans now due. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Major Block, 149 La Salle-st., 2d floor.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

A CHANCE TO GET BIG INTEREST—GOOD first mortgage notes for sale at discount; $6,300. Address D L 3, Tribune office.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

I WILL PAY 8 PER CENT FOR LOAN OF $1,500, second mortgage; choice Kenwood improved; with equity of $9,000; principals only. Address L 153, Tribune office.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT current rates. JOHN S. WOOLLACOTT, 119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates. JNO. W. WARE & CO., 83 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO IMPROVED property at 5½ per cent. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Telephone 2586. 208 Home Insurance Building.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

"SMALL AMOUNTS" OF MONEY TO LOAN; real estate only. E. L. STEWART & CO., 81 Clark-st.

THE ILLINOIS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY has $75,000 to loan; low interest; commission to agents; no delay. 110 Fifth-av.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$2,500 FOR 5 YEARS AT 7 PER cent s. a. on vacant in Omaha, Neb. $6,700 on improved in Hot Springs, S. D., for 5 years at 7 per cent s. a. These loans are gilt-edge and made secure by two guarantee loan companies. E. A. FULLER, 87 Washington-st.

WANTED—$1,000 TO $25,000 TO LOAN ON IMproved property and building loans, 7 per cent; have applications. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

$500, $1,000, $2,000, AND UPWARDS TO LOAN on Chicago real estate. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

$15,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD INSIDE IMproved property. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

$11,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY IN sums to suit; 6 per cent, without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, Clark and Jackson.

FINANCIAL.

A BENEFIT TO EVERYBODY.

We loan to honest people any sum from $20 to $500 at the lowest possible rates on household goods, warehouse receipts, pianos, horses and carriages, life insurance policies, or any available security, without publicity and without delay.

DO NOT FAIL TO GET OUR RATES BEFORE BORROWING ELSEWHERE.

PLEASE WRITE OR CALL

If you need money to pay rent or taxes, to take up mortgages, or for any other purpose. Remember, you have possession of both money and property while you deal with us.

Honest and square treatment.
All business strictly private.
SHIMEALL & MILLER,
Room 17 Major Block,
S. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
86 La Salle-st. (main floor).
First floor above the street.

ALWAYS ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, SECURED NOTES, SECOND MORTGAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY GOOD SECURITY, ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES, AND WITHOUT PUBLICITY. IF YOU WANT MONEY FOR ANY PURPOSE WRITE OR CALL ON GEORGE WRIGHT, 164 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 409.

ADVANCES— LOANS
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 and 97 Clark-st., Room 9.
We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, and all good securities at lowest rates.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first. Household Loan Assn., 85 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$1,250 WORTH OF stock in good company for office business, cigars, groceries, or mortgages. Address K 112, Tribune.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, diamonds, watches, or any good security. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Room 3.

WANTED—$20,000 WITH MY $40,000 TO BUY a very desirable acre tract at about half its value; there is 100 per cent in it to divide at once; I can handle it at that profit. Address K 126, Tribune office.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—CORNER OF MONROE AND MARket; lot 50x90; for 99 years; building can be bought right. WM. GARNETT & CO., 149 La Salle-st., Room 26.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOTS ON NORTH BRANCH, foot of A-st., near Clybourn-av., between Clybourn-pl. and Webster-av.; now used as lumber yard; excellent location for lumber or coal yard or manufacturing site; paved streets in every direction; Chicago, Milw., and St. Paul R. R. switch track on premises. GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

TO LEASE—FREE FOR ONE YEAR AND 98 years without revaluation; the n. w. corner Ellis Park and 37th-st., 100 feet, east front, overlooking the park; this corner is second to none in the city for apartment building. One block from Cottage Grove cable and close to Illinois Central station. FRED P. HOPKINS, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 48.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—MADISON-ST. CORNER 60x100, east of Market-st.; will sell building now on it cheap. JOHN C. LONG, Room A Portland Block.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS—THE ELEGANT northwest corner Sherman and Van Buren-sts. 100x75 ft. Inquire at the Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS, 50 FEET ON SEBOR-ST, between Desplaines and Halsted. Owner. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warehouse—Storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere. 71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1273.

BENNETT STORAGE COMPANY—177 WEST Adams-st., near Halsted-st.; new warehouse for storage of furniture, pianos, bicycles, and trunks; money advanced; telephone, 4996.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; six-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79, 81, 83 Van Buren-st. Expressing.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE—FOR storage of furniture and general merchandise, the large and substantial building, centrally located, 399, 401, 403, and 405 West Madison-st.; good light and thorough ventilation; extra care taken of pianos and carriages; packing, moving, shipping a special ty; advances made. Tel. 4026. The E. Jennings Co.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a speciality. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543. GEORGE PARRY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—MARE IN FOAL, LIZZIE MEdium, 8 years old; record 2:28; by Happy Medium; little tender in front; kind for ladies to handle; prefer to sell her to some one that will take her to the country and give her a good home; price $125. Inquire at 28 East 23d-st. ALBERT EVANS.

CAN BE BOUGHT LOW—A WELL-BRED mare, on account of being in foal, not caring to raise a colt in the city; would prefer her to go in the country; can be seen at owner's private stable from 9 till 4, n. e. cor. 13th and Michigan-av.; also a top buggy. GEORGE DAVIS.

CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 502 NORTH WELLS-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID BY M. BERNSTEIN for gents' cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to. 126 DeKoven-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE $65 PER month; furniture for sale $550; immediate possession; long lease. 3612 Ellis Park between 36th and 37th-sts., Vincennes and Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—3647 VINCENNES-av., near I. C. R. R.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE, ELEGANTLY FURnished. Best part Prairie-av. GEO. M. BAUMANN, 73, 121 La Salle-st.

North Side.

FOR RENT—A CORNER ON NORTH CLARK-st., south of Chicago-av.; lease expires May, 1893. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CENTRAL 8-ROOM STONE-FRONT house, 288 E. Erie-st., just handsomely redecorated; $60 to permanent tenant; open today. OWNER, 355 Rookery.

West Side.

TO RENT—110 OAKLEY-AV., 2-STORY, FOUR-room deep house, with every convenience. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—BY OWNER; NEW STONE FRONT, 9-room house; elegant decorations; hardwood throughout; fine mantels and sideboard, screens, shades, kitchen range, stone steps and sidewalk, four blocks from I. C. R. R., Hyde Park. Address H 124, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—EXQUISITELY FURNISHED NEW modern stone front house in Kenwood, only one block from station; immediate possession; $90. Apply 4804 Lake-av. or 80 Dearborn, Room 4.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—TO FIRST-CLASS PARTIES ONLY—Elegant apartments of rooms and kitchen, furnished and unfurnished, also rooms single and en suite; gas ranges, steam heat, electric lights, elevator and janitor service; cafe in building. OZARK APARTMENTS, Cor. Wabash-av. and 35th-st. Superintendent's office in vestibule.

TO RENT—IN THE ELEGANT NEW SHOREham, 4458 and 4460 Oakenwald-av., 7-room apartments; sideboards, refrigerators, shades, hot water by building, steam heat, gas ranges, gas logs, and electric lights; near Ill. Central depot; see janitor.

West Side.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT; JANITOR SERVICE. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MODERN FLATS, $15 TO $35, at 409 and 411 Sedgwick-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—NEAR WORLD'S FAIR—LARGE FLAT containing 18 large light rooms; second floor; corner building; steam heated; nearly new; within eight minutes of South Park Station, and one block of cable. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—8-ROOM FLATS IN new brown-stone house; hardwood finish; plate glass; tile vestibule, etc.; low rent. 22 46th-st., near Lake-av.; $35. BROWN, Owner.

Lake.

TO RENT—HANDSOME 3-ROOM BRICK FLAT, 6802 Yale-st., janitor, etc., $13; close to cars. Owner, 217 La Salle-st., Room 355.

TO RENT—6 ROOM MODERN PARLOR FLOOR flat; walking distance; South Side; $25. OWNER, 355 Rookery.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—GRAND PALACE HOTEL, 101 N. Clark—Newly furnished, steam heated; $3 weekly upwards; restaurant; Turkish bath, 50c.

TO RENT—371 EAST SUPERIOR-ST.; NICELY furnished rooms; 10 minutes from business center.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—NEW HOTEL PARKER, 251 Clark-st., ½ block from Postoffice, $3 up weekly.

TO RENT—1219 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, EIther large or small; reasonable terms.

TO RENT—1716 MICHIGAN-AV.—ALCOVE AND other rooms; board optional; walking distance.

West Side.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, $2 AND $2.50. 302 West Taylor-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED 8-ROOM flat; everything new and modern; Wilton rugs; quarter sawed oak furniture; best location in Kenwood; near all trains; rent $85. Address A O 178, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 376 State-st., with or without rooms over the same; possession May 1; call at 12 or 6 p. m. JOEL BIGELOW, 2449 Prairie-av.

FOR RENT—STORE AT 1724 STATE-ST., LIVing rooms in rear. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—CLARK-ST. BASEMENT, NEAR Madison, to lease for a term of years. Address G 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BUSINESS PROPERTY. C. L. PAGE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING prop'ty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 233 LAKE-ST.; 4 stories and basement; 20x160 ft., to alley; light side and rear. J. N. DRUMMOND, U. S. Court Room.

FOR RENT—STORE, 181 SOUTH STATE-ST.; possession given at once.

West Side.

FOR RENT—STORES—
183 W. Harrison, with 5 living rooms, cheap.
1161 W. Madison, store and barn, $25.
1259 W. Van Buren, new store and basement, with living rooms.
493 W. Harrison, good store, only $25.
660 W. Indiana, $15.
1207 and 1209 W. Van Buren; new.
478 W. Lake, $20.
857 W. Lake, store with 5 rooms over, all for $25.
966 and 970 W. Madison, two fine stores and basements, cheap; and others.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—TWO FIRST-CLASS BRICK STORE rooms in Villisca, Ia.; best location in the city; an excellent location for dry goods or boots and shoes. Address WOODWARD BROS., Villisca, Ia.

Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—STORE; BEST LOCATION RETail furniture in city. H. F. HUBBELL & CO., 118 43d-st.

FOR RENT—CORNER STORE ON 43D-ST.; IS 21x80; large show windows; steam heat; only store on street between boulevard and Illinois Central; best location for business on South Side. H. F. HUBBELL & CO., 118 43d-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—½ OF 3D FLOOR, AND ONE EACH 2 and 3-room suites; all modern improvements. Owings Building, 215 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PRIVATE OFFICE RECEPTION room; lawyer preferred. 45, 125 La Salle-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—SOME GOOD MANUFACTURING space, with or without power. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—PRINTERS, ETC.—TAYLOR BUILDing, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 6th floor, 90x190, steam power and heat, freight and passenger elevators, and beautifully lighted; possession at once. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES. We are agents for large list of factory buildings, and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PREMISES 175 TO 191 WEST POLK-st., near Desplaines-st., 214x124, with 1-story brick and frame building, 100x120; steam power and heat; will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Telephone 4166.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS, ETC.—FINE LIGHT, steam power, and heat, fire sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.; 1 floor, 60x100; 1 do. 50x135; 2 do. 40x50; 1 do. 50x60; 1 floor, 42x76. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166.

TO RENT—BUILDING ON MADISON-ST., BEtween La Salle and Clark. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TO RULERS AND BOOKBINDERS—Very desirable space for bookbinder and ruler in a building where a large part of the rent would be taken out in work; long lease; fine light; good location. Address K 164, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3-STORY BUILDING FOR LIGHT manufacturing. 242 South Robey-st.

TO RENT—SPACE, WITH POWER, 33X30, GOOD light. Dearborn, near Van Buren. $40 per month. Apply to D. S. PLACE & COMPANY, 151 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING site, 150x100, corner Wood and Austin-av. Will build for a good party; have plans; call and see them. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—MODERN FURNISHED residence for a strictly private family, neighborhood of Oakland preferred. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FOUR OR FIVE ROOM flat, south of Chicago-av., east of La Salle; responsible parties. Address L 167, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, GOOD modern steam-heated flat of 7 or 8 rooms, in good neighborhood on North Side; lower floor preferred. Address No. 10 Chalmers-pl.

WANTED—TO RENT—A YOUNG MAN WANTS a single room near South or Hyde Park. State price. Address L 142, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LIVERY BARN; MIGHT buy stock. 1118 Chamber of Commerce.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENNERT, 113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE Wabash-av., cor. Van Buren (Auditorium Block)
Eminent Specialists in Each Department.
Consultation and 160-page book free; mail 10c.
All diseases of Men Cured.
All Eye and Ear Diseases Cured.
All Deformities of Limbs and Body Cured.
All Surgical Operations Skillfully Performed.
All Chronic and Nervous Diseases a Specialty.

MRS. DR. SCHWARZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WANTED—RENTS TO COLLECT, PROPERTY to manage. We do business in a business-like manner; two offices; try us.
DOTY BROS. & GORDON, 155 Washington-st., Main Floor.
DOTY BROS. & CO., 574 Madison-st., cor. Ogden-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY'S FEBRUARY SALE OF slightly used and second-hand pianos.

If you wish to save money on a piano, but at the same time want a serviceable instrument that is in good condition, you will be at once interested in this clearing sale.

NOTE—Every piano offered has just been overhauled in our own shops and will be found exactly as represented.

$50—Peters, Cragg & Co., 7 oct., full iron frame.
$60—Gale & Co., rosewood case, very fair tone.
$90—New York Piano Co., 7 oct.
$125—Lyon & Healy Upright, thoroughly overhauled.
$125—Haines Bros., of late design.
$250—Large Behning Upright, nearly new.
$250—Large Vose & Sons Upright, nearly new.
$150—Hallet & Davis, square grand, full agraffe.
$175—New England upright, 7⅓ oct., little used.
$325—Kroeger Upright, practically new, oak.
$150—New England Upright, medium size, almost new.
$350—Steinway Upright, largest size.
$200—Hardman Upright, fancy case, almost new.
$200—Pease Upright, mahogany case, nearly new.
$225—Gabler Upright, largest size; nearly new.
$225—Fischer Upright, slightly used.
$275—Fischer Cabinet Upright Grand, nearly new.
$390—Knabe Upright, good as new.
$200—Emerson Upright Piano, first-class condition.

And many others presenting equally remarkable value. Out-of-town purchasers may leave selection to us with perfect confidence.

A BROAD PLATFORM.

Our seven piano salesrooms, presenting seven different makes of pianos, from the cheapest serviceable instrument to the peerless Knabe, afford an unequaled opportunity for comparison. Our methods and terms will commend themselves at once to prospective purchasers. We solicit the favor of a visit of inspection.

NEW PIANOS TO RENT. TUNING AND MOVING.
KNABE PIANOS. FISCHER PIANOS.
Sold only by us.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

YOU CAN SELECT
YOU CAN SELECT
YOU CAN SELECT
YOUR FAVORITE PIANO
YOUR FAVORITE PIANO.

In our warerooms you will find, in addition to our regular stock, pianos of the following well-known makers:

CHICKERING,
DECKER BROS.,
STECK,
KROEGER,
FISCHER,
DECKER & SONS,
BAUER,
CLOUGH & WARREN,
LYON & HEALY,
SAFFORD & SONS,
KNABE,
WEBER,
MASON & HAMLIN,
HALLET & DAVIS,
BRADBURY,
MILLER,
LESTER,
BAUS,
J. P. HALE & CO.,
SIMPSON & CO.

ORGANS.
ORGANS.
ORGANS.
New and second-hand, from $10 upwards.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

WEBER—WEBER—WEBER.
WEBER—WEBER—WEBER.
WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK.
WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK.
LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN.
LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN.
STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT.
STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT.

Are the pianos we ask you to examine before concluding a purchase. We can supply every demand. New and fully warranted upright pianos from $225 upward. RELIABLE GOODS AT FIRST HANDS. You can save money by dealing with the manufacturers direct. Investigation will satisfy you that this advice is sound. Branch for the sale of Weber, Wheelock, Lindeman, and Stuyvesant pianos.

THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.,
248 Wabash-av.

WE'VE GOT THE REPUTATION
of doing about the right thing by
BUYERS OF
—PIANOS and ORGANS—
It will be to your interest to see us.
Our stock is large and complete.
Decker Bros. Pianos.
Estey Pianos.
Camp & Co. Pianos.
Arion Pianos.
In all natural woods!
In beautiful new cases!
In entirely new scales!
Estey Organs in great variety.
Second-hand Pianos $30 upwards.
Second-hand Organs $10 upwards.
LOTS OF THEM! On any terms.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st.
49, 51 and 53 Jackson-st.

ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY we will offer the balance of the Ayres & Wygant stock of pianos at cost and on easy terms, consisting of 1 Steck, 4 Conover Bros., 4 Colbys, 3 Reed & Sons, 4 Jewett, and 2 Ayres & Wygant.

ALL NEW AND FULLY WARRANTED.

Also a few second-hand pianos. Best offer of the season to get a first-class piano at a bargain.

SMITH & BARNES PIANO CO.,
Props. Reed's Temple of Music,
182 and 184 Wabash-av.

MASON & HAMLIN
PIANOS.
Indorsed by highest authorities everywhere and fast becoming as famous as the
MASON & HAMLIN
ORGANS,
The acknowledged standard of excellence.
For cash, easy payments, and rented.
Bargains in slightly used and second-hand pianos and organs.
Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co.,
149 Wabash-av.

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTurer. We make KIMBALL PIANOS, REED and PORTABLE PIPE ORGANS, also piano stools and covers. Three large factories under one system of operating expenses, thus enabling us to obtain the best results at an absolute minimum of cost. TIME PAYMENTS RECEIVED. Agts. for HALLET & DAVIS and EMERSON PIANOS. New pianos to rent. Pianos tuned and repaired. Old instruments taken in exchange. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av. near Jackson-st.

BRADBURY PIANOS—
20 YEARS IN THE WHITE HOUSE,
Sweetest-toned Piano made;
NO AGENT'S PROFITS,
On easy payments, at
MANUFACTURES' BRANCH,
237 State-st. and 55 Jackson-st.

THOMPSON'S PIANOS, ORGANS, AND musical goods are sold on terms to suit the buyer; old instruments taken in exchange; send for price list. THOMPSON MUSIC CO., 259 Wabash-av.

A. H. RINTELMAN & CO.,
146 State-st., 2d floor,
Are selling all new and second-hand pianos on hand at a great reduction on account of removal to ground floor on Wabash-av.

AN IMMENSE BARGAIN FOR CASH—A first-class new upright piano left on sale at 146 State-st., 2d floor. Must be sold immediately.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

209 DEARBORN-AV.—SOME PLEASANT SUITES front and single rooms with board. Everything first-class. References. Also table board.

South Side.

15 E. 22D-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with alcove, on second floor; good board; day boarders wanted.

223 54TH-ST., HYDE PARK—ELEGANT ROOMS and board; three minutes' walk from 53d-st. station, I. C. R. R.

1351 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT rooms, single or double; heat; bath; good cook.

1635 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with board.

2529 INDIANA-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front parlor and other rooms; excellent board.

3129 RHODES-AV.—TWO ROOMS, NEWLY FURnished; large and light; board optional; private family.

Hotels.

CENTRAL HOUSE, 250 STATE-ST., NEAR PALMer House—Cozily-furnished warm rooms, $2 a week, 50c a day; with board, $5 per week, $1 a day.

CURRIER'S HOTEL, 15 S. CLARK-ST.—REDUCED winter rates; newly furnished, steam-heated rooms, 50c day, $2.50 week up; elevator.

EUROPEAN HOTEL BREWSTER, 292 DEARborn-st., corner Van Buren; central location; lighted by electricity; heated by steam; everything new; inspection invited; rooms 50 cents per day up. W. E. MARSH JR. of Galt House, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GRESHAM HOTEL, 2242 TO 2250 WABASH-AV.—Beautiful rooms; newly papered and decorated; exquisitely furnished; cuisine unsurpassed; Waukesha water served at meals.

GRAND PALACE HOTEL, 101 N. CLARK—NEWly furnished, steam heated; 50c daily upwards; restaurant; ladies' and gents' Turkish baths, 50c.

THE HOFFMAN, 2426 PRAIRIE-AV.—FITTED up most elaborately. It is the most homelike family hotel in the city; table the choicest; first-class parties will find this the "home ideal."

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-st., Auditorium Block—Elegant rooms; steam heat; elevator; baths; all new and modern; rates, day, 75c up; week, $4 up.

Miscellaneous.

CONSULT THE "HOME" DIRECTORY (FREE), 302 Tacoma, for private boarding places.

"FREE DIRECTORY" FOR BOARDERS—BEST houses everywhere. 218 La Salle-st., Room 605.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY MAN AND WIFE IN A private family in Oak Park; must be within three minutes' walk of depot. Answer and state terms. Address L 157, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY MAN AND WIFE within 30 minutes ride of business centre. Answer, stating terms, Brevoort Hotel, No. 516.

BOARD—THOSE HAVING ROOMS TO RENT call at 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

BOARD—FOR FURNISHED ROOMS OR ROOMS and board apply to WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

PARTNERS WANTED.

A LAWYER FROM A DISTANT CITY, WISHING to establish himself in his profession in Chicago without a waste of time, desires to form a partnership with some leading firm where first-class abilities and a capacity for work will be required. He will furnish unexceptionable assurances of his ability, both as an advocate and an office lawyer. Address L 113, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN GROCERY AND MARket; good, enterprising man. L 124, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH $500, competent to manage an office. Business will pay $300 monthly. Address L 143, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH A CASH CAPITAL of $3,000 to engage in the manufacture of a new and useful article just being put upon the market; business light, pleasant, and profitable, and no competition. Address, giving name and address, O 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—WHOLESALE BOYS' AND CHILdren's clothing house desires one or two partners to increase its business, and invite correspondence from clothing salesman with moderate amount of means. Best of references given and required. Address Letter Carrier 82, St. Louis.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. ADAMS RUSSELL, 204 DEARBORN-ST.—CONducts cases in all courts; advice free; confidential cases a specialty.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AMPLE SECURITY FOR $12,000; GUARANTEED profit without services $3,000 a year, more with services; money put in building to be used by a new and profitable business.

A HALF INTEREST IN A LIGHT MANUFACTURing business, product well introduced, for $2,000; prefer a good office man. W. T. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

AN HONORABLE UNDERTAKING, WITH TRUE merit and a great dollar-maker, for either lady or gentleman with $1,500, investment will clear $10,000 next year. Address L 146, Tribune office.

ANY ONE LOOKING FOR A BUSINESS CHANCE in Chicago of any kind or any location, will do well to see The Wheeler Investment Co., Promoters and Hotel Brokers, Suite 314, 167 Dearborn.

AT A SACRIFICE—CONTROLING INTEREST IN specialty and machine shop; $8,000. Address L 115, Tribune Office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST EQUIPPED brickyards in Cook County; will convince any person on inspection; a rare chance for investment; reasons for sale lack of capital. Address K 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BEST SAFETY GATE FOR DRAWbridges and railway crossings ever invented; simple and durable; investigate. K 118, Tribune.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 10 ROOMS; 1894 lease; velvet and Brussels carpets, oak, cherry, and walnut furniture, large mirrors, fine piano, $800. Call 3232 Graves-place, near 32d and Cottage Grove.

DRUG STORE—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE city, low rent, long lease, on street-car crossing; paying well; best of reasons for selling; will bear investigation; oak furniture, marble floor; $5,300; no agents. Address L 112, Tribune office.

GOOD OPENING IN WESTERN CITY FOR SUITable man with some cash. Address L 15, Tribune office.

HOTELS BOUGHT, SOLD, LEASED, AND EXchanged; will furnish estimates on furnishing. CHAS. S. HOLMES, Hotel Broker, Room 305, 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., R. 3.

WANTED—BUYER WITH $4,000 TO PURCHASE two-thirds interest in Monitor Claim at "Crede," Colo. This claim is in the vicinity of "Last Chance." Answer before Feb. 20. Address K 131, Tribune office.

WANTED—$25,000—I WANT TO MEET A PARTY or syndicate to purchase franchise and control one of the best-paying manufactures ever put on the market. Address THURBER, L 120, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN WITH $100; SAFE, PROFITAble business. Call 102 E. Randolph-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ABSOLUTE AND ASSURED MASTERY OF Spanish, French, German, or Italian IN TEN WEEKS by my Meisterschaft system, with the aid of Thos. A. Edison's phonograph. Trial lessons gratis. Day and evening classes. The most practical and cheapest linguistic institute in America. The Cosmopolitan Club "Meisterschaft." DR. RICH'D T. ROSENTHAL, Central Music Hall.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WHO IN 20 YEARS OF teaching has fitted over 100 candidates for Eastern colleges, will receive as resident students six satisfactory boys; terms $800 per year of 36 weeks. Also ten-day pupils; terms, $300. References: J. L. Fulton, O. F. Aldis, and others. Address D L 10, Tribune office.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—This is the only school with a department for placing graduates and other applicants in positions. Advanced dictation class, all systems. $2 per week. Remington, Caligraph, Smith Premier, Yost in use. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

ANY PERSON TAUGHT PRIVATELY ANY study desired, days, nights. "Polytechnic," 151 Throop.

AT HALF PRICE THIS WEEK—SHORTHAND OR bookkeeping; day or night (dictation $1 weekly); situations free through bureau. CHICAGO BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, 151 Throop. Installments.

BENN PITMAN SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 225 Dearborn-st., Room 737; lessons day and evening; positions furnished. MRS. J. SOPER, Principal.

ELECTRICITY TAUGHT DAY AND EVENING by P. ATKINSON, Ph. D., 168 Randolph, Room 19.

PROF. JOHN McCARTHY'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for dancing, Room 40, 70 E. Monroe-st.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN BOOKKEEPING WANTed; South Side. Address L 148, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, CARPETS, household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 So. Canal-st., near Madison.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—NICELY FURNISHED FLAT, FOUR rooms and kitchen, complete for housekeeping; everything in good condition. L 122, Tribune.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. DE LILLIAN, GREATEST SCIENTIFIC card reader in the world; the only true way to tell your immediate fortune. 226 South Halsted.

MRS. LAMONT—CLAIRVOYANT—GIVES names, advice in family, love, and business affairs; charms a specialty. 226 N. Clark, 1 flat front.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT ARCHITECTural draughtsman, with best city references, will make sketches and working drawings for those contemplating building, at very reasonable terms. Address L 154, Tribune office.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—TAKE NOtice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Jeanette Gronso. GODLEPH GRONSO.

WANTED—TO BUY A NUMBER OF SECOND-hand logging cars in good order for cash. Glenwood Manufacturing Company, Glenwood, Wis.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO. Express Steamer Service thrice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.

Saale, Tues., Feb. 16, 8 a.m | Trave, Tues., Mch. 1, 8 a.m
Spree, Tues., Feb. 23, 1 p.m | Ems, Sat., Mch. 5, 11 a.m
Aller, Sat., Feb. 27, 6 a.m | Lahn, Tues., Mch. 8, 1 p.m

Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $70 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 a berth. Steerage at low rates.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, S. S. CO.
SPRING SAILINGS, 1892,
to Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Ems,	Sat.,	April	2	Aller,	Sat.,	May	21
Havel,	Tues.,	April	5	Trave,	Tues.,	May	24
Saale,	Sat.,	April	9	Ems,	Sat.,	May	28
Lahn,	Tues.,	April	12	Havel,	Tues.,	May	31
Elbe,	Sat.,	April	16	Saale,	Sat.,	June	4
Spree,	Tues.,	April	19	Lahn,	Tues.,	June	7
Aller,	Sat.,	April	23	Elbe,	Sat.,	June	11
Trave,	Tues.,	April	26	Spree,	Tues.,	June	14
Ems,	Sat.,	April	30	Aller,	Sat.,	June	18
Havel,	Tues.,	May	3	Trave,	Tues.,	June	21
Saale,	Sat.,	May	7	Ems,	Sat.,	June	25
Lahn,	Tues.,	May	10	Havel,	Tues.,	June	28
Elbe,	Sat.,	May	14	Saale,	Sat.,	July	2
Spree	Tues.,	May	17				

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO. Express service to Southampton (London) and Hamburg. Magnificent new twin-screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent. Spring sailings:

Normannia	April 21	Columbia	May 26
Columbia	April 28	Fuerst Bismarck	June 2
Fuerst Bismarck	May 5	Augusta Victoria	June 9
Augusta Victoria	May 12	Normannia	June 16
Normannia	May 19	Columbia	June 23

Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE—
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Western Gen. Pass. Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE—EXPRESS PASSENger Steamer service. New York to Genoa in less than eleven days. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO. Direct route to South of France, Riviera, and Italy. Touching Gibraltar to land passengers to Spain. Avoiding the Northern Latitudes of Atlantic, the Channel Crossing, and Long R. R. Rides.

Werra, Feb. 27, 10 a. m.	Fulda, May 28, 10 a. m.
Fulda, Mar. 12, 10 a. m.	Werra, June 18, 10 a. m.
Werra, April 2, 10 a. m.	Fulda, July 2, 10 a. m.
Fulda, April 16, 10 a. m.	Werra, July 23, 10 a. m.
Werra, May 7, 10 a. m.	Fulda, Aug. 6, 10 a. m.

Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth. First Cabin.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS & U. S. MAIL LINE.—For France and Germany. Sailings every Saturday and alternate Wednesday from New York for Rotterdam or Amsterdam, via Boulogne s. m. Passenger accommodations unequaled. Winter rates: 1st. cabin, $45, to $55. Excursion, $85, to $105. 2nd. cabin, $36. Excursion, $64.80. Sailings every other Saturday from Baltimore to Rotterdam or Amsterdam. First cabin $42. Excursion, $80. Cheap London tickets for sale on this side only. Steerage at very low rates.

General Western Passenger agency
88 La Salle Street.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Rochelle and Rockford	* 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 5:45 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:45 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:10 pm	* 9:30 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln & McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:30 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket office 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:37 p m
Evansville Night Line	§11:00 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Chicago and Nashville Limited	§ 4:30 p m	§11:00 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm § 6:00 pm §10:30 pm §10:10 pm	* 2:15 pm § 8:46 am §11:59 am § 7:00 am
Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyo.	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:15 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth	§ 6:00 pm §11:15 pm	§ 9:00 am § 9:35 pm
Northwestern Iowa & Dakota	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:15 am
LaCrosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	* 9:00 am §11:15 pm	‡ 8:30 am § 9:35 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	X8:30 am *11:30 am § 3:30 pm § 7:30 pm §10:30 pm	X7:00 pm §11:30 am * 4:00 pm § 9:45 pm § 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	* 7:00 am * 8:30 am * 3:00 pm	* 1:35 pm §10:00 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	§ 5:00 pm *11:30 am §10:30 pm	§ 6:15 pm § 6:45 pm § 7:00 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	§ 3:00 pm	* 1:35 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Wakefield	§ 5:00 pm †10:30 pm	†11:30 am § 7:00 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	§10:30 pm	§ 7:00 am

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. XSunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:30 pm	† 1:15 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	† 1:30 pm	† 1:15 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Express	* 1:30 pm	* 7:15 pm
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:30 pm	*10:00 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Leavenworth Ex	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver Fast Vestibule Ex., via Des Moines, Omaha, & Lincoln	*10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	* 9:55 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†10:30 am
Denver Ex., via Omaha & Lincoln	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Sioux Falls Ex.	‡10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Denver via Kansas City	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
St. Jos, Atch. & Leavenworth Ex.	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:20 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited.	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:45pm
Chicago and Memphis	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:45pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:45am
New Orleans Fast Mail	§ 8:15 am	§12:20am
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:30 am	* 7:20pm
New Orleans and Memphis Ex.	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:20am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 4:05 pm	* 4:45pm
Springfield Express	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:45am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	§ 1:30 pm	§ 1:08 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	§11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	§ 4:10 pm	§10:25 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:25 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-st. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:35pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 6:40pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:25 pm	† 1:15pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	† 4:18 pm	†10:05 am
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:00 pm	† 9:30am
Kansas City and Denver Limited.	* 6:00pm	* 9:15am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00pm	* 9:15am
California Fast Express	* 7:50 pm	* 8:30am
Kansas City Express	* 7:50 pm	* 8:30am
St. Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	* 8:30am
Kansas City Express	*11:30 pm	* 8:03am

†Except Sunday. *Daily.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a11:00 pm	b 9:20 pm
Omaha and Sioux City	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
Omaha and Sioux City	a11:10 pm	a 3:30 pm
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 8:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, lve a 8:30 am, b 11:30 am, b 3:00 pm b 5:00 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 8:00 pm, a 11:00 pm; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:00 am, b 1:30 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, a 6:30 pm. aDaily. bExcept Sunday. sSunday only

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:00 pm	1:30 pm
Kansas City & Denver Ves. Lim.	* 6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah Ex	*11:30 pm	3:30 pm
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9:00 pm	7:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:05 pm	† 9:40 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	* 9:05 am	* 6:00 pm
Kansas City and Texas Express	† 2:20 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Forrest Accommodation	† 4:35 pm	†10:15 am
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto and Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex	*10:30 pm	* 1:15 am

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:00 p.m. daily; 7:30 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:25 a. m. and 11:45 p.m.

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO—PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street—cor. Jackson.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 a m	† 5:25 p m
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:45 a m	* 5:25 p m
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 a m	* 5:25 p m
Columbus & East	* 9:45 a m	* 5:25 p m
Philadelphia & New York	*10:45 a m	* 3:15 p m
Baltimore & Washington	*10:45 a m	* 3:15 p m
Washington & New York	* 3:15 p m	* 9:20 p m
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 p m	* 9:20 p m
New York & Philadelphia	* 5:00 p m	* 9:45 a m
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:00 p m	* 9:45 a m
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:20 p m	* 7:20 a m
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:20 p m	* 7:20 a m
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:20 p m	* 7:20 a m
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 p m	* 7:00 a m
Pittsburg & East	*11:30 p m	* 7:00 a m

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Station, also Ogden-av. City office, 193 Clark

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 a m	6:40 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m,	* 9:30 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:55 a m
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 p m	* 8:30 a m
Night Express	*10:25 p m	* 9:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., Depot, and 22nd-st.

§Daily *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:00 am	§ 9:20 am
Boston and New York Special	§10:30 am	§ 3:00 pm
Atlantic Express	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35 am
New York Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad.—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.:

	Leave	Arrive
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 1:30 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 6:55 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 1:30 pm	x 8:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:10 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive
Mail and Express	† 8:40 a m	† 7:00 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 p m	* 9:30 pm
Day Express	*11:25 a m	* 4:50 pm
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 7:37 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw.	* 8:15 p m	* 7:20 am
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:25 pm

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Dec. 6, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	*10:30 a m	* 5:20 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:05 p m	* 7:35 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 p m	* 7:35 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 p m	*10:30 a m

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:15 a m	5:25 p m
Do Night Express	8:30 p m	7:30 a m

MISCELLANEOUS.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sun. x Ex. Sat.	Leave.	Arrive
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Pacific Express	* 5:47 p. m. † 5:47 p. m.	*7:15 a. m. *8:35 a. m.
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:47 p. m. x10:45 p. m.	x7:15 a. m. *8:35 a. m.
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 5:00 p. m.	†11:55 a. m.
Neenah & Menasha Ex.	† 3:00 p. m.	†11:55 p. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit †7:05 a. m., †9 a. m., *3:25 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, †4:55 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via New Buffalo, †9 a. m., †4:55 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, †3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:20 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m. Trains arrive [illegible] p. m. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Station foot of Lake-st.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Monday [illegible]

THE MIDNIGHT MINING CO.,

Which is now operating the Midnight and Daylight mines of the Red Mountain Mining District, Ouray County, State of Colorado, with clear titles of record to the property, have as yet about 10,000 SHARES of the treasury stock for sale, which can be had by calling at the main office of the

SILVER KING MINING CO.,

Room 404 Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago, Ill. . . .

This property now has two large boilers, two steam pumps, and a Jackson friction hoisting works, a shaft down 167 feet, which was sunk 120 feet from the vein to get clear of snow-slides. A station has been made at the 167-foot level and a drift has been driven to the vein, which cut it a few days ago in good ore resembling that of the noted Gaston Mine, both in character and grade, which is located about one mile distant, and paid last year, according to the statistics printed in the Financial and Mining Record of New York, 80 per cent on her capitalization, and yet holds in a reserve fund and working capital $360,000.00 in the treasury. The Midnight will commence working ore the 15th of this month, and as soon as the balance of the treasury stock is sold the books will be closed and no more can be had at the present prices. It is the intention of the Midnight Mining Co. to list on the Stock Exbhange of Chicago as soon as the mine begins paying dividends, which will not be later than May 1, 1892. It is suggested that to purchase a few shares of both THE MIDNIGHT and THE SILVER KING would be a very desirable investment.

MONEY TO LOAN.

SPECIAL FUND OF $200,000

AT 5%,

IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN

$10,000.

PRIVILEGE OF PREPAYMENT.

KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS

92 WASHINGTON ST.

WABASH-AV.,

NEAR ADAMS-ST.

Land and Building, $135,000.

95 VAN VLISSINGEN

Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

3231 Groveland-av.

2-story and cellar modern 9-room residence. Inducements will be given if purchased this week.

95 VAN VLISSINGEN

Washington-st.

TO RENT.

WAREHOUSES.

The two large brick warehouses located corner 25th and La Salle-sts.; has track connection with Chicago & Rock Island and Lake Shore railroads; very strong and substantially built, with first-class shipping facilities; 90,000 square feet floor space. The above property will be leased for a term of years. For further particulars apply to owner, H. M. DUPEE.

FOR LEASE.

DOCK PROPERTY,

280x166, south side Chicago-av. bridge, now occupied by Street, Chatfield & Co.

Elston-av., opposite Bloomingdale-av., 370x380.

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,

34 Clark street.

WALKER & WRENN,

225 La Salle-st.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, and Cotton bought and sold and carried on margins.

MARKET FOR BONDS.

Parties desiring to market Bonds in the East, or sell Street Railways or Waterworks, can address

SAML. HANSON,

48 WATER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Formerly Manager of the Bond Department of the

MAVERICK NATIONAL BANK.

KENWOOD HOMES.

Five (5) beautiful dwellings, with ample lots, within five minutes of 47th-st. station; prices $15,000 to $30,000.

JOS. R. PUTNAM & CO.,

27 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved City Real Estate at lowest rates.

SNYDACKER & CO.,

153 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

At Current Rates On Chicago Real Estate.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE.

MEAD & COE, - 149 La Salle-st.

INVESTMENTS.

MORTGAGES AND STOCKS, with guaranteed dividends FOR SALE.

JOHN S. WOOLLACOTT, Banker,

119 DEARBORN-ST.

YOU

Can do anything you want to right on the market in Grain, Provisions, and Stocks at KENDALL & CO.'S, 188 Dearborn-st. Give us a call.

Guarding the Bank of England.

A most extraordinary guard takes up its quarters inside the Bank of England every evening at 7 o'clock all the year round, remaining there until 7 o'clock the next morning. It is an officer's guard, and consists of a drummer, two Sergeants, and thirty men, all well armed. Each man receives a shilling from the bank authorities immediately on his arrival, a Sergeant's share being two shillings. The officer is allowed a supper for two and three bottles of wine, and is permitted to invite a friend if he sees fit to do so.

An Executioner's Recreation.

The Paris executioner, M. Deibler, has always been a passionate violinist, practicing early every morning, execution or otherwise.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb 18.	Feb 11.
New York	$139,508,428	$142,728,567
Boston	14,467,851	14,755,803
Chicago	15,365,541	14,046,000
Philadelphia	13,719,405	14,948,320
St. Louis	4,502,962	4,293,238
Baltimore	2,421,815	2,577,067
New Orleans	1,841,433	1,955,119

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 30c discount; Boston, 15@20c discount.

There is no significance in the low quotation recorded for New York exchange, as it was caused by a large offering early in the day. The market has been heavy for some time, but is ranging at from par to 10c discount. The local money market continues to be well supplied with funds. Rates of interest remain unchanged, but there is a tendency toward reduction. There is but little call from outside towns for money. Farmers are holding back their crops for a rise in prices, and thus are relieving by so much the present easy money market.

The situation in the sterling exchange market still continues to attract attention. Rates were again advanced and were quoted strong at a fraction over 488. It is not considered that there will be any legitimate movement in gold until sterling advances to 489. At 489 the margin left to cover expenses is only ⅛ of 1 per cent, which is as small a margin as most houses will consider in making shipments. It is contended, however, that gold can move when rates are advanced to 488¾. The margin, therefore, is so close that operators in the New York market are fearful of a gold engagement being made to influence the market. A number of circumstances have conspired to advance the rates of sterling exchange. There has been a marked falling off of late in exports of flour, grain, and provisions. This is indirectly traced by brokers to the agitation of the Anti-Option bill. The agitation of the silver question and the possibility of the passage of the free-coinage bill is also held responsible in the matter of increased rates. The theory is advanced that brokers who are afraid of adverse silver legislation have bought 60-day bills, which they will hold, and if nothing is done in regard to the silver question will sell later on as demand bills. In case any action is taken which would put gold at a premium sterling rates will by a sympathy advance sharply, and there will be a margin of profit in handling the exchange. The Director of the Mint is quoted as giving his opinion that there will be no legitimate movement of gold for some time, and that if there is it will be small and of no consequence.

The following is from a New York wire to a Chicago brokerage firm: "Gold and its possible export was the main topic of conversation everywhere. The moral effect of shipments was generally expected to be unfavorable. Foreign bankers have said that the market has discounted shipments and would probably go up on actual engagements. So far there has been no inquiry for gold and rates of exchange do not yet permit of legitimate engagement. If foreign bankers should advance the price paid for gold shipments could be made at a profit, with exchange at 488. A strong point made against it is that no important foreign nation gives any indication of a desire or need of our gold."

The sterling quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	486½	489
Actual	485½	488¾
Documentary	484½	487

There was a fair business done on the local Stock Exchange, and prices were quite well sustained. There was not so much of a call for bonds as there was on Wednesday. The interesting feature of the morning session, and, in fact, of the entire day's business, was the sharp demand for Street Stable Car stock. On the morning call 2,200 shares of stock were sold at prices ranging from 38¼@38⅞ regular, and from 38⅞@39⅛ for the account. The occasion for the activity is said to be the report of good earnings for January. The net earnings for January, 1892, are $26,500, as against $19,200 for January, 1891. Brokers insist, however, that there is a large short interest which starts for cover whenever the market shows signs of strength. In the afternoon the opening price for account was 39. A number of sales at 38¾ for the account were made, and the day's business in this security was rounded off by a sale of 1,000 shares at this figure from Breese to Koch. North Chicago stock shows an inclination to advance and sold as high as 182 for the account. West Chicago stock continues to be in good demand at about the 135 point. Twenty-five shares of Chemical National Bank stock sold at par. Gas 5s sold on the morning call at 89, a quarter of a point higher than the highest price reached the previous day. On the second call $21,000 of bonds sold at 89⅛. Canal and Dock sold at 80 regular. One sale of New York Biscuit stock of 25 shares was made at 71. The list of sales on the local exchange was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

200 Am St B Co act.	91	50 Street's W C L act.	38⅞
50 C P & P Co.	53⅛	50 do.	38⅞
25 do.	53⅛	150 do act.	38⅞
25 Chem Nat Bank	100	200 do act.	38⅞
11 N C St R R Co.	181½	400 do act.	39
50 do act.	181½	100 do act.	39⅛
15 do.	181½	50 do act.	39
100 do.	181½	100 do act.	39⅛
50 do act.	181½	400 do act.	39
15 W C St R R Co.	135½	50 do.	38⅞
255 do.	135	50 do act.	38⅞
50 do act.	135½	500 do act.	38⅞
50 do.	135⅛	10 C B & M Co.	33½
100 do act.	135⅛	10 C B & M Co pfd.	43
30 Street's W C L.	38⅞	160 Dia M Co Ill.	143⅞
70 do.	38⅞		

BONDS.

$13000 N C C R 4½s.	95⅛	$ 1000 C G L & C Co 5s	89
12000 do.	95⅛	2000 W C St R R Co 1st mtg 5s.	101½
10000 W C St R R Co deb't 6s.	101½		

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

50 C B & M Co. ac't.	33	5 W Chi St RR Co.	135
50 St's W C L ac't.	39	100 N C St R R Co. ac't.	182
10 do.	39	50 do cash.	181½
150 do.	38⅞	50 A S B Co ac't.	90⅛
1200 do ac't.	38⅞	50 do ac't.	90⅜
150 C & C C & Dk Co.	80	50 do ac't.	90⅛
62 W Chi St RR Co.	135	50 Dia M Co ac't.	144
50 do ac't.	135½	25 N Y Biscuit Co.	71

BONDS.

$21000 C G-L & C 5s.	89⅛	$13000 W C S R R C 1st Mtg 5s.	101½
10000 C C B & M Co 6s.	103⅛		

The New York stock market was somewhat irregular, with an inclination toward strength in most of the securities dealt in. The Northern Pacific declared its quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, and the rumors which have been circulated in regard to the probability of this dividend being passed were stopped. Chicago Gas advanced from the opening price of 79⅜ to 80. The wires from New York contained a great deal of bull advice in regard to this stock. Western Union Telegraph stock sold up to 88⅝, the highest price which has been reached in years. The report is being circulated that this stock is to be advanced to a 6 per cent dividend paying basis.

There is an increase reported of £379,000 in gold bullion during the week in the Bank of England. The percentage of reserve to liability last week was 44.85 per cent; this week it is 45.16 per cent; during the corresponding week of last year it was 39.08 per cent. The Bank of England rate of 3 per cent remains unchanged. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 1,760,000 marks.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The gold scare of yesterday seems to have worn itself out over night. The whole matter was so evidently a bearish effort to depress prices that a little consideration was all that was required to stimulate confidence again. In their efforts the bears got out the ancient Murietta ghost again. Every time they try to work the market from the European side they harp on the name of this unfortunate firm which went down in Baring Bros.' crash. The threatened legal proceedings against the coal combination in New Jersey and Pennsylvania have lost much of their force. The coal people declare their readiness to be investigated, and even say they would court a proper inquiry into the deal. The stand taken by Gov. Pattison and Attorney-General Hensel indicates very clearly that they believe the deal is all right. They declare they will not originate any proceedings to dissolve the arrangements, but will carry out any movement which may be started by others. It is such a lukewarm proposition, and their efforts would doubtless be so half-hearted against the combination, that the most enthusiastic opponent would hesitate before beginning operations. The activity and strength of the list during the first hour indicated a renewal of the bullish feeling which seems to have been in abeyance so far this week. The coalers opened up strong, with Reading a gainer of 1⅛ and Lackawanna 1 during the first hour. Chicago Gas was buoyant, advancing a full point. Lake Erie and Western preferred and Tennessee Coal both advanced 2 points, and Richmond Terminal and Western Union ¾ each. There was no let-up to the strength of the market up to 10 o'clock. The list seemed to have grounded on rock bottom where it could not sink, and could only move upward with a rising tide. The street was full of bull stories and rumors. It was intimated that St. Paul directors were seriously contemplating a dividend in March. This is denied, but the mere report was in accordance with the temper of the street. The formation of another Western railroad combination is also talked of. This is the revival of the old plan of combining St. Paul, Northwestern, Northern Pacific, and even Canadian Pacific and Great Northern into one gigantic system with proper Eastern connections. That some such plan has been thought of and talked of among railroad men is well known. Russell Sage remarked not long ago that he expected to live to see the railroads of the country divided into three or four transcontinental systems. The success of the coal deal will doubtless hasten the railroad millennium. The list was steady and firm to the close. During the afternoon some good buying developed in Northern Pacific on the announcement that it had declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred. There had been intimations on the street that the dividend would be passed. The whole list hardened under the influence. Chicago Gas was strong and active all day and led the list with an advance of 1⅛c. Western Union also attracted attention and gained 1. The rest of the list was generally fractionally better.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Feb18	Closing—Feb17
Atchison	8,864	40⅞	40⅜	40⅝	40⅜
Am. Sugar	300	82	81⅞	82	87⅞
Do pfd	137	93⅞	92⅞	93	93⅞
Am. Tob. pfd	100	99	99	99	99
B. R. & P.	200	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39
Com. Cable	200	149	149	149	
C. B. & Q.	2,135	108⅞	108⅜	108⅞	108⅜
Canada Southern	875	61⅜	61⅛	61⅜	61
Ches. & O.	998	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛
Do 1st pfd	222	62⅞	62	62	62⅞
Colo. Coal	325	37⅞	37	37⅞	36⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	600	72⅜	72	72	72
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	380	113⅞	113	113⅞	113
Chicago Gas	40,310	80⅛	79⅜	80	78⅞
Citizens' Gas	200	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	
Chi. June	20	76	76	76	76
D., L. & W.	3,122	158⅞	158	158	157⅞
Del. & Hud.	567	134⅞	134	134⅞	134
Den. & Rio. G.	100	18	18	18	17⅞
Do pfd	2,700	49⅞	49	49⅞	48⅞
Dist. & C. F. Co.	1,735	49⅞	49⅜	49⅞	49⅜
Edison	2,940	99½	99	99½	100
Erie	14,320	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	32⅜
Do pfd	400	75	74½	75	74½
Eastern Ill pfd	200	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
E. Tenn. 2d pfd	200	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
G., B., W. & St. P.	100	10	10	10	10
Hocking Valley	8,080	33⅜	31⅜	32⅜	31⅜
Ia. Cent	225	13⅞	13½	13½	13⅞
Do pfd	200	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅞
Jersey Central	1,375	138	137	138	137⅞
Kan. & Tex. pfd	1,750	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞	31⅜
Lake Shore	515	124⅞	124	124	123⅞
Louis. & Nash	6,410	76	75⅜	75⅞	75⅞
L. E. & W.	20,386	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	23
Do pfd	13,340	77⅞	74⅞	77⅜	74⅞
L. N. A. & C.	650	27⅞	27	27	27⅞
Lead Trust	171	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜	
Linseed	100	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
Laclede Gas	300	21	20⅞	20⅞	21
Missouri Pac	500	63⅞	63	63	63
Mich. Cent	100	107	107	107	
Manitoba	400	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	
Manhattan	410	115	114⅞	114⅞	115
Mex. Central	100	20	20	20	
Mob. & Ohio	200	40⅜	40	40⅜	39
Northwest	925	117	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
Do pfd	130	145⅞	145	145	144⅞
New England	15,400	52⅞	51⅜	51⅞	51⅞
Nor. Pac	850	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅜
Do pfd	16,280	69⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
N. Y. Cent	216	115	114⅞	115	115
N. Y., Sus. & W.	790	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Do pfd	775	57⅞	56⅞	57⅞	56⅞
Nor. Amn. Co.	1,950	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
Nat'l Cordage	1,650	95⅞	95	95⅞	95⅜
Do pfd	320	110	109⅞	110	110
N. Y., C. & St. L.	320	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
Do 2d pfd	200	41⅞	40⅞	41⅞	
Nat. Starch	1,300	46⅞	45⅞	46⅞	45⅞
Ogn. S. Line	200	30	29⅞	29⅞	30
Ont. & W.	960	21⅞	21	21⅞	21
Omaha	100	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
Pac. Mail	1,105	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜	38
Reading	45,250	58⅞	57⅞	58⅞	57⅞
Richm. Term	9,980	16⅞	15⅞	16	15⅞
Do pfd	200	76⅞	76	76	78⅞
Rock Island	3,510	91⅞	90⅞	91	91
St. Paul	17,020	79⅞	78⅞	79⅞	79⅞
Do pfd	250	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞
Silver Bullion	36,000	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
So. Pac	300	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
St. L. & S. W.	50	9	9	9	
Do pfd	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Texas Pac	1,260	10⅞	10	10⅞	10⅞
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	300	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
Tenn. Coal	8,078	46	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
Union Pac	9,033	48⅞	47⅞	48⅞	48⅞
U. P., D. & G.	200	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
W. & L. E.	2,610	38⅞	37⅞	38	
Do pfd	1,125	78⅞	78	78⅞	77⅞
Wabash	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Do pfd	4,625	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
Western Union	27,424	88⅞	87⅞	88⅞	87⅞

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	145	Fargo (bid)	140
American	117	United States	48

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	116⅛	U. S. 2s, reg. (bid)	100
U. S. 4s, coup.	116⅛		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

16000 Atch 4s	82⅛@82⅜	25000 MK&T 1st	80⅛@80⅜
25000 Atch inc	61⅜@61⅛	10000 MK&T 2d	50⅞@51
18000 AC&P 1st	85	33000 M&O g m 4s	65⅞@66
20000 CS 1st gtd	107	1000 NYC&StL 4s	98⅞
4000 Can S 2d	103⅜@103⅞	5000 NYE I 1st	113⅞
30000 CNJ gm 5s	112@112⅞	5000 NC&StL cn	103⅞
6000 C&E gen 5s	101⅞@101⅞	3000 NYC ex 5s	103⅞
45000 C&E Erie 1st	101@101⅞	10000 NYLE&Wnw2cn	107⅞
34000 C&E inc	52⅜@52⅞	5000 N&W-Clinch Dist.	97
1000 CRI&P 6s cp	122⅞	1000 N&W-M&W Div	92⅞
62000 CRI&P 5s cp	102⅞@102⅞	10000 NP con 5s	79@79⅞
10000 CISt L&P 4s reg	94⅞	21000 NP&M 1st	102⅞
75000 CHV&T 6s	92@92⅞	3000 N P 1st reg	116⅞
5000 CHV&T gm 6s	95⅞@96	14000 NW s f deb 5s	107⅜@107⅞
10000 CStPM&Ocon	120@120⅞	20000 N Starch Co 1st	103⅞
13000 CC&I 6s	101	5000 NYC&StL 4s	98⅞
22000 CGL&C 1st	89⅞@89⅞	5000 NYO&W 1s	114⅞
12000 C&NP 1st	81	10000 NYO & W con 5s	103⅞
10000 C&A 1st	103⅞@103⅞	18000 Or Imp cn 5s	70⅞@71
5000 CB&Q deb 5s	103⅞	3000 Or Imp 1st	104⅞
2000 CB&Q cn 5s	101⅞	5000 P of M 2d	105
2000 C&O-R&A 1st con.	77⅞	1000 P&E 1st	82⅞
35000 C&O cn 5s	104⅞@104⅞	60000 P&R 1st inc	75⅞@76
5000 D & H cp 1894	110⅞	98000 P&R 2d inc	68⅞@68⅞
2000 DM&FtD ex 4s	75	32000 P&R 3d inc	59⅞@59⅞
4000 D&RG 1st	117⅞	3000 P&R dfd inc	17⅞
2000 ET con gold 5s	97	14000 P&R gm 4s	87@87⅞
31000 EL&BS 6s	84@84⅞	5000 P&W 1st	83⅞
2000 Erie st 2d	115	53000 RT cl 5s	68⅞@69⅞
1000 Erie 3d m	108⅞	6000 Rio G W 1st	77⅞@78⅞
3000 Erie 2d m	116⅞	5000 RTT tr 5s	97⅞
5000 FtW&D 1st	101⅞	5000 SL&IM 2d	109⅞
20000 H & St J con	118⅞	18000 SPM&M 1st-DEx	118
9000 Ill C 3½s	92⅞	2000 SPM&M 1st MC 5s	105⅞
9000 Ind D&S 1st	115⅞	23000 S&W 1st	81@83⅞
9000 Iowa C 1st	91⅞	10000 S P Cal 1st con 5s	99⅞
4000 KanPal st con	116⅞	10000 Sou Cinc	16
1000 LI 1st	120⅞	10000 TSL&KC 1st	97
1000 Lg I g m 4s	94	2000 TC&R 6s-BD	92
2000 LNA&C con	102⅞	23000 T P 1st 5s	81
8000 LNO&T 1st	86	140000 T P 2d inc	31⅞@32
24000 LStL&T 1st	93	10000 TAA&C 6s	103⅞
1000 LNA&C 1st	111	96000 U P gold 6s col tr notes	96⅞@97
3000 L&N c 5s	103	43000 Wab 1st 5s	104⅞@105
1000 L&N 6s	108⅞	13000 Wab 2d	81⅞@81⅞
6000 LacG 1st	80⅞	15000 Wab db Sr B.	46⅞@47
5000 Lt 1st cp	121⅞	5000 WS g 4s	104
5000 Lr Dk 6s	120⅞	145000 WNY&P 1st	34⅞@35⅞
1000 M of NJ 1st	117⅞	2000 WNY&P 1st	100⅞
2000 M&SP 1-C&PW 5s	107⅞	131000 WNY&P 2d	34⅞@35⅞
10000 M&SP 1st C&MR 5s	101⅞		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	7,500	40⅞	40⅞	40⅜	40⅞
Amn. Sugar pfd	266	93⅞	94	93⅞	93⅞
Bay State	800	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
B. & Maine	155	166	166	165⅞	166
Boston & Albany	27	201⅞	201⅞	201⅞	201⅞
B. & M. Mining	225	32⅞	33	32⅞	33
Butte Mining	75	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Boston Land	50	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
C., B. & Q.	850	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
Cen. Mining	35	8	8	8	8
Fitchburg pfd	1,174	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
Lamson	61	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
Mex. Cent	225	20	20	20	20
New England	5,000	52⅞	52⅞	51⅞	51⅞
Do pfd	210	106	106⅞	106	106⅞
Oregon S. Line	310	29⅞	29⅞	29	29
Phila. Gas	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
Pullman	5	188⅞	188⅞	188⅞	188⅞
Santa Fe Mining	200	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
Sullivan	1,000	30	32⅞	25	25
Thomson-Houst	2,218	60	60⅞	59⅞	59⅞
Do pfd	311	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
Do Series D	65	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Union Pac	4,500	48⅞	48⅞	47⅞	48⅞
West End Land	1,050	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
West End R. R.	32	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
Do pfd	80	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
West'ge El. new	1,093	24⅞	25	24⅞	25
Water Power	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
Wheeling pfd	50	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
Westinghouse	2,622	14⅞	16	14⅞	15⅞

Bond sales and quotations:

1000 L & E 1sts	110	2000 N. E. Tel. 6s	103
7000 Bost. Gas 2ds.	80	10000 Atch 4s	82⅜@82⅞
1000 N. Mich. 5s	91	5000 Atch. inc	61⅞
2000 C. & W. M. 5s	97	4000 Mex. C. 4s	70@70⅞
2000 Ogdensb'g 6s	106⅞	10000 CB&N deb 6s	103
4000 Vermont 5s	95		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 18, 4 p. m.—Closing: Consols, money, 95 1-16; do account, 95⅛. New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 37⅛; Canadian Pacific, 91⅞; Erie, 33⅛; do seconds, 109⅞; Illinois Central, 108⅞; Mexican ordinary, 29⅞; St. Paul common, 80⅞; New York Central, 117⅞; Pennsylvania, 56⅞; Reading, 29⅞; Mexican Central, new 4s, 73. Bar silver, 41 1-16d. Money, 2⅛@2⅜ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three-months' bills, 2⅜@2½ per cent.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Three per cent rentes, 95f 7c for the account. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 6,350,000 francs gold and 4,225,000 francs silver.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $1.12½; Atlantic, $9.00; Boston and Montana, $33.00; Calumet and Hecla, $255.00; Franklin, $11.25; Kearsarge, $10.00; Osceola, $24.00; Santa Fe Copper, 22½c; Tamarack, $148.50; B. and B., $14.50.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, $1.00; Belcher, 45c; Best & Belcher, $2.85; Bodie Consolidated, 55c; Chollar, $1.70; Consolidated California & Virginia, $4.75; Crown Point, $1.20; Gould & Curry, $1.45; Hale & Norcross, $2.10; Mexican, $1.80; Mono, $1.00; Navajo, 5c; Ophir, $2.75; Potosi, $1.60; Savage, $1.30; Sierra Nevada, $1.50; Union Consolidated, $1.60; Utah, 35c; Yellow Jacket, 85c; Nevada Queen, 25c; Belle Isle, 20c; North Belle Isle, 20c.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

There was a good deal of excitement on 'Change yesterday, wheat leading in interest. The news of the day was strong and wheat advanced sharply, carrying everything else on the floor with it. The signal service map showed rain through the West and a cold wave of considerable intensity moving this way from the North. Much lower temperatures are looked for through the winter wheat country today and tomorrow. The feeling after the close was strong. Puts on May wheat sold at 93⅛c and calls 97⅛c early. Later calls sold as high as 98⅛c, and the latest price was 97⅛c. New-Yorkers were the best buyers of calls. Puts on May corn sold at 42c and calls at 42⅛c early. Later puts were 42⅛c and calls 42⅛@42⅜c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 125 cars; corn, 425 cars; oats, 188 cars, and 23,000 hogs.

New York bought freely in the wheat pit during the last half hour of the session.

While fairly steady lake freights continue dull, with little business reported this week to date. Capt. Prindiville has chartered the propeller Britannic to carry 61,000 bu wheat to Buffalo at 3¾c.

St. Louis reported the working there of 100,000 bu wheat for export. A message to Counselman-Day stated that the complaints of damage continued to roll in and that the coming cold wave would catch the growing wheat in bad shape to stand a freeze. Kauffman was said to have taken in a part of his short line, but not a drop in the bucket when compared with his line there and here.

While the local advance in rye was due in part to the course of wheat the market was influenced not a little by the strong position at the seaboard. Early in the day a round lot of 12,000 bu at New York was offered at $1.01. Upon wiring an order to buy it an operator on the floor received a reply that it had been withdrawn in the meantime and was not for sale below $1.05. Exports were reported at 77,774 bu. Private cables reported a materially increased demand for export account, chiefly from Holland.

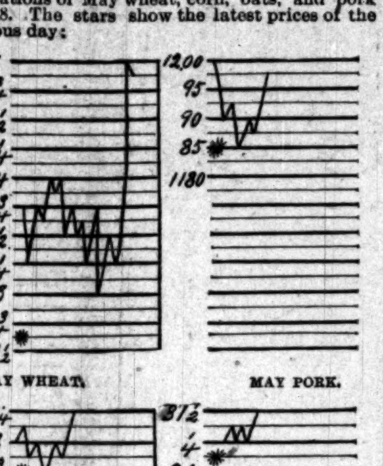
The Cincinnati *Price Current*, in its weekly summary of the crop condition, says: "Missouri and Kansas advices moderately better concerning the wheat crop. Somewhat less encouraging in other Western States. Most trying week in the winter on wheat crop. Interior holders maintain confidence and determination. The packing of the West for the week was 260,000 hogs, against 360,000 for the corresponding week in 1891, and 285,000 for the corresponding week in 1890. The decrease in the packing of the season to date is 110,000 hogs. A further decided decrease is expected."

According to people who are supposed to know something about Pardridge's business, he margined most of his wheat up to $1.00 yesterday. As his line is supposed to be at least 5,000,000 bu, it required in the neighborhood of $350,000 to meet the demand for margins. Every cent of advance means a loss of $50,000 of the "velvet" he is supposed to be nursing, and the crowd is curious to know how long he will stand it without running. He still considers this exhibition of strength in wheat a temporary matter and is confident that it will be back in the 80's before long.

There was a good deal of difference in the private cables during the morning. Some of them stated that the French markets were weak and that there was no demand for wheat, while others stated that the inquiry continued and that the feeling was firm. The late public cables confirmed the strong advices, there being material advances at Berlin and Paris, while Antwerp showed a decline for the deferred futures. London was strong and higher, and Liverpool showed an advance. If the foreigners follow the advance established here yesterday, a lively sort of a session is expected.

Within the last few weeks an unusually large proportion of the receipts of flaxseed have failed to grade, being in many instances wet and field damaged. This came chiefly from the two Dakotas and Minnesota. A part of the flax grown in the Northwest and stacked was overtaken by early heavy snow-storms, preventing thrashing immediately after harvest. More or less of this seed, remaining in the fields during the greater part of the winter, has been thrashed and forwarded within the recent past, and owing to the wet condition has gone into rejected or no grade. Most of the latest harvest, especially in Nebraska and southward, was secured in excellent condition, and the nearly 4,000,000 bu in store here is pronounced in fine shape. Owing to the rigid inspection of the seed now coming forward much of it, especially the no grade, is going directly into consumption. The facilities for handling this unmerchantable seed are better in Chicago than in other primary points, consequently a relatively greater proportion of the low grade seed is coming here. Cables to export houses here reported Calcutta flax in London firmer.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and pork Feb. 18. The stars show the latest prices of the previous day:



THE MARKETS.

The wildest sort of a time marked the opening of wheat yesterday. Shorts were much worried over the reported combination to manipulate wheat, and all of the ordinary news was indicative of a strong undercurrent of speculation on the bull side. When the traders began to gather on the floor and found the English cables 1@1½d higher, with plenty of outside buying orders, excitement ran high, and at the tap of the opening bell the pit went fairly crazy. First trades were at all sorts of prices. There were purchases of May on one side of the pit at 93¾c, while 94c was paid on the other side. A great many weak holders took advantage of the situation to take their profits, and to their sales were added those of the speculators who imagined that the strength was entirely due to the reported combination of capital and that it was a "soda-water bulge." This weight was enough to cause the market to sag off some, and many of the early private cables reported a weaker feeling on the continent. These were the chief reasons for a decline, which carried the price down till May barely touched 93c. Pardridge, who took no part in the early business beyond putting up margins, went in as a buyer on this break and attempted to get a part of his line in. In this he was not particularly successful, for the market turned up on the higher quotations in the board's continental cable, and his purchases accelerated the advance. The price improved to 95c, and there it held to the close, when 94⅞@95c was bid. *Bradstreet's* report, which should have been here Wednesday, was not received until yesterday morning, and showing, as it did, that there had been a decrease of 2,261,000 bu in the available supply during the week it added to the strength. Other news of a bullish character was the approaching cold wave following warm rains through the winter wheat section, and the weekly crop summary of the *Price Current* showing that the condition of wheat in Missouri and Kansas only had been unaffected by the recent freezing-thawing weather. The week just ended was said to have been the most trying thus far this year. Among the prominent individual traders in the wheat pit Ream was conspicuous. He had not been on the floor for some time. He sold a little early on the opening bulge, bought it back on the decline, and became a good buyer before the close. "English" George Smith was a seller from 93⅝c down, and among the early sellers were Lamson, Nash-Wright, Irwin-Green, Counselman-Day, and Baldwin-Farnum. Logan was among the notable buyers. There was a fair demand for cash, there being some export bids for No. 2 red, which is held at 1½@2c over May for round lots. Prices were 1@2½c higher all round in sympathy with the advance in the speculative market. Receipts at principal Western points were 449,800 bu and at Eastern points 177,900 bu, a total of 637,300 bu. The shipments from Western points were 298,600 bu and from Eastern points 312,000 bu, a total of 610,600 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports and New Orleans aggregated 433,000 bu, and the engagements reported yesterday were 272,000 bu at New York and outports. The local out-inspection was 10,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 94@94½c for No. 2 red, 85c for No. 3 hard winter, 91½c for No. 2 spring, 84½@86c for No. 3 spring, and 82c for No. 3 white spring. Free on board lots of No. 4 red winter sold at 81@84c, No. 3 do at 91@92½c, No. 2 red at 94@94½c, No. 4 spring at 72@82c, and No. 3 do at 85@90c.

There was not much interest in corn, and the range of prices was narrow, with an improvement in sympathy with the advance in wheat. Receipts exceeded the estimates and contained a fair proportion of the contract grades. Cables came higher for both spot and futures, and domestic markets were higher all round. *Bradstreet's* showed an increase in the available supply of 1,320,000 bu. The cash market was rather neglected, and prices showed little variation from those of the previous day. There was no trading of importance in the speculative market. Receipts at principal points aggregated 1,079,900 bu and shipments 1,030,900. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 653,000 bu and 392,000 bu were reported engaged at New York and outports yesterday. The local out-inspection was but 473 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 40⅛c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, 37⅛@37⅜c for No. 3 mixed, and 37⅛@37⅜c for No. 3 yellow. Free on board sales were at 36c for No. 4 mixed, 38@39c for No. 3 and No. 3 white, and 37½@38c for No. 3 yellow. Through-billed sold at 34½@36½c for No. 4 mixed, 35⅞@36⅛c for No. 3 mixed, and 37⅛@37⅜c for No. 2 yellow.

Oats were not active, and the volume of speculative business was light in the absence of outside orders of consequence. Values responded feebly to strength elsewhere, May closing at 31½c after selling all day at 31⅛@31⅝c. February was inactive at 29@29⅛c. New York reported increased exports at 123,237 bu, with a firm market there. Receipts were less than expected, but nothing was withdrawn from store. Cash oats in fair demand, and sales in some instances showed a fractional advance. Free on board transactions were at 29⅛c for No. 2 mixed, 30⅛@30⅜c for No. 3 white, and 31@32⅛c for No. 2 white.

Rye was dull with little business possible, owing to an absence of sellers, even at materially advanced bids. The close showed a nominal upturn of about 4c, though there was no business at outside quotations. May opened at 88c sellers, but with the advance in wheat the market worked stronger and there were sparing sales at 89c; subsequently there was desultory bidding, but no sellers, with 92c finally offered by Seaverns, which was the close. Cash was nominally 2@3c discount. Posted receipts were limited to 7 cars and the scattering sales of No. 2 were at 86@87c free on board. A round lot of cash was changed to May at 2c difference.

Barley was neglected, the speculative grain markets receiving the attention of traders. The small cash offerings were quietly picked up at fully recent figures, but there was no activity, with only a few buyers present. Low grades remained slow and dragging. Free on board sales were at 40@52c for No. 3, and 35@46c for No. 4.

The trading in provisions was only moderate. The receipts of hogs were about up to expectations, but there was a good demand for the heavy lots, and these showed an advance of 5@10c. A show of strength in the speculative market at the opening resulted in liberal realizing sales, followed by a decline. Later, when wheat became so strong, there was a reaction, and the latest prices were generally above those of the previous day. The Chicago Packing company and the Anglo-American were the leading sellers of product. Cash pork was quoted at $11.67½. May lard opened at $6.62½, sold up to $6.65, and closed at $6.65, cash being $6.47½. May ribs opened at $6.00, sold up to $6.05, and closed at that bid, cash being $5.87½. Cash sales included 500 brls old mess pork at $8.65, 1,450 tcs lard at $6.45@6.50, 25,000 lbs dry salted bellies at 6c, and 90 brls beef hams at $13.00.

The flour market was firm without much trading. There were a few sales on local account, and a lot of bakers' grades were taken for export account, but there was little doing on shipping account.

Millstuffs were steady with sparing sales of bran at $14.00 and middlings at $13.00@14.00.

Flaxseed was stronger but quiet. Receipts dropped off to 16 cars, and there was a fair demand for both cash and futures. No. 1 on track and to arrive opened steady at 97c, sold and closed ½c higher, at 97½c, with 98c paid for a few cars in special location; rejected nominal. May sold at 99@99½c, and rested at 99c, with $1.04 bid for September. Timothy seed was easy with the business confined chiefly to cash lots. The offerings were large and a total of about 2,500 bags sold by sample at $1.08@1.12 for common and $1.15@1.21 for good country seed with fancy at a premium. March was offered at $1.28 and finally sold at $1.27 and February or prime was nominally $1.26. Clover remained firm with $5.65 bid for February or March.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
February	$ 89⅞	$.......@.......	$ 91⅞
May	92⅞	93 @ 95	95
CORN.			
February	$ 41⅛	$ 40⅞@ 40⅞	$ 40⅞
March	40⅞	41 @ 41⅛	41⅛
May	41⅞	41⅞@ 42⅜	42⅜
OATS.			
February	$ 29	$.......@.......	$ 29⅛
May	31⅛	31⅛@ 31⅝	31½
MESS PORK.			
February	$11.52½	$.......@.......	$11.67½
May	11.82½	11.85 @ 12.00	11.97½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
February	$ 6.47½	$.......@.......	$ 6.50
May	6.62½	6.62½@ 6.65	6.65
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
February	$ 5.82½	$.......@.......	$ 5.82½
May	6.00	6.00 @ 6.05	6.05

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	March.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$ 94	$ 97	$ 93
No. 2 corn		55⅞	54
No. 2 oats		46⅞	42⅞
Mess pork		9.82½	10.12½
Lard	5.62½	5.87½	6.07½
Short ribs	4.82½	4.90	5.20

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Wednesday by carloads:

	Contra't grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	8	6	5	19
Spring wheat	36	36	12	84
Corn	73	229	68	370
Oats	*57	101		158
Rye	7			7
Barley	1	15	16	32
Total	182	387	101	670

*Of this 53 cars were new No. 2, which will not pass on contracts.

Inspected out: 10,000 bu wheat, 473 bu corn, and 1,854 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 125 cars wheat, 425 cars corn, 188 cars oats, and 23,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1892.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	SHIPMENTS. 1892.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.
Flour, brls	18,892	15,101	18,754	9,608
Wheat, bu	79,253	35,368	56,935	26,132
Corn, bu	179,606	128,358	119,830	115,245
Oats, bu	174,500	130,878	205,518	112,597
Rye, bu	6,880	9,110	5,249	2,558
Barley, bu	59,892	52,259	66,055	27,375
T. Seed, lbs	135,200	219,135	125,908	17,037
C. Seed, lbs	....	70,685	57,857	90,136
Oth. S'd, lbs	....	34,975	280	136,734
F. Seed, bu	20,870	6,096	8,523	5,963
B. Corn, lbs	....	43,500	49,451	41,361
Cheese, lbs	99,820	115,323	123,950	112,922
Butter, lbs	185,397	194,395	151,736	229,057
Hides, lbs	350,350	446,232	381,300	331,650
Wool, lbs	12,090	11,400	15,700	114,220

GENERAL MARKETS.

The street produce markets were fairly well attended, with prices showing no essential change. Poultry and cheese remained firm, with a good order trade, while eggs were easy in tone. Prices were in most instances slightly lower, with offerings liberal; at the same time there was a good local and shipping demand, the lower quotations resulting in a greater consumption. Potatoes were in ample supply at a former low range of prices, and butter was only steady.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 28½@29c; fine, 27½@28c; fair to good, 25½@27c; fancy dairies, Cooleys, 25@26c; medium to good, 22@24c; roll butter, 17@19c; packing stock, fresh, 17@18c.

BUTTERINE—Best creamery, 20c per lb; extra dairy, 18c; dairy, 15c; rolls and small pails, ½c additional.

CHEESE—Full cream flats, 11½@12½c per lb; do Young Americas, 12½@13c; cheddars, 11½@12c; skim cheese, 5@10½c; low grades and sour cheese, 5@7c; brick cheese, 10@11½c; imitation Swiss, 10½@11½c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, good to choice, 5@6½c per lb; sun-dried Northern, 4½@5c; do Southern, 4@4½c; peaches, 2@3c; blackberries, 3½@4½c; raspberries, 15@16c; pitted cherries, 9½@11c. Raisins—In bags, 3 crowns, 4½@5c per lb; 2 crowns, 4½@4½c; London layers, per box, $1.25@1.50.

EGGS—Fresh laid, 18@18½c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice to fine apples, $2.50@3.50 per brl from store; common to good, $1.50@2.25; bananas, 75c@$1.75 per bunch; Messina lemons, $4.00@4.50 per box; Cape Cod cranberries, $6.50@7.50 per brl; Wisconsin bell and cherry, $6.50@7.00; bell and bugle, $7.50@8.25; Florida oranges, $1.50@2.25; grape fruit, $2.00@2.50. California navel oranges, $3.00@3.50; seedlings, $2.00@2.25.

HAY—The small offerings were wanted and commanded 25@50c advance. Sales were: On track, 5 cars No. 1 timothy at $12.00@13.00; 29 cars upland prairie at $7.00@11.00. Receipts, 707 tons; shipments, 192 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 light or heavy green salted, 4½@5c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½@4c; green salted calf skins, 6@7c; dry salted hides, 6@7c; deacons, each, 25@30c; sheep pelts, 25@30c per lb for estimated wool. Tallow—No. 1 country, 4@4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½@3½c; cake, 4½@4½c.

POTATOES—Choice Hebrons and Burbanks, 32@33c per bu on track; fair to good, 28@31c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.50@2.25 per brl.

POULTRY—Good to fancy dry-picked turkeys, 12½@13½c per lb; gobblers and mixed lots, 9@12c; dressed chickens, 10@11½c; old roosters, 5@6c; dressed ducks, 11½@13c; dressed geese, 9½@10½c; live geese, $7.00@10.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Beets, $1.00 per brl; cabbage, $5.00@7.00 per 100; celery, 15@25c per doz; lettuce, $5.00@6.50 per brl; oyster plant, 25@40c per doz bunches; onions, 80@85c per bu; radishes, 30@50c per doz; Hubbard squash, $1.00@1.25 per doz; rutabaga turnips, 20@25c per bu.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.14.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 15	12,481	268	29,004	10,357
Tuesday, Feb. 16	5,908	406	26,713	5,925
Wednesday, Feb. 17	16,895	346	39,729	9,099
Thursday, Feb. 18	15,000	300	29,000	9,000
Week thus far	50,284	1,320	124,446	34,381
Same last week	61,489	1,216	132,552	34,914
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 15	3,478	49	15,673	2,342
Tuesday, Feb. 16	2,969	106	9,703	1,161
Wednesday, Feb. 17	3,553	....	16,852	2,426
Thursday, Feb. 18	6,000	....	18,000	2,000
Week thus far	15,990	155	60,228	8,929
Same last week	19,889	127	55,646	7,217

Receipts Feb. 18, with comparisons, at four markets:

Markets.	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Chicago	15,000	29,000	9,000
Kansas City	10,000	7,600	1,500
Omaha	2,500	4,100	400
St. Louis	3,000	7,000	100
Totals	30,500	47,100	11,000
Corresponding d'y l't w'k	24,000	62,000	9,500
Corresponding day 1891	18,600	52,000	6,600
Corresponding day 1890	17,400	35,000	7,300

This week's receipts of hogs will fall about 20,000 short of last week and 45,000 short of the corresponding week last year. The last week of February, 1891, Chicago received 244,692 hogs, there being three days when over 46,000 arrived, including 50,813 one day, which was the second largest receipts during the month. It is expected next week's receipts will fall about 100,000 short of a year ago.

CATTLE—Receipts were liberal, but an active demand prevailed, and desirable natives ruled firm to 5c higher. Quotations are as follows:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs	$4.70@5.45
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,600 lbs	4.00@4.60
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	3.40@4.00
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,000 lbs	3.10@3.50
Good to fancy cows and heifers	2.90@3.60
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	1.25@2.80
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	2.40@3.20
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	3.20@3.85
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.00@6.75
Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs	2.60@4.10

HOGS—Yesterday's hog market opened weak, but later strengthened, and closed 5c higher for all desirable grades, while common grades closed weak owing to excessive offerings. The quality was rather poor, there being a scarcity of good heavy and good 200-lb hogs. Light mixed and rough heavy were in large supply. Prime heavy sold as high as $4.90@4.95, butchers' up to $4.85, and 190-lb light as high as $4.80. Rough heavy sold at $4.20@4.45, common light down to $4.30, and poor mixed as low as $4.40. Most of the heavy weights sold at $4.60@4.80, light principally at $4.50@4.65, and mixed largely at $4.00@4.70. Pigs sold at $3.75@4.65.

SHEEP—The demand for sheep and lambs was good and values ruled steady. Lambs averaging 62@101 lbs sold at $5.50@6.65, largely at $6.00@6.50. Native sheep averaging 68@120 lbs sold at $4.40@5.65 and Westerns averaging 85@145 lbs at $4.85@5.50.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 18.—BEEVES—Receipts, 997 head, all for export; no trade; feeling firm; dressed beef steady, 6@8½c per lb; shipments today, 30 beeves and 45 sheep. Calves—Receipts, 177 head; market firm; veals, $5.50@9.00 per 100 lbs; Western calves, $3.12½@3.37½.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,320 head; market ¼c per lb higher; sheep, $5.00@6.70 per 100 lbs; lambs, $6.90@7.80; dressed mutton firm, 8@10c per lb; dressed lambs steady, 9@11c.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,860 head, consigned direct; nominally firm; $4.90@5.40 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 1,500; beef steers and feeders steady; cows, strong to steady; steers, $3.25@3.75; cows, $1.85@3.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,700; shipments, 3,800; market steady; bulk, $4.40@4.50; all grades, $4.00@4.55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 700; shipments, 1,000; market unchanged.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,500; slow and prices lower; common to fancy steers, $2.75@3.25; Westerns, $2.75@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,250; active, stronger to 5c lower; light, $4.40@4.60; heavy, $4.50@4.60; mixed, $4.50@4.55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 383; active demand, strong; natives, $4.00@5.25; Westerns, $3.75@4.25.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 13,000; shipments, 1,000; market firm; good to choice native steers, $4.40@5.00; medium, $3.75@4.30; Texas, $2.50@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,600; shipments, 4,200; market easy; heavy, $4.50@4.70; mixed, $4.00@4.65; light, $4.20@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800; shipments, 100; steady and unchanged.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.—COTTON—Spot in moderate demand; sales, 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export, and included 8,700 American. Futures closed quiet; American meddling, l m c, February, 3 48-64@3 49-64d; February and March, 3 48-64@3 49-64d; March and April, 3 50-64@3 51-64d; April and May, 3 53-64@3 55-64d; May and June, 3 57-64d, sellers; June and July, 3 60-64d, buyers; July and August, 3 63-64@4d; August and September, 4 2-64@4 3-64d; September, 4 5-64@4 6-64d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat strong; demand poor; holders offer sparingly; California No. 1, 8s 2½d@8s 3½d per cental; red Western spring, 8s 2d@8s 2½d; No. 2 red winter, 8s ½d@8s 1d. Corn firm; demand fair; mixed Western, 4s 6¾d per cental.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Prime mess Western, 55s per brl.

New York, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—COTTON—Advanced 1 to 2 points, lost this, and declined 6 to 11 points, February showing the most depression, closing quiet and steady, with sales of 71,300 bales. In New Orleans futures advanced slightly, but lost this and declined 7 to 8 points, with sales of 19,900 bales. In Manchester yarns were steady and in cloths there was a fair business. Liverpool was 1 to 1½ points lower, closing quiet after spot sales of 10,000 bales. Spot prices were reduced 1-16c. Middling uplands 7⅛c; sales of 333 bales for spinning. The Southern spot markets were generally quiet and unchanged. New Orleans closed easy with sales of 6,800 bales. Memphis sold 3,000 bales. Port receipts, 29,945 bales, against 27,201 this day last week, and 14,598 last year. Thus far this week 122,105 bales, against 156,105 thus far last week. Stock in New York licensed warehouses 379,838 bales, against 112,481 last year. Total receipts today at Augusta, Memphis, and St. Louis 3,243 bales, against 4,108 this day last week, and 1,715 last year. Memphis received of the above 2,004 bales, against 1,878 this day last week, and 1,074 last year. Bombay receipts for the week 52,000 bales, against 76,000 this week last year. Total since January 1,258,000, against 474,000 for the same time last year; afloat 11,000, against 26,000 a year ago. Bombay shipments to Great Britain for the week, 2,000 bales, against 5,000 this week last year, and to the Continent 13,000, against 46,000 for the same week last year. Total since Jan. 1, 5,000 bales to Great Britain, against 20,000 during the same time last year, and 89,000 to the Continent, against 156,000 same time last year. Mr. T. Fahey of Georgia was a visitor to the exchange. Mr. F. F. Dufais, ex-Consul to Havre, was today elected a member of the exchange. Today's sales:

Months.	*Sales.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*
February	2,300	6.81	6.72
March	7,100	6.88	6.81
April	4,200	6.98	6.91
May	18,100	7.09	7.01
June	11,200	7.19	7.11
July	4,900	7.28	7.21
August	18,700	7.38	7.31
September	1,900	7.48	7.41
October	1,900	7.57	7.53
November	1,000	7.69	7.64

COFFEE—Advanced 10 to 15 points, closing steady after sales of 8,250 bags. Rio receipts 9,000 bags and Santos 15,000 bags. Rio Janeiro was 200 reis lower. Santos unchanged. United States warehouse deliveries yesterday, 18,923 bags, making for the half week 38,000 bags. Arrivals of coffee, other than Brazil, yesterday, 24,145 bags. Europeans bought moderately. Prices were steadier in all positions; 14¾c was paid for No. 7 Rio on board the steamer Sandringham, cleared from Rio Janeiro Jan. 24. Havre advanced ¼ to ¾ francs. Spot Rio steady at 14¾c for No. 7. Sales of 3,000 bags per Sandringham at 14¾c; 1,000 bags Nos. 7 and 8 at 12⅞c and f.; 2,500 bags No. 7 per Euclid at 14c; 1,000 bags No. 7 per Etterley at 13¼c; 500 bags No. 8 per do at 13.41c; 500 bags No. 6 per Leo at 15½c; and 1,250 bags Nos. 7 and 8 per Seguaranca at 13¾c for No. 7. Mild grades steady but quiet. Sales of 1,300 bags Maracaibo on p. t. and 400 mats interior Padang at 24¾c. Today's future sales:

Months.	*Sales.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*
March	2,750	13.10	13.10
April	500	12.80	12.80
May	1,750	12.70	12.70
June	1,750	12.50	12.45
July	750	12.35	12.30
December	750	11.90	11.85

WHEAT—Advanced 1⅛c to 2c, and closed at the best prices of the day. Speculation more active. Less export trade. Exporters took 80,000 bu, including No. 1 Northern at 4¾c over May No. 2 red at 4¾c, over May, f. o. b. at store, and 5c to 5¼c over May afloat and No. 2 Northern at $1.03¾. Millers took 1 load of No. 2 red at 6c over May. Option sales, 7,480,000 bu.

CORN—Advanced ⅜c to ⅝c. Exporters took 72,000 bu, including No. 2 at 48⅞@48⅜c in elevator; steamer mixed at 48¾@48⅛c in elevator and car-lots at 49⅛c for yellow; 49c for steamer; do 50c for white; and 47⅞@48c for No. 3 in elevator. Option sales, 560,000 bu.

OATS—Advanced ⅛@⅜c. Spot sales, 62,000 bu. No. 2 mixed, 36⅛c; do white, 38c; March do, 38⅛c. Option sales, 120,000 bu.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 29¾@30⅛c.

CHEESE—Fancy State, 11@12½c.

RYE—Fair demand; Western, 97c@$1.01.

PETROLEUM—Steady, quiet; United closed 60⅝c for March.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Dull.

FREIGHTS—Generally held their own as to rates very well on a fair aggregate business, accommodation for grain again having chief attention for local and outport trading. Corn for Liverpool, hence, by steam, about 56,000 bu; special shipments in March, reported on private terms, quoted at 3¾d, and from nearby ports about 104,000 bu grain; also March shipments, reported in part at 3@3¾. London, hence, 16,000 bu grain, March 10, at 3d; Glasgow, 52,000 bu do, shipments to March 5, at 3d (this a shade easier); Havre; from Baltimore, 16,000 bu grain, prompt, reported at 3s 3d; Great Britain and continent, mainly via outports, and shipments extending to May-June, about 398,000 bu grain, mostly corn and wheat, on a firm basis; Cork for orders, from New York and nearby ports, about 248,000 bu wheat and corn, and March to May shipments, reported within the range of 3s 3d@3s 7½d, and from San Francisco, by sail, a cargo of wheat at 22s 6d.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Between yesterday's close and today's opening there was a very large advance in wheat prices on this market which had opened at an advance of 1¼c on the May future. The strength of the opening did not hold, owing to later news of a bearish nature. Later a heavy demand from shorts started in New York and a general rise in prices here followed, May went up in the last hour from 91¼c to 91⅞c. The close was steady but dull at 2c advance on the upper grades of cash, 1¼c on the lower grades of cash, and from 2@2½c on futures as compared with every day and ⅜c above the opening. Cash No. 1 hard closed at 88⅞c, track wheat at 90c. Cash No. 1 Northern closed at 87⅛c; track, 88c. Cash No. 2 Northern closed at 80c; No. 3, 73c; rejected, 63c. February No. 1 hard closed at 89c. No. 1 Northern advanced 2¼c over yesterday and closed at 87⅞c. May No. 1 hard gained 2⅜c over yesterday and closed at 94¾c. May No. 1 Northern sold fairly active early, starting at 91¼c, then easing off to 91⅛c, and gained strength rapidly in the last hour, closing at 92⅜c sellers. Millstuffs steady at $13.00. Flaxseed closed firm at 83⅛c, 1c advance. Receipts—Wheat, 88,229 bu; flaxseed, 1,410 bu. Cars on track, 113; last year, 17.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Oats—Choice to fancy clipped, 54@55c; No. 2 white, 41½c. Corn—Steamer yellow, 54@55c; steamer, 53c.

BUTTER—Western extra, 28@29c; extra firsts, 26@27c; firsts, 22@26c; Western June extra, 22@23c; dairy Western firsts, 17@19c; dairy Western seconds, 15@16c; Western imitation creamery firsts, 22@24c; Western imitation creamery seconds, 18@20c; Western ladle packed firsts, 20@21c; Western ladle packed seconds, 16@17c.

EGGS—Michigan, 26@27c; Western extras, 26@27c; held eggs, 20@23c. Jobbing prices 1@2c higher.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 18.—WHEAT—It has been three months to a day since May wheat sold above 89c in this market, but it sold there today and went a quarter above a 2c advance. May wheat opened at 89c or ⅛ up from last night's close. There was a good deal of excitement in the pit for longs were anxious to close out on any such inducement. The price was run down steadily ⅜c, then it came back to 89c. Pardridge undertook to cover in Chicago near the close, and the market advanced on his buying. The local market went to 89¾c, but as his buying stopped, the price would break a little. But it snapped up quickly to a close at 90c, a price not reached in this market since Nov. 10. The cash market was very active and millers appeared anxious to get hold of all the No. 1 Northern they could. The price was bid over 2c above last night's close and today No. 1 Northern sold readily from 88c to 88⅛c. Receipts here were 279 cars, and at Duluth and Superior, 113 cars. Quotations for No. 1 Northern—February closed, 88⅛c; May, opening, 89c; highest, 90c; lowest, 88⅞@88⅞c; closing, 90c. On track—No. 1 hard, 90⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 89⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 84@86c.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat opened excited and ⅛c higher; a reaction of ⅛c followed, with a very unsettled feeling; then prices shot up 2c and closed 2⅜c above yesterday. No. 2 red, cash, 93@94⅛c; March, 95⅛c bid; May closed at 96⅛c; July, 91⅛c. Corn—Cash steady; No. 2, 36⅛c; options higher, closing ⅜c above yesterday; March closed at 36⅛c bid; May, 38⅞c. Oats higher and strong; No. 2 cash, 31@31⅛c; May, 32⅛c. Rye dull; 77c bid. Barley dull; no sales reported.

PROVISIONS—Very quiet, with only job trade doing. Pork, $11.62½ for new; $9.25 for old. Dry salt meat—Loose lots shoulders, $5.50; longs and ribs, $6.50@6.60; shorts, $6.60@6.70. Hams, $9.00@10.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 244,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 131,000 bu; corn, 165,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 red spot February and March, $1.05@1.05⅛; May, $1.04⅛@1.04⅜; steamer No. 2 red, $1.01; receipts, 37,791 bu; stock, 804,457 bu; sales, 115,000 bu. Corn dull; mixed spot and February, 48⅛@49c; March, 48⅛@48⅜c; April 48⅜c bid; May, 48⅞@49c; steamer mixed, 46⅛@47c; receipts, 227,589 bu; shipments, 225,500 bu; stock, 1,722,771 bu; sales, 112,000 bu. Oats weak and lower; No. 2 white Western, 38⅛c; No. 2 mixed Western, 37c; receipts, 7,000 bu; stock, 86,588 bu. Rye strong and higher; No. 2, 97⅛@98c; receipts, 2,274 bu; stock, 91,949 bu.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Butter steady; creamery fancy, 29@30c; do fair to choice, 25@28c; do imitation, 24@26c; ladle fancy, 24c; good to choice, 21@23c; rolls, fine, 22c; do fair to good, 20@21c; store packed, 15@18c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; May, 92⅛c; No. 2 spring, 89c; No. 1 Northern, 93@94c. Corn steady; No. 3, 38c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 31⅛c; No. 3 do, 30@30⅛c. Barley easy; No. 2, 54c; sample on track, 38@58c. Rye firm; No. 1, 86c.

PROVISIONS—Easy. Pork—May, $11.97½. Lard—May, $6.65.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 42,400 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour—8,400 brls; wheat, 600 bu; barley, 18,200 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red, February, $1.05⅛@1.06; do March, $1.06@1.06⅛; do April, $1.05⅛@1.06⅛; do May, $1.05@1.05⅛. Corn a shade firmer; February and March, 48⅛@48⅜c; April, 48⅛@48⅜c; May nominal at 49c. Oats—Demand moderate; No. 2 white, 37⅛c; No. 2 white, February, 37⅛@37⅜c; March, 37⅛@38c; April, 38@38⅛c; May, 38@38⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,700 brls, 14,000 sacks; wheat, 5,500 bu; corn, 173,500 bu; oats, 18,900 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,500 bu; corn, 179,800 bu; oats, 13,600 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 cash and March, 78c bid; No. 2 red cash, 83c bid. Corn firm; No. 2 cash, 33⅛c bid; No. 2 white cash, 35½c bid; No. 2 white February, 35⅛c bid, 36⅛c asked. Oats steady to higher; No. 2 cash and February, 29c bid.

Butter firm with higher tendency, but unchanged price.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 34,000 bu; corn none; oats, 2,000 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 18.—GRAIN—Corn steady; No. 2, 38c; No. 3, 36⅛c; No. 4, 35c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 30⅛@30⅜c; No. 3 white, 29@29⅛c. Rye scarce; No. 2, 85@86c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.14; spirits, $1.16.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 63,600 bu; oats, 31,000 bu; barley, 36,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 46,200 bu; oats, 71,000 bu; barley, 19,200.

Toledo, O., Feb. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat active, higher; No. 2 cash and February, 97⅛c; May, 99⅛c; July, 94⅛c. Corn steady, dull; No. 2 cash, 41c; No. 3, 40c. Oats quiet; No. 2 cash, 33c. Rye dull; cash, 87c.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 18.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 33⅛c.

French Substitute for Butter.

The London *Ironmonger* says that under the name of "Le Dansk" there is being introduced into England by M. Augusta Pellevin of Paris "a butter substitute which appears to possess the merit of being wholesome as well as economical. Its manufacture has just been begun at large works which have been erected at Southampton, and which were recently opened." The basis of "Le Dansk" is the fat obtained from freshly slaughtered cattle, which is first converted into oleomargarine, and afterward treated and made into "Le Dansk."

The process consists in first reducing the fat to small pieces of uniform size in special machines and then melting it at a temperature of 50° centigrade. It is then transferred in a liquified condition to water-jacketed tanks, in which it is kept for about two hours and a half at the same temperature. After this it is drawn off into shallow vessels, where it remains for thirty-six hours at a temperature of 32° centigrade, during which time it assumes a crystalline condition. The product now consists of oleo and stearine, and these are separated by means of hydraulic presses, the oleo being pressed out and the stearine remaining in the press cloths. The oleo is then placed in churns with certain proportions of new milk and oil and some pure butter, and the ingredients are churned for fifty minutes. The contents of the churns are then removed and cooled in iced water, and the margarine is afterward placed in mixing machines. Here it is salted and thoroughly incorporated and afterward packed in boxes and baskets for the trade.

A Natural Sphinx.

In Surrey County, N. C., there is a mountain whose outline displays a startling likeness to the Sphinx of Egypt. It is in the northwestern part of the State, just east of the Blue Ridge range, and lies prone upon the Piedmont Plains. At a distance of ten miles the figure is the exact counterpart of that of a gigantic lion, its body at right angles to the precipitous ridge, and with head reared aloft as if in the act of rising. The head and neck are of solid rock, several hundred feet in height, the shoulders and breast which support them being finely rounded off by nature and seeming half buried in the grass of the surrounding meadows. When looking at the figure, although removed twenty-five miles distant from it, the thought haunts one that it must be a thing of life and intelligence.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Condition of North Dakota.

BUXTON, N. D., Feb. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Allow me to correct a statement that appeared while I was a visitor in Chicago a short time since in regard to the "Distress in the Dakotas." The reporter must have misunderstood me when he reported me as saying the people are suffering in Dakota. On the contrary we never were on a more brilliant road to fortune than now. The excellent crops of the last year have paid off many a mortgage, and no farmers on the face of the land are prospering faster than we. I did not see the article until after my arrival home, otherwise should have replied before. Thrashing was about finished in the eastern part of the State last fall and plowing also nearly done, but in the northwestern part of the State considerable grain still remains unthrashed, owing to the scarcity of farm hands and thrashing-machines. The grain in shock and that poorly stacked will no doubt be badly damaged, owing to so hard a winter, blowing the snow completely through the shocks and many stacks, and the thawing of the snow or spring rains will badly bleach and sprout it, thus making it unfit for milling purposes. The land here is only a small portion of it plowed, and unless the spring is a very early and dry one, but little of this country will be seeded to crop.

GEORGE J. LONGFELLOW.

Navigating the Air.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In Sunday's TRIBUNE there appeared an article on "Navigating the Air," in which this sentence occurred: "The idea of a partial vacuum to take the place of a gas-filled reservoir was first given to the world from Chicago."

This idea was first taken up by THE TRIBUNE in 1885, and although much has been written on the subject not one of the many moneyed men of Chicago has contributed a copper toward furthering the scheme, though large sums have been squandered by them in thousands of other ways which never have nor ever can benefit science or the world at large.

Now, what I would suggest is this—that the citizens of Chicago, who can afford it, will each subscribe a sum of money toward a fund for building the "airship" as invented by Dr. A. De Bausset; that it be ready for exhibition at the World's Fair; and that the proceeds, after the original subscribers have been repaid, be divided amongst the charitable institutions of Chicago.

As regards the feasibility of the invention, I think that when such eminent scientists and engineers as Prof. E. Colbert, Commodore Melville, Prof. Houston, Col. Payne, Lieut. Finley, U. S. A., and others indorse it, there need be no fear on that score. There is no reason why the amount, $200,000, necessary to build the first airship should not be subscribed in a short time, and I will start the list with $100.

JULES LONG.

Sun Spots and the Aurora.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In reading Prof. Colbert's remarks of the 15th inst. on the aurora and the sun spots a few facts occurred to the writer which, while not assuming to explain the connection between the phenomena, would not be an unreasonable view of the matter.

The sun spots exhibit an intensified absorption spectrum, principally in the iron lines, and it follows that extraordinary quantities of iron vapor are present at such a time.

All theories advanced on the aurora agree on one point—that it is an electric illumination of highly rarefied gases at great height in our atmosphere. The magnetic properties of the violet rays were established in 1835, and recent important discoveries by Hertz that the invisible infra-red rays of the solar spectrum gradually pass into electric waves and that the medium which intervenes in electric phenomena is the same ether that intervenes in luminous phenomena would indicate that the aurora is due to an excess of iron vapor electrically excited by friction, gravity, or otherwise (Lockyer considers the spots a down-rush of cool matter) and radiated into space similar to the chemical heat and light rays. The weight of this assertion becomes apparent when we consider that the penumbral diameter of the spots has reached 180,000,000 miles, over one-fifth of the solar diameter, and that the most prominent iron lines are identified in the spectrum of the aurora.

CONSTANT READER.

Cattle on Western Ranges.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If you accord me the space I desire to call the attention of your readers to an article which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of Feb. 7 from Eau Claire headed "The Suffering of Stock on the Western Prairies," signed by S. Marston. The article seems to apply to every State and section where stock-raising is carried on under the herding system. The facts are, so far as South Dakota is concerned, and especially the territory tributary to Pierre, where stock-raising is now the principal industry, no such condition of things exists. The country between the Cheyenne River to the White River is well watered and abounds in rich and nutritious grasses, and is in every way adapted to raising stock under the "herding" system. With about 9,000,000 acres of grazing grounds almost 40,000 head of stock find ample feed and water, and during the last twelve years the loss has not exceeded 1¼ per cent, and this loss is principally among cattle that were shipped in from the East, where they had been accustomed to shelter and hay and were not accustomed to rustle for their feed as our range cattle are from calfhood compelled to do. If Mr. Marston will come to Pierre I will take pleasure in showing him cattle now in good condition for beef that have not eaten or even seen a spear of hay this winter. Their condition is more healthy and they are in every way more sleek and rugged than stock that has been sheltered on Eastern farms. The sympathy of the Eastern stock-growers seems to be excited more on account of the competition with range cattle than from suffering and neglect. Range cattle are now taking the place of corn-fed cattle of Wisconsin and other States because the meat is in every way equal and they can be raised and sold for less money. Cattle shipped from this point last season were sold for export. What is true of this section is also true of North Dakota, Montana, and Western Wyoming, with the exception that our winters here are milder and the stock less liable to encounter bad storms. The idea of calling upon the government to pass laws to compel stockmen to shelter their herds and feed during the winter months is simply absurd. If a farmer in the East who owns twenty head of stock loses two nothing is thought of it; but if a man with 1,000 head loses 100 it seems to be charged to the owner as a lack of care and proper attention, and it would be well for Mr. Marston and all others who write upon these subjects to investigate them that they may speak more intelligently.

W. H. GLECKLER.

In Defense of Mineral Waters.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Sunday, Feb. 14, under the heading "Selling Lake Water," appears a serious accusation, which, in justice to the public, who are at the present time deeply interested in everything that pertains to the impure condition of the water supply, and also in justice to the reputable pure-water companies, who are doing their utmost to supply the immense demand which has been created for such waters, should be thoroughly investigated.

I am in a position to give some information to the public as to the methods alluded to by Dr. R. N. Tooker, for previous to Jan. 11 was connected with one of the leading mineral water companies which are doing business in Chicago, and I am thoroughly acquainted with the methods of the more prominent companies, and in no instance have I known of a case where any such company has not invited the closest investigation from the public.

The cost of water has always been the smallest item in connection with such business, as there are actually thousands of gallons running to waste every day, and the competition is so keen that it would be an immense injury to the company that would allow one gallon of any other water to be substituted for the article which they advertise to furnish. Dr. R. N. Tooker certainly displays a vast amount of ignorance in regard to pure spring waters when he says that the water sent out in cans cannot remain pure, and is no better than lake water. A physician of reputation would hardly allow his name to be used in connection with such an assertion.

Pure spring waters have been put out in cans for years, and no reputable physician has heretofore ever made such an assertion as Dr. R. N. Tooker has made in regard to that means of putting it out. I am sure that all the leading water companies would be in favor of having the city exact the payment of a small license and have a thorough inspection occasionally made of the water that is sent out. It would certainly be of immense benefit to them, for it would satisfy the public that they were getting what they were paying for, and there would then be no hesitancy in ordering such waters. It would also lessen the chances of unscrupulous concerns imposing on the public in the manner indicated by Dr. Tooker in times when there is a big demand for such waters, on account of the amount of sickness prevailing. It is at such times that people want to know positively that they are getting an absolutely pure water.

If there is anybody that is interested enough in this question who desires to know what physicians and chemists of unquestioned and worldwide reputation, such as J. Adams Allen, M. D., William T. Belfield, M. D., Oscar C. DeWolf, M. D., and Walter S. Haines, M. D., have to say in regard to the relative merits of pure spring waters and distilled waters I am willing to give to THE TRIBUNE or any other paper such information as I have in my possession, or to direct them where they can get reliable information on the subject.

JAMES H. TEMPLEMAN, No. 72 Market street.

Telephone Delusions.

Strange as it may seem, there are auditory as well as optical delusions. Every subscriber has two or three girls in his mind whom he considers active and obliging. He has absolutely no means of knowing who they are, but he thinks he can tell them by their voices, and gets irritable when they are off duty. As an illustration, not long ago a telephone official had reason to call on a prominent subscriber who devoted considerable time to dilating on the efficiency of his girl. He lauded her to heights delightful, and had thought of recommending her to a friend for a lucrative position. The case was reported to the manager, who, upon investigation, found that the knowing but well-meaning gentleman was bewitched by the general sweetness of the telephone office voice. The line, being a particularly light one, had no regular operator, and as a general rule no less than ten different girls handled the wire in a day. But he knew "his girl" every time, which speaks well for the vocal system in use for training voices.—*Electricity.*